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This Issue in Brief

There has been a rapid increase in apartment-house living in American cities in recent years. In 1926 almost one half of the housekeeping dwellings provided by new construction were in apartment houses. There are, however, wide differences between the cities in this respect. In New York City the provision of dwellings in apartment houses in 1926 represented 71.6 per cent of the total new construction of homes; in Chicago, 69.3 per cent; and in St. Louis, 58.4 per cent; whereas in Philadelphia apartment dwellings represented only 20.9 per cent of all new residential construction in 1926, and in Baltimore the extremely low figure of 6.8 per cent.

As a rule the cities of less than 500,000 had a smaller proportion of apartment construction than the larger cities, but there are some interesting exceptions. Thus the apartment house has dominated in the new residential construction in most cities and towns contiguous to large cities. For example, Yonkers, White Plains, and Mount Vernon have in the past two years accommodated many more families in new apartment houses than in one-family dwellings (p. 1).

The defrauding of wage earners through nonpayment of wages continues to be a serious evil. Many of the State labor bureaus devote much of their time and energy in helping wage earners to secure payment of wages from careless or dishonest employers. Reports to the bureau on this subject show that in 1926, in 16 States for which the data are available, wage claims settled only after the intervention of the State labor officials numbered 23,400 and represented in the aggregate a collection of $1,216,000 (p. 19).

Group insurance for industrial employees has had a remarkable development since its start in 1911, and at the end of 1926 it was estimated that approximately $5,600,000,000 of this form of insurance was in force. A recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering the personnel activities of 430 firms showed that 186 of these companies had a group insurance plan in effect. Although group insurance as first written covered only straight life insurance and was paid for usually entirely by the employer, the present tendency is to include sickness, accident, and even endowment features which are paid for in part by the employees (p. 76).

The cooperative movement has spread practically throughout the world, and the membership in 29 countries aggregates more than forty-four and one-half million persons. The cooperative stores alone supply the needs of as high as 40 to 45 per cent of the population in certain countries. The value of the movement as a stabilizer of prices and as a medium of distribution of foodstuffs was recognized by many of the European governments during the war and the cooperative network was utilized for the rationing of supplies (p. 28).

A surprisingly low rate of sickness was shown by a health survey of the printing trades, covering the years 1922 to 1925, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Not only was the sickness rate found to be low but the cases of lead poisoning, tuberculosis, and eye infections—special hazards of the industry—were also much below the expected

number. The study covered approximately 100,000 employees or about one-third of the total number in this industry, and included personal inspection of many of the plants in which they were employed. Sanitary conditions, while not always satisfactory, particularly in the smaller plants, showed that there has been very material progress in the control of conditions likely to have an unfavorable effect on health and longevity (p. 56).

The results of the physical examinations of approximately 10,000 male workers in 10 industries have been made the subject of a statistical analysis by the United States Public Health Service. The separate studies, made over a period of about 10 years, varied in certain fundamental respects, as each was made with the specific hazards of the particular industry in view. Certain general conclusions were drawn, however, one of the important factors in health conditions appearing to be the racial composition of the groups. The examinations also brought out once more the value of the general physical examination in industry both to the individual in informing him of the immediate state of his health and to the industry in showing the general physical condition of the employees and making possible their proper occupational placement (p. 57).

Great changes have occurred since the war in the relative importance of industries in different countries of the world and these changes have affected the opportunities and working conditions of the wage earners in the various industries. Thus, since the war, the cotton-textile industry of China, Japan, British India, and Brazil has increased greatly, while that of Europe has remained almost stationary. Before the war Germany produced about four-fifths of the world supply of coal-tar dyes; in 1924 her output was less than one-half of the world production. In the electro-technical industries world production is nearly double the pre-war figure, and the share of the United States has risen from one-third to nearly one-half (p. 42).

Wage rates in the plate-glass industry are approximately four times as high in the United States as in Belgium, according to a recent report of the United States Tariff Commission; but the production per worker, measured in square feet of glass, is twice as great in the United States as in Belgium (p. 116).

The recent British Industrial Commission to the United States emphasizes the importance of natural conditions upon the prosperity of the United States. It points out that the wide extent and varied climate of the country make it possible to produce at home much of the raw materials and foodstuffs needed, and the large population supplies a ready market for manufactured products (p. 45).

An unemployment fund, maintained by a manufacturing company, pays unemployment benefits to regular employees, the amounts varying with length of service and ranging from 3 weeks' pay for employees with 3 months' service to 26 weeks' pay to employees with 5 years' service or over. Employees with dependents receive 75 per cent of their regular wages and those with no dependents receive half pay (p. 134).

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Trend Toward Apartment-House Living in American Cities

DURING recent years there has been a very rapid growth of apartment-house living in American cities. No details are available regarding the actual number of families now living in apartment houses as compared with those living in single dwellings, but the building-permit records of new construction, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show clearly the change that is taking place.

Thus, in 1921, accommodations were provided by new apartment houses for only 24 per cent of all the families provided for during that year, whereas in 1926 the proportion provided for in apartments had risen to 45 per cent. During the same period the provision of single residences dropped from 58 per cent of the total to 40 per cent, and the proportion of two-family dwellings also declined. At present, therefore, it appears that almost one-half of the new housing accommodations being constructed are in the form of apartments and that the proportion has been steadily on the increase during recent years. The details, by years, are given in Table 1. The term "multifamily dwelling" as used in this table and in the other tables means all buildings having distinct housing provisions for three or more families and is equivalent to the more popular though less exact term "apartment house."

TABLE 1.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF DWELLINGS IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES, BY YEARS, 1921 TO 1926

Year	Number of families provided for in all classes of dwellings	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
1921	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
1922	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
1923	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
1924	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
1925	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
1926	462,214	40.7	13.9	45.4

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores combined.

This change in the character of American homes seriously affects the wage earners of the country. The social effect of the change has been frequently commented upon, stress being laid especially upon the

fact that an increase in apartment living probably means a decrease in home ownership. Less observed, but also very significant, is the effect that such a fundamental change in type of building has upon the character of the work demanded of those employed in the construction industry. Broadly speaking, the one-family dwelling is primarily a matter of brick and wood, and the workers employed are chiefly bricklayers and carpenters. The large apartment houses, on the other hand, while still demanding the carpenter and bricklayer also calls for structural iron and steel work, for concrete work on a large scale, very often for elaborate stone, tile, and sheet-metal work, and usually for a number of accessory trades which are needed very little or not at all in the building of small residences, particularly those of the cheaper type. As an example, many more carpenters would be required to erect 50 dwelling houses at an average cost of $10,000 than to erect an apartment at a total cost of $500,000.

Comparison of Conditions in Cities of Over 500,000

THESE contrasts become of still further interest when comparison is made of the building experience of the various cities. Thus while, as noted above, the apartment-house construction of 1926 accounted for almost one-half of the total provision of family living quarters in all American cities combined, the several cities differed greatly in this respect. Such differences are particularly striking in the case of the larger cities. There are in the United States 14 cities of more than 500,000 population. Table 2 shows the relative importance of apartment houses, single dwellings, and one-family dwellings in the construction programs of these cities for the years 1921, 1925, and 1926.

From this table it appears that in 1921 Boston showed a higher percentage of families provided for by new multifamily dwellings than any other city in the country. In that year 54 per cent of all families accommodated in new housekeeping dwellings in Boston were housed in apartments. San Francisco and Chicago each erected a relatively larger number of apartment units that year than did New York. In 1925, however, New York assumed the lead in housing of families in apartment houses, caring for 60.7 per cent of all the families provided for by new dwellings in this class of structure. This proportion still further increased in 1926, when New York provided homes for 133,126 families, and of this number 71.6 per cent were cared for in apartment houses and only 16.2 per cent in one-family dwellings, the remaining 12.2 per cent being provided for in two-family dwellings.

Figures are shown separately for each of the boroughs of New York City. In the Borough of Manhattan, which is Manhattan Island alone, only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the families provided for in new dwellings were housed in one-family dwellings in 1921, and in 1925 and 1926 only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total families were cared for in one-family dwellings. The Boroughs of the Bronx and Brooklyn also provided for a much larger number of families in apartment houses than in one-family dwellings in each of these three years. The Borough of Queens, while providing for more families in one-family dwellings than in apartment houses in each year, shows that the preponderance of single-family dwellings over apartment

units decreased from 1921 to 1925 and again in 1926. The Borough of Richmond, in contrast to the other boroughs, built no apartment houses in 1921, and in 1926 only 13.8 per cent of the total number of families accommodated were housed in the multifamily dwellings and 71.7 per cent in one-family dwellings.

In 1921 Philadelphia, long known as a city of homes, showed a larger percentage of new one-family dwellings than any of the other large cities. In that year 93.3 per cent of the total families cared for by new construction were domiciled in single-family dwellings. However, in 1925 Baltimore assumed the lead, with 89.5 per cent of its total new family units of that year in one-family dwellings, and led again in 1926 with 92.4 per cent.

The Pacific coast is represented among the cities of 500,000 and over by Los Angeles and San Francisco. The former city is a far greater builder of separate homes than is the latter, and of the total families provided for in each of the three years shown, provision was made for 50 per cent or more in single-family dwellings. In San Francisco, on the other hand, each year showed a larger percentage of families provided for in apartment houses than in one-family dwellings.

Probably the three outstanding industrial cities of the group of 14 largest cities are Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh, yet in Detroit and Pittsburgh a much larger percentage of families were provided for in one-family dwellings in each of the three years shown than by the group as a whole. Especially is this true of Pittsburgh, where even in 1926 the percentage of families cared for in one-family dwellings erected was 68 per cent. In Chicago, on the other hand, only 17.6 per cent of the families provided for in 1926 were accommodated in one-family dwellings and 69.3 per cent were cared for in apartment houses.

Milwaukee and Washington are cities of approximately the same size. The population of the former was 517,000 and of the latter 528,000 on July 1, 1926, according to the estimate of the Census Bureau. Contrast, however, their method of residential building. In 1926 Milwaukee built 3,629 housing units. Of that number 50.4 per cent were in one-family dwellings, 30.1 per cent in two-family dwellings, and 19.5 per cent in apartment houses, while in Washington 56.3 per cent of the 7,911 new housing units were in apartment houses, 43.3 per cent in one-family dwellings, and only four-tenths of 1 per cent in two-family dwellings.

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES IN CITIES OF 500,000 OR OVER, PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
	Baltimore, Md.				Boston, Mass.			
1921	2,176	85.0	4.5	10.5	878	15.5	30.5	54.0
1925	6,233	89.5	5.7	4.7	5,940	8.9	31.6	59.5
1926	5,135	92.4	.7	6.8	3,882	16.2	41.4	42.6
	Buffalo, N. Y.				Chicago, Ill.			
1921	2,405	51.6	48.0	0.4	12,252	37.9	17.6	44.6
1925	4,290	52.6	41.9	5.5	39,510	23.2	19.5	57.3
1926	3,286	47.5	33.0	19.5	41,416	17.6	13.1	69.3
	Cleveland, Ohio				Detroit, Mich.			
1921	4,084	35.5	40.5	24.0	6,743	46.9	17.9	35.2
1925	8,138	30.0	35.1	34.9	26,173	45.7	24.0	30.4
1926	5,406	36.2	35.0	28.9	26,421	39.6	25.4	35.0
	Los Angeles, Calif.				Milwaukee, Wis.			
1921	19,572	68.0	16.9	15.2	2,212	44.9	38.2	16.9
1925	22,072	56.6	14.9	28.6	3,718	43.6	27.7	28.7
1926	20,017	50.0	10.3	39.8	3,629	50.4	30.1	19.5
	New York, N. Y. (all boroughs)				Borough of Brooklyn			
1921	51,360	31.6	24.2	44.2	16,636	24.1	44.0	31.9
1925	117,844	20.7	18.6	60.7	40,727	16.2	22.6	61.2
1926	133,126	16.2	12.2	71.6	45,663	12.9	15.2	71.9
	Borough of the Bronx				Borough of Queens			
1921	14,037	11.7	11.9	76.4	13,256	60.0	24.4	15.6
1925	29,005	5.2	7.2	87.6	34,320	43.4	29.7	26.9
1926	42,309	3.3	8.2	88.5	31,431	41.2	17.8	41.0
	Borough of Manhattan				Borough of Richmond			
1921	4,837	0.7	3.7	95.5	2,594	100.0	0	0
1925	12,009	.1	.3	99.6	1,783	74.7	20.5	4.8
1926	11,910	.1	.1	99.9	1,813	71.7	14.5	13.8
	Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.			
1921	2,406	93.3	0	6.7	1,335	59.3	26.8	13.9
1925	15,695	79.5	4.7	15.8	3,102	70.8	16.0	13.2
1926	11,603	74.4	4.7	20.9	2,781	68.0	7.7	24.3
	St. Louis, Mo.				San Francisco, Calif.			
1921	2,072	49.0	24.1	26.8	2,683	37.6	17.0	45.4
1925	8,349	30.1	18.9	51.0	10,574	37.8	12.6	49.5
1926	8,020	23.7	17.8	58.4	8,539	39.8	6.9	53.3
	Washington, D. C.				Total (14 cities)			
1921	2,195	75.4	0	24.6	112,373	44.2	21.7	34.0
1925	8,486	54.2	.3	45.5	280,124	34.3	18.3	47.4
1926	7,911	43.3	.4	56.3	281,172	28.2	13.8	58.0

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores combined.

Comparison of Conditions in Cities Under 500,000

IN TABLE 3 are shown all the cities having a population of from 25,000 to 500,000 which provided new dwellings for 200 or more families in either 1925 or 1926. The table shows figures for 1921, 1925, and 1926, where data are available for these three years. If the information is not available for 1921, the first year in which such statistics were collected by the bureau, it is shown for the earliest year available. A few of the smaller cities which have reached a population of 25,000 since 1920 are shown only for 1926.

As a rule the percentage of families housed in apartment houses is lower in the cities having a population of less than 500,000 than for the average of all cities. There are some interesting exceptions, however. For example, apartment houses furnish habitation for a large majority of the new families provided for in most cities and towns which are contiguous to large cities. For example, Yonkers, White Plains, and Mount Vernon, which are suburbs of New York, have in the past two years accommodated many more families in new apartment houses than in one-family dwellings.

This was not true, though, in 1921. In that year Mount Vernon built one-family dwellings to accommodate 66.3 per cent of all families provided for and apartments to house only 17.4 per cent. In 1925 these percentages were 15.1 in one-family dwellings and 75.2 in multifamily dwellings, while in 1926 only 6.2 per cent of the families provided for were to live in one-family dwellings and 88.5 per cent in apartment houses. Yonkers follows practically the same trend. In 1921, 76 per cent of the new families provided for were to live in single-family dwellings and only 24 per cent in apartments. In contrast, only 18 per cent of those provided for in 1926 were to dwell in separate homes and 74.3 per cent in apartment houses.

The same thing is true of Oak Park and Evanston, suburbs of Chicago, and Highland Park, a suburb of Detroit. All of these are fast-growing communities, and these figures would seem to show that the desire to own a home is not the only reason that is driving people to the suburbs.

In general, the smaller cities of the Middle West build few apartment houses. A representative of a local chamber of commerce in one of the prosperous middle western cities of about 50,000 population made a statement to the bureau that quite a number of traveling salesmen and others would make his city their home if it had more apartment houses. He stated that as the husbands were away much of the time, the wives of these prospective inhabitants did not want houses, and that while this city is the center of a large trading area, these families moved to other cities although not so convenient, because of the lack of apartment houses in his city.

In the medium and smaller sized cities of New England there is a larger percentage of two-family houses built than in the other sections of the country. It is quite often the practice there for a man to build a two-family house, occupy one unit himself, and rent the other unit to help him pay for the building.

In the cities in Florida which have had such a phenomenal growth in the past few years the one-family dwelling has been the prevailing type of residence. In Miami in 1922, the first year for which reports were received from that city 85.9 per cent of the total families provided

for were in one-family dwellings and 14.1 per cent in apartment houses. In 1925, however, only 38 per cent were housed in one-family dwellings and 56 per cent in apartment houses. The year 1926 saw one-family dwellings again predominating, with 65.4 per cent of the total of families provided for during that year, apartments providing for only 27.4 per cent of the total number of families. In Tampa one-family houses provided for the majority of new family accommodations in all three years, caring for 89.3 per cent in 1922, 74.1 per cent in 1925, and 80.3 per cent in 1926. Apartment houses in that city provided for only 5.5 per cent in 1922, 25.9 per cent in 1925, and 19 per cent in 1926.

Sometimes two cities near each other and of nearly the same size have quite different ratios of single family dwellings to apartment houses. For instance, Fort Worth, Tex., in the three years shown never provided for as many as 10 per cent of new housing units in apartment houses. On the other hand, Dallas, which is about 27 per cent larger than Fort Worth, provided for 33.6 per cent of the new families accommodated in 1926 in apartment houses and for 25.3 per cent in 1925.

With the exception of the suburban cities, it is the general rule that the larger the city the larger the percentage of families provided for in apartment houses. There are a few cities where no apartment houses were built during these three years, among them being Terre Haute, Ind.; Lexington. Ky.; Hamilton, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; and Richmond, Ind.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
	Akron, Ohio				Alameda, Calif.			
1921	234	100.0	0	0	152	88.2	11.8	0
1925	1,960	97.8	0	2.2	414	77.8	3.1	19.1
1926	1,968	95.5	0	4.5	322	86.0	3.7	10.3
	Albany, N. Y.				Allentown, Pa.			
1921	302	59.3	39.7	1.0	102	90.2	2.0	7.8
1925	1,012	42.4	42.8	14.8	631	98.1	0	1.9
1926	808	44.8	26.4	28.8	814	93.2	1.0	5.8
	Altoona, Pa.				Amsterdam, N. Y.			
1921	91	93.4	6.6	0	70	71.4	28.6	0
1925	302	83.4	8.6	7.9	225	32.4	54.2	13.3
1926	316	79.4	5.1	15.5	90	40.0	60.0	0

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores combined.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Anderson, Ind.				Asheville, N. C.			
1921	37	100.0	0	0	374	97.1	2.1	0.8
1925	186	98.9	1.1	0	661	90.0	1.4	8.6
1926	329	81.2	3.0	15.8	979	89.4	.4	10.2
	Atlanta, Ga.				Atlantic City, N. J.			
1921	1,614	78.1	3.3	18.6	366	51.9	27.9	20.2
1925	1,994	62.8	22.0	15.2	695	59.1	12.1	28.8
1926	2,173	55.9	22.3	21.9	363	17.9	13.2	68.9
	Aurora, Ill.				Battle Creek, Mich.			
1921	126	100.0	0	0	127	92.1	1.6	6.3
1925	368	95.1	0	4.9	238	100.0	0	0
1926	526	96.8	1.7	1.5	266	89.5	3.0	7.5
	Bayonne, N. J.				Bellingham, Wash.			
1921	274	56.9	28.1	15.0	----	----	----	----
1925	722	1.7	15.0	83.4	----	----	----	----
1926	772	3.0	26.8	70.2	382	77.7	0	22.3
	Berkeley, Calif.				Bethlehem, Pa.			
1921	706	77.6	1.7	20.7	82	96.3	3.7	0
1925	1,990	71.7	5.5	22.8	258	95.3	4.7	0
1926	1,434	63.2	14.2	22.6	229	47.2	35.8	17.0
	Binghamton, N. Y.				Birmingham, Ala.			
1921	327	55.7	30.6	13.8	1,659	93.7	0.5	5.7
1925	533	44.7	34.9	20.5	4,063	75.3	15.5	9.2
1926	379	34.6	26.9	38.5	3,319	83.0	1.0	15.9
	Bridgeport, Conn.				Brookline, Mass.			
1921	404	35.6	32.7	31.7	118	22.0	54.2	23.7
1925	274	46.7	53.3	0	607	14.7	31.3	54.0
1926	328	42.1	32.9	25.0	259	28.6	40.9	30.5
	Cambridge, Mass.				Camden, N. J.			
1921	43	7.0	93.0	0	145	100.0	0	0
1925	845	5.1	32.9	62.0	739	93.8	3.5	2.7
1926	688	5.4	30.8	63.8	673	89.3	7.1	3.6
	Canton, Ohio				Cedar Rapids, Iowa			
1921	403	86.1	1.0	12.9	331	96.7	1.2	2.1
1925	988	88.1	6.9	5.1	427	81.0	.2	18.7
1926	702	94.9	1.1	4.0	170	97.6	.6	1.8

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Central Falls, R. I.				Charleston, W. Va.			
1921					712	77.7	6.0	16.4
1925					178	91.6	5.1	3.3
1926	230	.9	49.6	49.6	225	76.0	12.4	11.6
	Charlotte, N. C.				Chattanooga, Tenn.			
1921	322	93.2	3.1	3.7	226	65.9	5.8	28.3
1925	859	72.6	9.0	18.4	648	52.6	27.9	19.4
1926	738	68.0	3.3	28.7	902	56.8	28.5	14.7
	Chester, Pa.				Chicopee, Mass.			
1921	47	91.5	8.5	0	238	42.0	27.7	30.3
1925	335	92.8	0	7.2	758	23.7	42.1	34.2
1926	301	88.0	0	12.0	247	45.3	38.1	16.6
	Cicero, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio			
1921	453	57.8	40.8	1.3	1,161	92.9	1.3	5.8
1925	730	39.0	33.6	27.4	2,522	62.4	26.4	11.3
1926	591	34.9	31.3	33.8	2,530	58.4	19.3	22.3
	Clifton, N. J.				Colorado Springs, Colo.			
1921	540	39.8	58.2	2.0	116	100.0	0	0
1925	1,028	33.6	45.2	21.2	200	89.5	0	10.5
1926	578	50.2	28.7	21.1	124	100.0	0	0
	Columbus, Ga.				Columbus, Ohio			
1921	88	68.2	0	31.8	1,317	65.8	31.7	2.5
1925	224	91.5	8.5	0	3,185	66.9	25.7	7.4
1926	226	92.0	8.0	0	3,192	62.3	33.6	4.2
	Council Bluffs, Iowa				Covington, Ky.			
1921	423	84.2	6.4	9.5	198	95.5	2.5	2.0
1925	284	96.8	1.1	2.1	432	74.8	20.4	4.9
1926	227	81.1	7.9	11.0	379	90.0	8.2	1.8
	Cranston, R. I.				Dallas, Tex.			
1921	154	72.7	27.3	0	2,846	80.8	5.6	13.6
1925	532	74.1	25.9	0	4,877	55.5	19.2	25.3
1926	437	78.3	18.5	3.2	3,104	50.3	16.1	33.6
	Davenport, Iowa				Dayton, Ohio			
1921	192	77.1	4.2	18.7	546	96.0	2.2	1.8
1925	263	62.0	0	38.0	997	56.3	24.9	18.8
1926	109	100.0	0	0	813	59.9	21.9	18.2

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Decatur, Ill.				Denver, Colo.			
1921	335	82.7	13.7	3.6	1,624	87.8	4.8	7.4
1925	829	95.2	1.9	2.9	3,996	67.4	3.7	28.9
1926	568	98.1	0	1.9	2,530	56.9	4.6	38.5
	Des Moines, Iowa				Duluth, Minn.			
1921	758	87.1	7.1	5.8	637	96.4	1.7	1.9
1925	1,006	93.1	2.9	4.0	759	88.3	7.1	4.6
1926	502	90.4	0	9.6	489	95.3	2.2	2.5
	Durham, N. C.				East Chicago, Ind.			
1921					168	57.1	31.0	11.9
1925					713	24.1	43.1	32.8
1926	422	75.8	11.8	12.3	443	34.1	43.8	22.1
	East Cleveland, Ohio				East Orange, N. J.			
1921	472	13.1	39.8	47.0	376	26.6	38.6	34.8
1925	807	5.1	23.3	71.6	880	22.4	18.6	59.0
1926	332	5.4	7.8	86.7	1,140	14.9	10.2	74.9
	East Providence, R. I.				East St. Louis, Ill.			
1921					260	93.8		6.2
1925					760	77.0	12.4	10.7
1926	247	74.5	24.3	1.2	708	60.9	16.5	22.6
	Elgin, Ill.				Elizabeth, N. J.			
1921	67	52.2	20.9	26.9	514	28.0	66.4	5.6
1925	391	88.2	1.0	10.7	1,229	23.4	58.3	18.3
1926	348	83.9	.6	15.5	1,751	17.4	31.1	51.5
	Erie, Pa.				Evanston, Ill.			
1921	518	62.5	37.5		415	74.0	5.8	20.2
1925	755	60.0	38.8	1.2	1,344	26.8	8.6	64.6
1926	547	76.8	22.7	.5	1,271	25.6	9.3	65.1
	Evansville, Ind.				Everett, Mass.			
1921	509	84.3	2.4	13.4	15	46.7	53.3	0
1925	438	99.1	0	.9	352	23.3	76.7	0
1926	615	97.9	2.1	0	425	10.8	73.9	15.3
	Fall River, Mass.				Fitchburg, Mass.			
1921	141	47.5	22.7	29.8	119	51.3	38.7	10.1
1925	607	42.0	35.6	22.4	287	39.7	42.5	17.8
1926	232	48.7	37.1	14.2	147	63.9	25.9	10.2

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Flint, Mich.				Fort Wayne, Ind.			
1921	348	61.8	33.0	5.2	586	81.4	14.2	4.4
1925	1,017	94.7	.9	4.4	1,345	98.6	.3	1.1
1926	2,171	93.7	1.6	4.7	972	98.9	.3	.8
	Fort Worth, Tex.				Galveston, Tex.			
1921	909	96.7	0	3.3	103	96.1	0	3.9
1925	1,327	93.7	.6	5.7	217	97.2	0	2.8
1926	1,923	89.1	1.9	9.0	52	53.8	0	46.2
	Gary, Ind.				Grand Rapids, Mich.			
1921	494	59.1	0.4	40.5	630	94.9	2.5	2.5
1925	2,194	54.4	.8	44.8	1,423	89.5	8.3	2.2
1926	2,024	61.8	13.4	24.9	1,955	93.7	5.7	.7
	Hamilton, Ohio				Hammond, Ind.			
1921	192	100.0	0	0	288	87.8	12.2	0
1925	468	98.7	1.3	0	921	83.2	6.1	10.7
1926	453	100.0	0	0	905	77.1	16.1	6.7
	Hamtramck, Mich.				Harrisburg, Pa.			
1921	276	53.6	39.5	6.9	179	48.6	44.7	6.7
1925	244	44.3	23.8	32.0	335	97.9	1.2	.9
1926	205	57.1	24.9	18.0	501	77.8	2.4	19.8
	Hartford, Conn.				Hazelton, Pa.			
1921	717	7.8	39.9	52.3	38	31.6	31.6	36.8
1925	2,628	6.7	16.6	76.7	257	24.1	69.6	6.2
1926	2,676	6.8	17.9	75.3	200	33.0	61.0	6.0
	Highland Park, Mich.				Holyoke, Mass.			
1921	250	13.2	15.2	71.6	99	53.5	46.5	0
1925	349	6.3	13.8	79.9	330	33.3	34.2	32.4
1926	564	1.2	1.8	97.0	197	33.5	22.3	44.2
	Houston, Tex.				Huntington, W. Va.			
1921	2,572	88.9	3.4	7.7	777	95.2	1.4	3.3
1925	3,485	70.8	8.1	21.1	1,059	77.6	9.3	13.1
1926	3,815	64.2	11.4	24.4	337	75.7	13.4	11.0
	Indianapolis, Ind.				Irvington, N. J.			
1921	2,565	56.1	21.4	22.5	389	38.8	39.3	21.9
1925	3,744	50.7	31.0	18.3	1,243	39.8	41.7	18.5
1926	2,424	63.8	21.2	15.0	1,379	35.5	37.7	26.8

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Jackson, Mich.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
1921	108	87.0	3.7	9.3	747	75.8	9.9	14.3
1925	234	99.1	.9	0	1,542	79.1	12.3	8.6
1926	286	94.4	2.1	3.5	2,373	69.9	17.2	12.9
	Jamestown, N. Y.				Jersey City, N. J.			
1921	[3] 161	[3] 94.4	[3] 3.7	[3] 1.9	970	4.4	46.3	49.3
1925	376	87.2	6.9	5.9	3,151	.6	27.5	71.9
1926	252	71.8	14.3	13.9	2,601	1.8	27.3	70.9
	Johnstown, Pa.				Kansas City, Kans.			
1921	593	46.4	40.1	13.5	395	100.0	0	0
1925					907	84.8	12.1	3.1
1926	213	77.9	15.0	7.0	736	88.3	1.6	10.1
	Kansas City, Mo.				Kearney, N. J.			
1921	2,578	70.1	1.7	28.2	205	52.7	35.6	11.7
1925	5,138	71.0	4.3	24.7	620	33.1	47.4	19.5
1926	3,728	51.7	4.6	43.7	541	29.0	37.0	34.0
	Kenosha, Wis.				Knoxville, Tenn.			
1921	128	82.8	14.1	3.1	489	98.8	1.2	0
1925	634	75.1	24.4	.5	832	88.1	3.1	8.8
1926	174	41.4	56.3	2.3	641	95.8	1.7	2.5
	Lakewood, Ohio				Lancaster, Pa.			
1921	877	26.3	72.3	1.4	73	76.7	19.2	4.1
1925	812	29.6	54.9	15.5	224	98.7	1.3	0
1926	586	23.9	33.4	42.7	204	79.4	20.6	0
	Lansing, Mich.				Lawrence, Mass.			
1921	492	93.7	3.9	2.4	307	16.3	63.2	20.5
1925	548	91.1	5.8	3.1	279	9.3	33.0	57.7
1926	542	89.1	7.6	3.3	141	17.0	22.7	60.3
	Lexington, Ky.				Lima, Ohio			
1921	127	100.0	0	0	155	67.7	32.3	0
1925	267	100.0	0	0	255	60.8	0	39.2
1926	164	100.0	0	0	69	65.2	2.9	31.9
	Lincoln, Nebr.				Little Rock, Ark.			
1921	241	97.5	0	2.5	749	96.0	1.3	2.7
1925	697	92.1	0	7.9	884	91.3	.7	21.0
1926	378	94.7	0	5.3	772	79.0	0	8.0

[3] 1922.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Long Beach, Calif.				Lorain, Ohio			
1921	3,882	33.2	7.3	59.5	146	87.7	6.8	5.5
1925	1,447	64.3	8.6	27.0	324	95.1	4.9	0
1926	978	67.2	9.3	23.5	317	65.6	17.4	17.0
	Louisville, Ky.				Lowell, Mass.			
1921	677	88.9	0	11.1	259	66.4	24.3	9.3
1925	3,989	40.7	39.9	19.5	317	65.3	28.7	6.0
1926	2,581	68.7	17.6	13.7	145	74.5	23.4	2.1
	Lynn, Mass.				McKeesport, Pa.			
1921	140	57.1	12.9	30.0	127	89.0	11.0	0
1925	677	28.8	24.1	47.1	381	96.1	1.6	2.4
1926	608	33.4	21.7	44.9	274	93.8	6.2	0
	Macon, Ga.				Madison, Wis.			
1921	162	95.1	0	4.9	283	73.5	12.7	13.8
1925	165	84.8	0	15.2	683	81.3	8.1	10.7
1926	258	96.9	0	3.1	465	89.7	8.2	2.2
	Malden, Mass.				Manchester, N. H.			
1921	94	40.4	27.7	31.9	210	74.8	12.4	12.9
1925	378	31.0	44.2	24.9	285	67.7	24.9	7.4
1926	419	30.5	68.5	1.0	213	73.7	19.2	7.0
	Mansfield, Ohio				Medford, Mass.			
1921	72	100.0	0	0	256	46.1	48.0	5.9
1925	293	85.0	8.2	6.8	829	33.9	55.0	11.1
1926	254	76.8	13.8	9.4	868	36.4	59.0	4.6
	Memphis, Tenn.				Meriden, Conn.			
1921	1,245	75.3	2.4	22.2	71	26.7	43.7	29.6
1925	2,075	57.3	22.1	20.7	196	61.2	28.6	10.2
1926	2,066	51.6	22.5	25.9	201	66.7	22.9	10.4
	Miami, Fla.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
1921	[1] 959	[1] 85.9	[1] 0	[1] 14.1	3,574	75.9	5.2	18.9
1925	9,361	38.0	6.0	56.0	4,451	70.7	8.7	20.6
1926	3,902	65.4	7.2	27.4	2,760	75.9	7.9	16.2
	Montclair, N. J.				Muncie, Ind.			
1921	365	65.9	9.4	24.7	64	75.0	12.5	12.5
1925	1,149	63.8	8.5	27.7	213	85.0	15.0	0
1926	422	61.1	21.1	17.8	270	99.3	.7	0

[1] 1922.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Mount Vernon, N. Y.				Nashville, Tenn.			
1921	246	66.3	16.3	17.4	470	89.8	0	10.2
1925	1,380	15.1	9.6	75.2	700	83.0	3.0	14.0
1926	3,346	6.2	5.3	88.5	674	88.3	2.7	9.0
	Newark, N. J.				New Bedford, Mass.			
1921	1,393	19.1	49.1	31.8	522	42.5	52.9	4.6
1925	2,729	16.5	51.2	32.4	1,027	23.1	39.5	37.4
1926	3,060	13.7	34.2	52.1	135	61.5	34.1	4.4
	New Britain, Conn.				New Brunswick, N. J.			
1921	215	20.0	38.1	41.9	129	25.6	71.3	3.1
1925	1,219	11.2	11.8	76.9	290	46.2	53.8	0
1926	410	33.9	42.9	23.2	244	46.7	33.6	19.7
	New Castle, Pa.				New Haven, Conn.			
1921					444	21.2	40.1	38.7
1925					1,191	10.4	19.5	70.1
1926	227	90.3	7.0	2.6	1,458	12.8	7.7	79.5
	New Orleans, La.				New Rochelle, N. Y.			
1921	2,335	41.8	47.2	11.0	247	74.9	17.8	7.3
1925	2,741	26.0	53.1	20.9	857	30.6	8.4	61.0
1926	2,038	24.7	56.2	19.1	672	40.9	9.4	49.7
	Newton, Mass.				Niagara Falls, N. Y.			
1921	249	83.5	15.3	1.2	286	56.3	37.1	6.6
1925	1,033	52.4	47.2	.4	885	30.1	46.2	23.7
1926	692	58.4	41.6	0	550	43.5	42.5	14.0
	Norfolk, Va.				Norristown, Pa.			
1921	419	69.2	17.2	13.6	31	83.9	0	16.1
1925	523	72.8	8.6	18.5	240	95.8	4.2	0
1926	437	72.3	7.6	20.1	89	89.9	2.2	7.9
	Norwalk, Conn.				Oakland, Calif.			
1921	72	83.3	16.7	0	2,681	77.9	4.3	17.8
1925	285	68.1	26.0	6.0	6,518	71.2	7.3	21.4
1926	263	76.4	21.3	2.3	4,519	66.4	6.4	27.2
	Oak Park, Ill.				Ogden, Utah			
1921	720	70.3	4.7	25.0	477	91.2	0	8.8
1925	1,128	24.1	1.1	74.8	311	78.8	0	21.2
1926	744	29.7	.8	69.5	245	82.4	3.3	14.3

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

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	Oklahoma City, Okla.				Omaha, Nebr.			
1921	1,724	83.8	2.2	13.9	1,298	76.1	0.6	23.3
1925	1,347	84.6	4.0	11.4	2,098	85.9	4.6	9.5
1926	1,173	71.9	15.4	12.7	794	92.7	5.8	1.5
	Orange, N. J.				Oshkosh, Wis.			
1921	55	25.5	52.7	21.8	64	84.1	17.2	18.8
1925	384	28.1	14.3	57.6	228	84.2	0	15.8
1926	304	24.0	17.8	58.2	168	97.0	1.2	1.8
	Pasadena, Calif.				Passaic, N. J.			
1921	1,262	85.9	2.2	11.9	426	16.4	60.1	23.5
1925	1,046	81.9	7.5	10.6	574	17.4	39.4	43.2
1926	839	80.0	4.4	15.6	354	13.0	37.0	50.0
	Paterson, N. J.				Pawtucket, R. I.			
1921	587	39.2	54.5	6.3	277	45.8	32.5	21.7
1925	957	23.4	52.5	24.1	859	29.1	55.9	15.0
1926	762	24.1	57.3	18.5	700	29.3	58.6	12.1
	Peoria, Ill.				Phoenix, Ariz.			
1921	300	82.0	12.7	5.3	407	73.9	0	26.1
1925	606	71.6	4.6	23.8	529	78.6	13.6	7.8
1926	362	91.2	1.9	6.9	531	68.4	26.0	5.6
	Pittsfield, Mass.				Plainfield, N. J.			
1921	43	95.3	4.7	0	135	100.0	0	0
1925	333	52.9	37.5	9.6	347	61.7	15.3	23.1
1926	77	57.1	37.7	5.2	627	39.9	29.8	30.3
	Pontiac, Mich.				Port Arthur, Tex.			
1921	60	96.7	3.3	0				
1925	241	87.1	3.3	9.5				
1926	888	68.7	3.4	27.9	203	100.0	0	0
	Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.			
1921	207	78.3	0.5	21.3	3,136	91.4	2.6	6.1
1925	271	60.9	12.2	26.9	4,796	73.0	7.0	20.0
1926	186	77.4	7.5	15.1	5,125	62.0	4.4	33.7
	Portsmouth, Ohio.				Poughkeepsie, N. Y.			
1921	113	91.2	0.9	8.0	60	28.3	50.0	21.7
1925	369	97.0	1.1	1.9	225	26.7	23.1	50.2
1926	257	91.0	4.7	4.3	351	14.8	15.1	70.1

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Providence, R. I.				Pueblo, Colo.			
1921	566	33.9	51.2	14.8	288	98.6	0	1.4
1925	1,422	35.0	37.6	27.4	413	86.2	12.1	1.7
1926	1,205	37.0	40.2	22.7	270	93.7	5.2	1.1
	Quincy, Ill.				Quincy, Mass.			
1921	20	90.0	10.0	0	404	57.2	34.4	8.4
1925	243	100.0	0	0	1,163	66.1	25.1	8.8
1926	190	99.5	.5	0	971	59.4	24.3	16.3
	Racine, Wis.				Reading, Pa.			
1921	169	77.5	15.4	7.1	[3] 333	[3] 56.2	[3] 27.0	[3] 16.8
1925	560	84.1	4.8	4.1	476	91.6	3.4	5.0
1926	471	86.8	8.9	4.2	290	94.8	3.1	2.1
	Revere, Mass.				Richmond, Ind.			
1921	152	69.7	30.3	0	41	58.5	41.5	0
1925	223	54.7	43.9	1.3	228	100.0	0	0
1926	264	33.7	37.5	28.8	205	100.0	0	0
	Richmond, Va.				Roanoke, Va.			
1921	741	78.1	0	21.9	351	100.0	0	0
1925	2,173	46.3	2.9	50.8	580	98.3	0	1.7
1926	1,224	76.1	6.2	17.7	652	92.0	6.1	1.9
	Rochester, N. Y.				Rockford, Ill.			
1921	1,319	72.1	17.1	10.8	351	68.7	16.5	14.8
1925	2,668	64.9	18.6	16.5	879	72.9	11.4	15.7
1926	2,304	58.8	10.7	30.5	880	65.8	13.9	20.3
	Sacramento, Calif.				Saginaw, Mich.			
1921	737	84.0	4.6	11.4	251	96.8	1.6	1.6
1925	1,662	76.6	5.1	18.4	493	85.6	.2	14.2
1926	1,198	86.6	4.0	9.4	351	100.0	0	0
	St. Joseph, Mo.				St. Paul, Minn.			
1921	7	100.0	0	0	2,194	78.6	4.6	16.8
1925	291	84.2	4.1	11.7	3,048	66.1	8.5	25.4
1926	161	96.3	1.2	2.5	2,188	61.7	8.1	30.1
	St. Petersburg, Fla.				Salt Lake City, Utah			
1921					826	90.0	3.8	6.2
1925					1,562	51.4	8.8	39.8
1926	2,766	52.0	20.5	27.5	912	58.3	6.4	35.3

[3] 1922.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	San Antonio, Tex.				San Diego, Calif.			
1921	1,718	95.5	0	4.5	1,450	88.6	0.3	11.1
1925	1,873	92.0	.4	7.5	4,157	75.8	17.5	6.7
1926	1,964	82.8	3.9	13.2	3,734	87.7	5.3	7.0
	San Jose, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			
1921	300	83.7	3.6	12.7	347	81.0	0	19.0
1925	496	91.3	2.0	6.7	265	93.2	6.8	0
1926	683	85.8	3.7	10.5	331	75.5	13.0	11.5
	Schenectady, N. Y.				Scranton, Pa.			
1921	193	70.0	30.0	0	75	81.3	18.7	0
1925	793	59.3	25.1	15.6	497	65.8	34.2	0
1926	289	77.1	20.4	2.4	217	56.2	25.8	18.0
	Seattle, Wash.				Sheboygan, Wis.			
1921	1,961	90.5	0	9.5	90	95.6	4.4	0
1925	5,570	65.0	0	35.0	367	61.9	24.0	14.2
1926	5,342	62.5	0	37.5	334	80.2	18.9	.9
	Shreveport, La.				Sioux City, Iowa			
1921	1,157	100.0	0	0	638	90.4	5.0	4.5
1925	799	100.0	0	0	748	81.4	.5	18.0
1926	597	100.0	0	0	359	87.2	3.3	9.5
	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.				Somerville, Mass.			
1921	303	100.0	0	0	204	5.4	75.5	19.1
1925	275	93.5	5.1	1.4	568	1.9	31.9	66.2
1926	212	94.3	5.7	0	352	2.0	53.4	44.6
	South Bend, Ind.				Spokane, Wash.			
1921	665	78.0	13.8	8.1	438	98.7	0	1.3
1925	1,247	97.6	1.5	.9	716	97.6	.3	2.1
1926	1,036	96.8	2.7	.5	662	99.1	0	.9
	Springfield, Ill.				Springfield, Mass.			
1921	210	76.7	6.7	16.6	827	59.9	30.0	10.2
1925	543	79.9	3.5	16.6	1,944	27.6	42.2	30.1
1926	431	80.0	2.3	17.6	1,329	40.8	27.5	31.7
	Springfield, Ohio				Stamford, Conn.			
1921	253	90.9	9.1	0	190	50.5	34.7	14.7
1925	347	84.4	15.6	0	509	37.1	34.0	28.9
1926	274	89.1	10.9	0	561	36.5	22.8	40.6

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Steubenville, Ohio				Stockton, Calif.			
1921	[4] 84	[4] 89.3	[4] 0	[4] 10.7	624	66.8	0	33.2
1925	236	71.2	8.5	20.3	410	89.5	7.6	2.9
1926	210	41.9	21.0	37.1	332	76.2	4.8	19.0
	Syracuse, N. Y.				Tacoma, Wash.			
1921	627	55.5	38.8	5.7	843	93.1	0	6.9
1925	1,202	59.9	27.7	12.4	1,201	100.0	0	0
1926	1,251	64.7	19.4	15.8	1,790	80.3	0	19.7
	Tampa, Fla.				Terre Haute, Ind.			
1921	[3] 422	[3] 89.3	[3] 5.2	[3] 5.5	758	100.0	0	0
1925	3,594	74.1	0	25.9	221	95.0	5.0	0
1926	2,623	80.3	.7	19.0	128	87.5	12.5	0
	Toledo, Ohio				Topeka, Kans.			
1921	600	80.3	15.7	4.0	188	84.0	0	16.0
1925	1,515	78.0	10.4	11.6	512	89.8	.4	9.8
1926	1,545	78.9	7.2	13.9	361	87.5	12.5	0
	Trenton, N. J.				Tucson, Ariz.			
1921	317	89.3	0	10.7	----	----	----	----
1925	1,004	90.7	4.6	4.7	----	----	----	----
1926	437	95.9	1.4	2.7	400	78.0	22.0	0
	Tulsa, Okla.				Union City, N. J.			
1921	1,138	77.5	5.1	17.4	56	33.9	14.3	51.8
1925	1,273	71.0	5.7	23.3	171	11.7	31.6	56.7
1926	862	66.7	11.6	21.7	352	.3	9.9	89.8
	Utica, N. Y.				Waco, Tex.			
1921	478	43.3	56.7	0	[4] 443	[4] 97.7	[4] 0.5	[4] 1.8
1925	593	52.1	46.0	1.9	337	95.0	2.7	2.4
1926	443	78.6	20.5	.9	187	97.3	.5	2.1
	Waltham, Mass.				Warren, Ohio			
1921	137	92.7	4.4	2.9	171	94.7	5.3	0
1925	384	53.1	25.3	21.6	312	97.1	2.9	0
1926	321	44.0	23.0	33.0	453	75.3	12.4	12.4

[3] 1922.

[4] 1924.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF FAMILIES, IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 500,000, PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 1921, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year	Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—			Total families provided for	Per cent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
	Waterbury, Conn.				Watertown, Mass.			
1921	271	43.2	22.9	33.9				
1925	721	36.5	8.3	55.2				
1926	691	42.1	21.9	36.0	844	25.1	74.9	0
	West New York, N. J.				Wheeling, W. Va.			
1921	269	6.3	62.5	31.2	261	44.0	39.9	16.1
1925	572	1.6	19.2	79.2	319	82.8	12.2	5.0
1926	419	3.6	14.3	82.1	131	72.5	10.7	16.8
	White Plains, N. Y.				Wichita, Kans.			
1921					1,336	93.2	2.8	4.0
1925					1,021	80.8	6.8	12.4
1926	1,054	29.9	3.3	66.8	977	74.3	5.5	20.2
	Wichita Falls, Tex.				Wilkes-Barre, Pa.			
1921					82	91.5	4.9	3.6
1925	1,239	78.5	15.8	5.7	430	48.4	42.1	9.5
1926	1,537	77.9	18.5	3.6	322	50.0	18.3	31.7
	Wilkinsburg, Pa.				Wilmington, Del.			
1921					66	71.2	7.6	21.2
1925					423	90.1	2.8	7.1
1926	242	76.0	18.6	5.4	359	92.8	1.7	5.5
	Winston-Salem, N. C.				Woonsocket, R. I.			
1921	356	94.1	0.6	5.3	369	25.7	26.6	47.7
1925	661	62.2	23.0	14.8	409	11.2	33.0	55.7
1926	566	78.6	9.9	11.5	365	18.4	36.2	45.4
	Worcester, Mass.				Yonkers, N. Y.			
1921	715	67.0	17.8	15.2	433	76.0	0	24.0
1925	1,741	40.3	20.8	38.9	1,737	34.0	12.3	53.7
1926	1,465	44.8	13.6	41.6	2,706	18.0	7.7	74.3
	Youngstown, Ohio							
1921	724	62.2	20.7	17.1				
1925	1,435	74.6	18.2	7.2				
1926	1,089	83.2	8.6	8.2				

Exploitation of Labor Through Nonpayment of Wages, and Efforts of Labor Offices to Enforce Payment

THE defrauding of wage earners through the failure of employers to pay the promised wages continues to be a widespread and serious evil. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made inquiry of the various State labor officials as to their experience and activities in the handling of wage claims of workers who considered themselves defrauded and appealed to these officials for help. A similar inquiry was made in 1920 and the results published in the March, 1921, Labor Review. The results of the recent inquiry may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) There is in the United States a widespread exploitation of labor through failure to pay wages. Thus in 1926, in 16 States for which more complete reports were made, wage claims settled only after the intervention of the State labor officials numbered over 23,400 and represented in the aggregate a collection of $1,216,000. Some of these undoubtedly arose through misunderstanding on the part of employees, but many were cases of intentional fraud. Moreover, there are unquestionably many legitimate wage claims which are never pressed.

(2) Although the amount of the average wage claims, about $50,[1] may seem small, the records of hardship and destitution following the workers' failure to collect their earnings include such tragedies as dispossession of lodgings, recourse to charity organizations, and even death from exposure and suicide.

(3) A substantial number of State labor offices are rendering valuable service in collecting wages for workers unable to employ a lawyer or ignorant of their legal rights.

(4) The wage-adjustment work has increased very greatly in several of the labor offices. Such increase was particularly marked in the California, New Jersey, and New York offices, the first-mentioned office reporting the settlement of 16,121 cases in 1926 as compared to 5,362 in 1920, and in New Jersey the number of claims reported paid up in 1926 was almost sixty times the number settled in 1920.

(5) Some labor offices, notably California, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Utah, are backed with effective legislation in their wage-collection work, but a number of offices are heavily handicapped in such activities by inadequate legal support. Certain offices, however, despite laws without force or without specific legal authorization are doing effective wage-adjustment work.

Number and Amount of Wage Claims, 1920 and 1926

TABLES 1 and 2 bring together the detailed figures on wage collections from those States from which reports were in such form as to permit of tabular presentation.

[1] Based on number of claims reported settled.

TABLE 1.—AMOUNT COLLECTED IN WAGE CLAIMS, 1920 AND 1926, BY STATE LABOR OFFICES

Office	1920		1926	
	Total amount collected	Average amount of claim	Total amount collected	Average amount of claim [1]
Arizona Industrial Commission	(2)	(2)	[3] $1,866.00	$16.9
Arkansas Bureau of Labor and Statistics	(4)	(4)	4,021.00	27.5
California Bureau of Labor Statistics	$206,389.00	$38.49	[5] 976,368.00	60.5
Colorado Labor Department	33,642.00	36.77	13,896.00	26.4
Connecticut Department of Labor	1,815.00	18.15	(4)	(4)
Louisiana Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	(6)	(6)	15,000.00	16.6
Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries	5,749.00	16.71	28,705.00	14.7
Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry	(4)	(4)	41.00	20.3
Nebraska Department of Labor	12,678.00	186.44	(7)	(7)
Nevada Office of Labor Commissioner	[8] 7,500.00	125.00	[9] 12,784.00	168.2
New Jersey Department of Labor	[10] 90.00	[11] 15.00	10,863.00	[12] 31.0
New York Department of Labor (division of aliens)	(4)	(4)	31,169.00	31.0
Oklahoma Department of Labor	24,850.00	20.83	[13] 3,120.00	[12] 97.4
Oregon Bureau of Labor	[14] 23,781.00	41.58	[8] 20,147.00	46.1
Porto Rico Bureau of Labor	1,254.00	16.29	(4)	(4)
Utah Industrial Commission	(4)	(4)	[6] 12,377.00	50.5
Washington Department of Labor and Industries (division of industrial relations)	87,873.00	67.72	73,584.00	62.8
West Virginia Bureau of Labor	(4)	(4)	[15] 4,000.00	20.4
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics	15,204.00	40.76	8,594.00	49.3

[1] Unless otherwise specified, average is based on number of claims settled.
[2] No department of labor in 1920.
[3] Nine months.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Includes also amounts collected in part payment of claims still pending.
[6] Cases involving less than $50 referred to legal aid society. According to records of preceding 4 years, average number of cases referred in 1920 was 1,872, involving approximately $10,000.
[7] All complaints referred to municipal judge except out-State cases, which department handles by correspondence. No statistical report for 1926.
[8] Average.
[9] Eight months.
[10] Money involved.
[11] Based on money involved.
[12] Based on claims paid.
[13] Not including cases handled by telephone, which would increase amount substantially.
[14] Ten months.
[15] Estimate.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE CLAIMS SETTLED, 1920 AND 1926

Office	1920		1926	
	Total number of claims	Number settled	Total number of claims	Number settled
Arizona Industrial Commission	(1)	(1)	[2] 236	[2] 110
Arkansas Bureau of Labor and Statistics	(3)	(3)	297	146
California Bureau of Labor Statistics	7,603	5,362	27,813	16,121
Colorado Department of Labor	1,300	915	961	523
Connecticut Department of Labor	100	100	(3)	(3)
Louisiana Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	[4] 1,872	----------	[5] 1,200	[5] 900
Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries	773	344	1,947	1,947
Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry	(3)	(3)	27	2
Nebraska Department of Labor	117	68	(6)	(6)
Nevada Office of Labor Commissioner	[7] 77	[7] 60	[8] 201	[8] 76
New Jersey Department of Labor	7	6	590	[9] 350
New York Department of Labor (division of aliens)	251	221	1,796	1,009
Oklahoma Department of Labor	1,326	1,193	188	[10] 32
Oregon Bureau of Labor	[11] 1,440	[11] 572	[7] 1,049	[7] 436
Porto Rico Bureau of Labor	217	77	(3)	(3)
Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics	(3)	(3)	73	18
Utah Industrial Commission	(3)	(3)	[7] 245	[7] 245
Washington Department of Labor and Industries (industrial relations division)	[12] 1,590	1,401	2,122	1,170
West Virginia Bureau of Labor	(3)	(3)	200	196
Wyoming Office of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics	467	373	(3)	174

[1] No department of labor in 1920.
[2] Nine months.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Average based on 4-year record. All these claims were referred to legal aid society.
[5] Approximate.
[6] All complaints referred to municipal judge.
[7] Average.
[8] Eight months.
[9] Paid up cases.
[10] Not including those handled by telephone.
[11] Ten months.
[12] Not including 230 cases handled by correspondence, of whose disposition, there is no record.

It will be noted that in California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York there was a very great increase in the number of claims handled and adjusted in 1926 as compared with 1920, while in other States, for example, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Oregon, the number of cases declined. So many factors are involved in this collection of wage claims that an analysis of the causes of increase or decrease in the amount of work done by State labor offices would be a most difficult task, and no explanation of the difference in volume of work in the two periods was requested. However, partial explanations may be inferred from the reports of these offices on their legal authorization or from their recommendations for new legislation.

In addition to the offices covered by the above tables a number of other offices made partial returns. The Maine Department of Labor and Industry's record for 1926 is 15 settlements, while the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry reports the collection of $9,332.65 in wages in 1926, not including claims settled directly with the claimant. The New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, and the Wisconsin Industrial Commission have adjusted wage claims, but gave no detailed figures.

In the following States the labor office reported no legal authorization to collect wage claims: Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. The Iowa Bureau of Labor, however, refers wage claims to the municipal court. The Ohio Division of Labor Statistics and Employment usually refers such claims to the municipal courts, public defenders, or legal aid societies. The Kansas, Minnesota, and South Dakota officers refer wage claims to small debtors' or small claims courts. When the amounts involved exceed $50, the Minnesota Industrial Commission advises placing the case in an attorney's hands. In North Dakota an act of 1921 provides for conciliation boards to handle wage claims. There was no collection of wage claims in 1926 in Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and no report was made as to whether the labor offices have authority to make such collections. No reply was received from Delaware, Georgia, the Philippine Islands,[a] or Porto Rico. In Delaware, however, the duties of the labor commission are confined to the supervision and enforcement of the laws concerning women and children in industry.[1] A recent typewritten report [2] from the Philippine Bureau of Labor states that in 1925 there were 349 wage claims decided by that office in favor of the claimant. These cases involved 41,890.39 pesos,[3] of which 19,209.63 pesos was recovered and turned over to the claimants. The report of the commissioner of Porto Rico for 1924–25 shows that in that fiscal year the island bureau of labor settled 144 of 304 wage claims and collected in connection therewith $2,209.03.

No questionnaire was sent to Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, and New Mexico, as the character or status of their present labor offices indicated that they were not engaged in the special activity covered in this inquiry.

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[a] Philippine report received too late for inclusion in article.

[1] U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 370: Labor laws of the United States with decisions of courts relating thereto. Washington, 1925, p. 273.

[2] Philippine Islands Department of Commerce and Communications, bureau of labor. Principal activities of the bureau of labor. Manila [1926], p. 15.

[3] Peso at par = 50 cents; exchange rate varies.

Laws Under Which Labor Offices Handle Wage Claims

THE Arizona Industrial Commission reports that it handles wage claims under the act of 1925, which created it.[4] Difficulties over wage claims in this State are principally in the cottage-building industry, and the wage claims are almost always over $50, which takes them out of the reach of the small claims court. That court was provided for by the present legislature over the commission's protest, the latter body preferring authority to take assignments, interview the parties to the wage dispute, and if the employer still refused payment to press the case in court without costs to the claimant.

The Arkansas commissioner of labor or any person authorized by him, upon application of either employer or employee, is given authority by an act of 1923 (No. 380, secs. 15–17) "to inquire into, hear, and decide disputes arising from wages earned (provided the amount in controversy does not exceed $200) and shall allow or reject any deductions from such wages." The act does not apply to wages "where regulated by Federal statute."

The California commissioner of labor and his duly authorized representative are empowered, under section 7 of the State wage collection law (Stats. 1919, ch. 228) "to take assignments of wage claims and prosecute actions for the collection of wages and other demands of persons who are financially unable to employ counsel in cases in which, in the judgment of the commissioner, the claims for wages are valid and enforceable in the courts; to issue subpœnas, to compel the attendance of witnesses or parties and the production of books, papers, or records, and to administer oaths and to examine witnesses under oath, * * * and to take depositions and affidavits for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act and all other acts now or hereafter placed in the bureau for enforcement."

The Colorado Labor Department states in its twentieth annual report that "there is no statute in existence authorizing the labor commissioner to collect private debts," and that its wage-collection work is hampered by this lack of definite authorization. The legislature, however, appropriates $1,200 per annum for the compensation of a clerk to assist in handling wage claims.

The Labor Department of Connecticut reports that it handles wage claims under section 5312 of the General Statutes, 1918, which provides a penalty for withholding wages, and under the weekly pay day law (Acts of 1919, ch. 216, secs. 1 and 2).

The Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Louisiana points out that certain legal restrictions are imposed upon the assessment of fines by the employer, upon withholding wages as a method of punishment and upon deductions "beyond the actual damage done willfully, maliciously, or negligently to the property of the employer." Cases of violation are handled by the State labor office which gives the employer the choice of paying the wages due or being prosecuted. When recourse is had to prosecution the State labor office furnishes an attorney to collect the claim by civil action.

The Maine Department of Labor and Industry invokes the weekly payment of wages law[5] in its wage-collection work.

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[4] Arizona Acts of 1925, ch. 83.
[5] Maine Rev. Stats. of 1916, ch. 49, sec. 34.

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries may make complaints against any person for a violation of section 148 of the weekly wage payment law. Such complaint must be made within three months of the violation and "on the trial no defense for failure to pay as required, other than the attachment of such wages by trustee process or a valid assignment thereof or a valid set-off against the same, or the absence of the employee from his regular place of labor at the time of payment, or an actual tender to such employee at the time of payment of the wages so earned by him, shall be valid." [6]

The Michigan Department of Labor and Industry is charged with the enforcement of the provisions of Act No. 62 of the Public Acts of 1925, regulating the time and manner of the payment of wages.

The Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor and Industry reports that that State has "no adequate law to permit the collection of such claims."

The Nevada labor commissioner is authorized (Stats. of 1915, ch. 203, sec. 4) "to take assignment of wage claims and prosecute actions for collections of wages and other demands of persons who are financially unable to employ a counsel in cases in which, in the judgment of the commissioner, the claims for wages are valid and enforceable in the courts." If, after investigation, the commissioner is satisfied that the claim is valid, he turns the cases over to a district attorney for action.

The New Hampshire commissioner of labor writes: "We have no law relative to this matter, except the weekly payment of wages law."

The Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey reports that there is a State law [7] requiring every person, firm, association or partnership and every corporation organized under the corporation act of 1896 (except agricultural and water workers) to pay at least every two weeks in legal currency the full amount of wages earned and unpaid up to within 12 days of said payment and providing penalties of from $25 to $100 for violation. Complaint must be made within 60 days from the date the wages become payable, and two weeks' written notice must be given before complaint is made. The complaint must be signed by the commissioner of labor, the State department of labor being "authorized and directed to enforce the provisions" of the act.[8]

The director of the division of aliens of the New York State Department of Labor cites section 211 of the labor law as the authority of that office to act in wage claims. This section provides that the "commissioner shall cooperate with any employee in the enforcement of a just claim against his employer and for his protection against frauds and other improper practices on the part of any person, public or private." [9]

Cases are handled under the labor law (art. 6, secs. 195–197), which provides that wages be in cash, and be paid weekly or semimonthly, and prohibits assignments of wages. Penalty is provided for violations.

The Department of Labor of Oklahoma acts to bring about the settlement of wage claims but refuses to handle any part of the money as it has "no authority to collect wages under the laws of this State."

[6] Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. Labor Law Bulletin No. 9.
[7] New Jersey P. L. of 1899, ch. 38, as amended by P. L. of 1904, ch. 195, and Comp. Stats., 1910, p. 3044.
[8] U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 408: Laws relating to payment of wages, by Lindley D. Clark and Stanley J. Tracy. Washington, June, 1926, p. 103
[9] U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 370: Labor Law of the United Sates with decisions of courts relating thereto. Washington, 1925, p. 760.

The Oregon Bureau of Labor has no authority to adjust wage claims, according to its biennial report for 1925 and 1926, "unless the laws creating the department could impliedly be construed to give us that work to do."

The Porto Rico Bureau of Labor reported in 1921 that in the matter of handling wage claims it acts on authority of the law creating the bureau and of section 18 of Jones Act, approved by the United States Congress March 2, 1917.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics of Texas is charged with the duty of enforcing the semimonthly pay-day law and of instituting prosecutions in connection therewith (Acts of 1915, ch. 25, sec. 3).

The Industrial Commission of Utah is authorized to enforce the provisions of an act of 1919 providing for the regulation of and time of payment of wages to employees in private employments, for regular pay days in such employments, and for a penalty for violations.

The Department of Labor and Industries of Washington handles wage cases under authority of the law, which provides that payment for labor "be made in lawful money * * * and when any laborer performing work or labor as above shall cease to work, whether by discharge or by voluntary withdrawal, the wages due shall be forthwith paid either in cash or by order redeemable in cash at its face value on presentation at bank, store, commissary, or other place in the county where the labor was performed" (Remington and Ballinger Code, 1905, ch. 112, sec. 7594).

The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Wyoming calls attention to an act [10] on the statute books of that State which, he writes, "is evidently intended to require payments at the termination of employment." The law, however, is ambiguous and uncertain in its terms; when a suit is successful a penalty may be imposed upon the employer, but "the employee gets no benefits from the prosecution, not even the wages he has earned." Claimants are frankly told "that the labor commissioner has no power to collect wages."

As is seen, in some States wage claims are handled by labor offices which according to their own reports are not specifically authorized by law to do so. It is interesting to note, however, that all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, and Washington have some form of periodic wage payment legislation, which has been found helpful by certain labor offices as a background for wage adjustment.

Procedure

IN LABOR offices which do not refer wage claims to other agencies the initial procedure in the handling of cases does not vary greatly from State to State. Claims are taken up by correspondence, personal calls, conferences, and hearings. Some cases are handled by telephone.

When the matter can not be adjusted by this preliminary procedure, the next steps differ somewhat from State to State. The Arizona and Nevada offices refer cases to county attorneys. In Arkansas building cases a lien is filed in the labor office, and sometimes it is necessary to file suit.

In California in most instances the employer and the wage claimant are cited to appear at a hearing before the State commissioner of labor statistics. If an adjustment can not be thus effected, the employer

[10] Wyoming Comp. Stats., 1920, ch. 257, sec. 4310, as amended by Acts of 1923, ch. 36.

must appear at the district attorney's office "to show cause why a warrant should not be issued for his arrest." The question in controversy is again gone over before a representative of the district attorney's office in the presence of an agent or deputy of the bureau of labor statistics, the defendant employer, and the wage claimant. If the employer maintains his refusal to settle the claim in the amount decided upon as due the claimant, a criminal warrant is issued for his arrest. Criminal or civil action, however, is resorted to only when there is no alternative.

The Louisiana office advises the employer that if he does not settle at once, the claim will be collected by a member of the legal aid society at the employer's expense.

The employer is given to understand by the Maine office that if the claim is adjusted before a certain date the department will not start criminal action, but that the complaint will be filed "pending future observance of the law."

As already stated, the Iowa Bureau of Labor turns all wage claims over to the municipal court, where an effort is made through the assignment clerk to settle the case without cost to either the employer or claimant. When such settlement is not possible and the assignment clerk thinks that the claim is a just one, the court orders that the costs follow the suit, and the department's attorney takes care of the case without charge to the claimant. This scheme has been in operation for the past eight years. The former assignment clerk reported that fully 80 per cent of the claims were settled without cost or recourse to court procedure. Such an arrangement, however, would not be possible except with a friendly court. All four of the judges of this municipal court have been cordially in sympathy with this system.

When the Massachusetts office fails to bring about an adjustment the employer is summoned into court. If he is found guilty, the judge continues the case for a few weeks to give him the opportunity to pay the claim.

The Montana department handles wage cases almost entirely by correspondence, but its experience is reported as "very unsatisfactory."

If the New Jersey department is unsuccessful in its preliminary procedure, written notice is served on the employer and if there is no open question as to the merits of the wage claim a complaint is signed against him at the close of the time set. Indictment by grand jury must be secured in order to get a conviction. In only one case has there been a conviction, as the primary purpose in these cases is to secure the payment of the wages rather than to penalize the employer. Recourse is now being had to the practice of making complaint before a police magistrate through whose cooperation the department is able so to impress the employer with the gravity of his offense that the wage claim is paid without further procedure. Some wage claims have been referred to the civil courts; but the department's experience shows that in such event a prompt settlement can not be expected except in cases coming under the pauper act which allows free service for claims involving $20 or less.

In New York, if the employer refuses to follow the advice of the division of aliens to pay the claim, the complainant is counseled to

take court action. When it is thought necessary, the director of the division or his representative accompanies the complainant to court on the day of trial in order to present the facts in the case, which the division has secured.

The Pennsylvania department and the Wisconsin commission advise the complainants to consult an attorney, the Texas commissioner directs suit by the attorney general or by county or district attorney, and the Michigan department and the Utah commission, as already indicated, have the power themselves to enforce the legislation regulating the payment of wages.

Causes for the Nonpayment of Wages

AMONG the outstanding causes for the nonpayment of wages, which lead to the presentation of claims at State labor offices are the following:

1. Misunderstanding of rates of pay and employment conditions.
2. Failure of workers to insist upon periodic payments.
3. Practice of workers of quitting without notice and of failing to work out the full term for which engaged.
4. Bad checks given to workers.
5. Insufficient capital on part of employers and undertaking of work by contractors at such a low figure that they are unable to pay the workers.
6. Objection of employers to paying wages except on regular pay days, sometimes with intention to defraud the laborer of his earnings.
7. Inefficient management.
8. Inadequate wage payment legislation.

The Colorado office makes particular mention of cases in which housewives try to "beat" domestic servants out of their earnings. The Louisiana commissioner declares that some employers never pay until they are forced to do so. Intentional failure on the part of "shoestring" promoters, notably in the mining industry, accounts for some of the Nevada wage claims; and both that office and that of Ohio make specific mention of wage claims by nurses.

The Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Wyoming officials report special difficulties in the form of complaints from mine workers or oil drillers, the Wyoming commissioner stating that the exploitation of labor in that State is encouraged by the great stretches of thinly populated land.

Recommendations

THE recommendations of various labor offices regarding improvements in the methods of collecting wage claims are given in brief below. A large number of the offices did not report on this point.

The Industrial Commission of Arizona is in favor of a law similar to that of California, which makes it a prison offense to employ labor and fail to pay the same upon resignation or discharge.

The setting up of small claims courts is favored by the labor offices of Arkansas and Colorado, but in Arizona where such a court has recently been constituted, this was done over the protest of the industrial commission.

The Commissioner of Labor of Louisiana thinks he should have jurisdiction in the collection of wages, or a poor man's court should

be established or a public defender appointed to collect wages from employers who fail or refuse to pay their workers. If possible such employers should be jailed.

Suggestion is made that the name of the division of aliens of New York be changed to one that will describe its duties more accurately. The largest amount of the division's work is done for persons without regard to their citizenship status. Most of the wage claims in the fiscal year 1926 were made by American citizens. Under section 198 of the New York labor law and sections 1272 and 1275 of the penal law, penalties are provided for the nonpayment of wages by corporations or joint-stock associations. The chief of the division recommends the inclusion also of nonpayment by a person or copartnership, as this would save the workers thousands of dollars. Only in New York City "is the employee entitled to a body execution, and judgment must be obtained for wages earned within a period of 90 days." In the cities and towns up-State there is no such safeguard for workers, the assistance of the division being the only protection afforded them. Since many workers are defrauded annually by being given worthless checks in the payment of wages, the division also recommends that section 1292A of the penal law be further amended to make such actions punishable.[11]

Section 196, subdivision 2, of the New York labor law reads as follows: "Every other corporation or joint-stock association, or person carrying on the business thereof by lease or otherwise, shall pay weekly to each employee the wages earned to a day not more than six days prior to the date of such payment." The director of the division suggests that "person or copartnership" should be inserted after the words "lease or otherwise." [12]

> The injustices suffered by workingmen and women in these districts and the hardships they endure will surely tend to minimize the respect for law and order, unless the State will protect these unfortunate employees against the inhuman conduct of the sharpers who prey upon them.
>
> Many philanthropic and social organizations have availed themselves of the services of this division and have sent many cases to us, and we have received letters of thanks and commendation in acknowledgment for the services performed by us.

The division states that it requires an addition of nine to its investigating staff and three more stenographers to meet the constantly increasing demands being made upon it for assistance.[12]

The Montana office "has more than once recommended" that the legislature enact adequate legislation for the collection of wages, while the Oklahoma department declares that adequate legislation of this character "is the only remedy," and the Oregon bureau comments upon its legislative handicap in the settlement of wage claims, as follows:

> As heretofore indicated, Oregon laws are inadequate to enable us to accomplish a full measure in the matter of wage collections; yet, notwithstanding this handicap, we continue to be able to adjust numerous claims through no other medium than the prestige of the bureau, mediation, and arbitration.
>
> We were unsuccessful in effecting any settlement in 1,225 claims (record for biennium 1925–1926), the exact amount unascertainable but probably equal the amount we were able to recover. No results were obtained with a number of these claims on account of insolvency of the debtor, but the major portion failed of adjustment because the debtors were willing to take advantage of persons in no position to enforce their claims in a court of justice.

[11] New York State Department of Labor. Report of the industrial commissioners, 1926. Albany, 1926, p. 461, 463.
[12] Idem., p. 464.

We know of instances where the claimant has failed to collect wages justly due him and had to appeal to the welfare board or other charity organization for assistance for self and family. Had he been able to collect what was justly due him, he would have been able to care for himself and retain his self-respect and not become a burden upon society.[13]

Enforcement of a law making it a jail sentence intentionally to fail to pay wages is the procedure suggested by the Nevada commissioner.

The director of the Washington office writes: "There is quite a difference of opinion as to whether or not the State government should be used as a collective agency, and in this district, at any rate, quite a reaction from any further extension of the government into the paternalistic field. The State law provides that a labor lien has a priority over all other claims." The experience of the department during the administration of the present director has been that most wage claims can be adjusted if the parties are willing to be fair in the matter and do not lose their tempers.

Recommendation has been made to the present legislature by the Wisconsin commission that it be given authority to assist in the adjustment of wage claims and to enforce the laws concerning the payment of wages; also that attorneys' fees in actions for work and labor be increased in order to offer more of an inducement to take up these small claims.

In the judgment of the Wyoming commissioner, when wages are not paid within 5 days after the work has been done or the employee leaves or is discharged, the wage in such cases should continue at the same rate until suit is begun, but not to exceed 15 days.

Conclusion

VARIOUS references have been made in this article to small claims courts and legal aid organization which are also largely engaged in the collection of wage claims. A closer coordination of these several systems of legal aid would undoubtedly result in the promotion of desirable standardization and uniformity of procedure. Indeed, the records of the vast amount of excellent wage-collection work being done by State labor offices do suggest both directly and by implication great possibilities for further progress. In this connection the recommendation of the State labor officials should be carefully studied.

Cooperation as a World Movement

IN THE present article an attempt is made to bring together statistics of cooperation for the various countries for which data are available. Such a comparison is difficult because of lack of comparable statistics and in some cases of any published figures. For some of the countries in which the cooperative movement has reached a high state of development, there are little or no data. No statistical information can be given for Italy, because of the almost total extinction of cooperation as a voluntary movement under the Fascist régime. The data presented for the United States are for the most part estimates, due to the fact that while the Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently made a cooperative study, the returns covered only a part of the total number of societies actually in existence.

[13] Oregon Bureau of Labor. Twelfth Biennial Report, from Oct. 1, 1924 to Sept. 30, 1926. Salem, 1926. p. 13.

The compilation reveals a remarkable achievement in cooperative effort in certain parts of the world. Although the figures are by no means complete, they show the existence in 35 countries for which figures are available of more than 300,000 societies of all types and in 29 of these countries a combined membership of more than forty-four and one-half million persons.

In some countries certain types of cooperative societies have been more popular than other types. The cooperative store makes the greatest appeal in industrial England; in India where poverty is widespread and debt prevalent it is found that the credit society fills the greatest need. The credit society also finds favor in Germany, though that country is making increasing use of the consumers' society as well. France and Italy have developed the artisans' or labor societies to the greatest degree found anywhere, though this phase of cooperation has, along with the other branches of the movement, been largely destroyed in the latter country.

The consumers' branch of the movement has spread practically throughout the world. Figures presented herein cover more than 50,000 such societies in 22 countries, some 27,000,000 members, and yearly sales exceeding five and one-half billion dollars. Both wholesale and manufacturing operations are carried on to a greater or less extent by the consumers' cooperative movements in nearly all countries in which any considerable progress has been made. The wholesale business in 1925 of the wholesale societies of 21 countries aggregated more than $800,000,000, and the value of goods produced by 10 of these in the same year more than $200,000,000.

Not only are the local societies organized nationally; they also have an international wholesale society, an international educational and propagandist body, and the woman members have an international guild.

The value of the cooperative network was recognized by the Government in many of the European countries during the period of the World War, and its facilities were utilized in the distribution and rationing of foodstuffs. The value of the cooperative societies as a check upon prices was also realized. Professor Gide, of the University of France, an authority on cooperation, points out that the war brought the cooperative movement "consideration and prestige. The word itself—cooperation—which in many countries, and even in France, was little known and often coldly welcomed, has now entered into the daily vocabulary."

In Belgium after the armistice the cabinet was composed largely of active cooperators. The same was true of the first ministry formed in Finland after that country became a republic, and the President of Finland was also a cooperator. A prominent Austrian cooperator, Doctor Renner, was sent as the representative of the Austrian Government to sign the peace treaty of St. Germain. Cooperators have held the position of President of Poland, member of the cabinet in Sweden and in France, and director of a great Government enterprise in Germany.

In Russia the central cooperative union, Centrosoyus, has become an integral part of the Government and participates in the State monopoly of foreign trade.

The English Cooperative Wholesale Society is the largest manufacturer, trader, and landowner in the United Kingdom.

In France a place is reserved for the cooperative movement, as representative of the interests of the consumer, "on all committees formed to watch over, on the borders of Parliament, public interests, such as the National Economic Council, and even on others where its place seems less marked, such as the Council for the Liquidation of the National Debt, or that for the optional subscriptions to the public treasury. Moreover, the State has instituted a Superior Council of Cooperation, on similar lines to the Superior Council of Labor, and has instructed it to discuss, in a consultative capacity, draft laws of interest to consumers."

In Argentina two new streets of Buenos Aires have been named "Rochdale" and "Owen."

The best test of the importance of the cooperative movement in any country, however, is the proportion of the population reached through it. To give the reader some idea of the per cent of population purchasing their supplies through consumers' cooperative societies in the various countries, the following statement was prepared. In order to be conservative the family was considered as having only 4 persons, instead of 5, as is usually done.

Per cent of population supplied through consumers' cooperative societies

	Per cent		Per cent
United Kingdom	[1] 45	Germany	[1] 20
Denmark	40	Sweden	[1] 20
Finland	40	Norway	15
Hungary	40	Netherlands	[1] 10
Iceland	35–40	Bulgaria	8
Switzerland	[1] 35	Australia	6
France	30	United States	2.5
Russia	30	Argentina	1
Belgium	20		

The above figures, in the majority of cases, err by being too low. This is especially true in the case of such countries as Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland, for which the percentage is based only on the societies affiliated with the central cooperative union and takes no account of independent societies. But even so, the importance of the cooperative movement is evident in such countries as Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Also, it should be remembered that the above percentages are based on membership of consumers' societies only, and in certain countries, such as Bulgaria, Denmark, India, and the United States, the number of cooperators who belong to other types of cooperative societies exceeds the membership of the consumers' societies.

Comparative Development of Cooperative Movement

TABLE 1 shows, for the latest year for which figures are available, the number of societies of each type and their membership. The membership figures probably include some duplication, as the same person may be a member of societies of various kinds. The agricultural societies include various types of producers' activities such as the marketing of produce, the working up of raw materials produced on the farm (manufacture of butter, cheese, bacon, etc.), purchase of farm supplies and machinery, breeding of livestock, etc.

[1] Based on membership of societies affiliated to central organization only.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE, BY COUNTRY

Country	Year	Credit	Agricultural	Retail consumers	Workers' productive	Insurance	Other [1]	Total
Number of societies								
Argentina	1920–21	29	168	43	----	19	4	263
Australia	1924	----	180	118	----	----	----	298
Austria	1924	2,114	1,298	402	860	----	291	4,965
Belgium	1924	[3] 913	2,225	[3] 81	[3] 29	516	6	3,770
Bulgaria	1922	1,404	522	709	163	170	215	3,183
Canada	1925	(4)	(4)	16	(4)	(4)	(4)	16
Ceylon	1924	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	250
China	1924	9	----	----	----	----	----	9
Czechoslovakia	1925	6,344	3,762	1,203	1,521	----	1,903	14,738
Denmark	1923	(4)	3,342	[6] 1,806	(4)	(4)	(4)	5,148
Egypt	1925	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	141
Estonia	1925	145	1,324	287	67	381	35	2,239
Federated Malay States	1925	64	----	1	----	----	----	65
Finland	1923	928	1,138	596	----	----	964	3,626
France	1923	(4)	(4)	[3] 3,600	531	(4)	(4)	4,131
Germany	1926	22,516	17,854	5,928	2,643	----	1,240	50,181
Great Britain	1925	(4)	[8] 181	1,381	[6] 105	(4)	[7] 250	1,825
Greece	1925	2,064	519	105	446	----	521	3,655
Hungary	1926	[6] 1,016	[3] 454	[6] 1,820	[6] 76	(4)	(4)	3,366
India	1923–24	[9]	[9] 54,645	(4)	(4)	(4)	[9] 6,461	61,106
Japan	1925	[10] 12,880	[11] 1,072	370	195	----	----	14,517
Latvia	1924	24	125	229	----	----	3	381
Netherlands	1926	885	1,437	496	----	56	189	3,063
Norway	1925	(4)	588	850	(4)	(4)	(4)	1,438
Palestine	1925	21	15	2	41	----	51	130
Poland	1925	6,270	----	6,334	----	----	[12] 4,251	16,855
Portugal	1922	(4)	(4)	188	(4)	(4)	(4)	188
Rumania	1924	(4)	922	[13] 2,650	314	(4)	(4)	3,886
Russia	1926	(4)	40,200	27,438	11,227	(4)	(4)	78,865
South Africa	1925	----	261	11	----	----	----	272
Sweden	1924	250	3,328	1,561	255	----	6,271	11,665
Switzerland	1924	551	5,598	859	52	241	4,142	11,443
Ukrania	1925	(4)	(4)	6,571	(4)	(4)	(4)	6,571
United States	1925	284	[14] 10,160	1,703	39	[15] 3	40	12,249
Yugoslavia	1925	7	(4)	6	11	1	11	36
Membership								
Argentina	1920–21	20,988	26,197	26,946	----	23,848	2,365	100,344
Australia	1924	----	137,289	86,116	----	----	----	223,405
Austria	1925	(4)	(4)	[1] 360,000	(4)	(4)	(4)	360,000
Belgium	1924	77,706	138,444	[3] 405,288	[3] 5,208	(4)	(4)	626,646
Bulgaria	1922	140,747	54,754	99,875	613	84,948	89,267	470,204
Canada	1925	(4)	(4)	[6] 7,308	(4)	(4)	(4)	7,308
Ceylon	1924	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	26,757
China	1924	406	----	----	----	----	----	406
Czechoslovakia	1925	(4)	(4)	[6] 759,635	(4)	(4)	(4)	759,635
Denmark	1923	(4)	527,302	337,700	(4)	(4)	(4)	865,002
Egypt	1925	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	10,807
Estonia	1925	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	270,000
Federated Malay States	1925	8,943	----	52	----	----	----	8,995
Finland	1923	63,000	[15] 52,000	352,255	----	----	----	467,255
France	1923	(4)	(4)	[3] 3,090,000	21,322	----	----	3,111,322
Germany	1925	(4)	(4)	[6] 3,382,011	(4)	(4)	(4)	3,382,011
Great Britain	1925	(4)	43,979	[6] 4,910,983	[6] 38,186	(4)	[7] 24,316	5,017,464
Hungary	1926	(4)	(4)	[14] 870,549	17,314	(4)	(4)	887,863
India	1923–24	----	1,774,913	----	----	----	[9] 733,959	2,508,872

[1] Including housing societies. [2] Raiffeisen societies only.
[3] Estimated on basis of membership of central organization. [4] Data not available.
[5] 1923–24. [6] Affiliated to central cooperative organization.
[7] Including 12 societies affiliated to central organization and 238 housing societies reported for 1923–24.
[8] 1923. [9] See text below for explanation of figures for India.
[10] Including 10,307 societies having other functions also.
[11] Including 783 societies having other functions also.
[12] Includes all types except credit and consumers' societies.
[13] Includes some agricultural societies. [14] 1924.
[15] Not including 2 societies operated by organized labor having certain cooperative features, and a great many farmers' insurance organizations the number of which is not known.
[16] Dairies only.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE, BY COUNTRY—Continued

Country	Year	Number of societies						
		Credit	Agricultural	Retail consumers	Workers' productive	Insurance	Other	Total
Netherlands	1925	(4)	(4)	[6] 146, 241	(4)	(4)	(4)	146, 241
Norway	1925	(4)	(4)	[6] 109, 521	(4)	(4)	(4)	109, 521
Poland	1925	(4)	(4)	[6] 906, 500	(4)	(4)	(4)	906, 500
Portugal	1922	(4)	(4)	[6] 91, 907	(4)	(4)	(4)	91, 907
Russia	1926	(4)	7, 138, 152	11, 401, 708	589, 173	(4)	(4)	19, 129, 033
Sweden	1925	(4)	(4)	[6] 315, 925	(4)	(4)	(4)	315, 925
Switzerland	1925	(4)	(4)	352, 250	(4)	(4)	(4)	352, 250
Ukrania	1925	(4)	(4)	1, 597, 000	(4)	(4)	(4)	1, 597, 000
United States	1925	[17] 173, 800	[18] 2, 025, 000	[17] 527, 900	[17] 4, 500	[18] 81, 730	[17] 2, 300	2, 815, 230
Yugoslavia	1925	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	22, 804

[4] Data not available.
[6] Affiliated to central cooperative organization.
[15] Not including 2 societies operated by organized labor having certain cooperative features, and a great many farmers' insurance organizations the number of which is not known.
[17] Estimated.
[18] 1924; estimated.

It is unfortunate that no comprehensive data could be found as to the distribution of the various types of societies in Denmark, for it is perhaps more highly organized cooperatively than any other country. In that country, however, cooperation is put into practice and little appears in print about it. Huston Thompson, in his report, Cooperation in Foreign Countries, states that 90 per cent of the milk, more than 86 per cent of the bacon and pork products, 40 per cent of the agricultural feedstuffs, and 50 per cent of the fertilizer produced in that country pass through cooperative channels.

It will be noted that the development of the branches of the cooperative movement varies from country to country. In a number of countries, such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, and Switzerland, all phases of the movement are fairly well developed. In others (France, Great Britain, and the United States) one phase has outstripped the rest, while in such countries as Argentina, China, Federated Malay States, and South Africa, cooperation has as yet made comparatively little headway.

The figures as regards India are misleading. It would appear from the table that the vast majority of societies are farmers' marketing organizations. As a matter of fact, most, if not all, of the societies are credit societies, and these are classified as agricultural or nonagricultural according as they are rural or urban societies.

Great Britain was the birthplace of the consumers' movement and Germany that of credit societies, and these two countries still hold supremacy in their lines. France and Italy have seen the greatest development of the workers' productive societies, though in the latter country they have largely been destroyed. In the matter of cooperative organization in the various phases of agriculture Denmark probably leads. Finland is remarkable for having an evenly developed movement along all lines of cooperation.

Table 1 accounts for a total of 324,492 societies and 44,567,903 cooperators.

Membership and Sales of Consumers' Societies

THE consumers' society, in its general organization, varies little from country to country. The Rochdale principles on which the movement is based are the same in all countries. Economic conditions and national characteristics do, however, modify the application of the principles and determine the form of activity of the society.

Table 2 shows the latest available data on the local consumers' societies.

TABLE 2.—OPERATIONS OF LOCAL CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Country	Year	Number of societies	Membership		Yearly sales [1]		
			Members	Average per society	Amount	Average per society	Average per member
Argentina	1926	206	118,945	577	$145,108,145	$704,408	$1,220
Australia	1924	118	86,116	730	25,801,253	218,655	300
Austria [2]	1925	127	360,000	2,838	[3]		
Belgium [2]	1924	54	270,189	5,004	19,298,782	357,385	71
Canada [2]	1925	16	7,308	457	2,792,872	174,555	382
Czechoslovakia [2]	1925	785	759,635	968	48,029,034	61,183	63
Estonia [2]	1924	268	78,547	293	[4]		
Finland	1925	565	379,518	672	59,169,598	104,725	156
France [2]	1926	2,543	567,933	223	25,518,205	10,035	45
Germany [2]	1925	1,110	3,382,011	3,218	146,652,830	139,536	43
Great Britain [2]	1925	1,289	4,910,983	3,810	886,527,373	687,764	181
Hungary [2]	1924	1,951	870,549	446	16,812,520		
Japan	1924	7,396	[3]		64,605,932	8,735	
Netherlands [2]	1925	232	146,241	630	[3]		
Norway	1925	850	109,521	129	[2] 24,159,193	[2] 55,284	[2] 234
Poland	1925	[2] 1,300	[2] 906,500	697	[3]		
Portugal [2]	1922	188	91,907	484	33,492	178	[5]
Russia	1926	27,438	11,401,708	416	3,553,500,000	129,510	312
Sweden [2]	1925	900	315,925	366	69,599,598	80,555	220
Switzerland	1925	521	352,250	676	53,248,652	102,205	151
Ukrania [2]	1925	6,571	1,597,000	246	219,456,435	33,757	137
United States	1925	1,703	[6] 527,900	310	[6] 179,739,800	105,543	354

[1] Converted into United States currency on basis of par value for Canada, Germany (23.8 cents), Netherlands (40.2 cents), Russia and Ukrania (51.5 cents), Sweden (26.8 cents), and Switzerland (19.3 cents); and on basis of average exchange rate for year for Argentina (92.15 cents), Australia ($4.829), Austria (14.06 cents), Belgium (4.63 cents), Czechoslovakia (2.96 cents), Finland (2.52 cents), France (3.27 cents), Great Britain ($4.829), Hungary (0.000014 cent), Japan (42.03 cents), Norway (17.89 cents), Poland (17.75 cents); and Portugal (6.85 cents).

[2] Figures apply only to societies affiliated to central cooperative organization or organizations.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Impossible to convert for lack of exchange rate; sales amounted to 2,423,144,000 Estonian marks.

[5] Less than 50 cents.

[6] Estimated.

As the table shows, the largest average membership of the local consumers' societies is found in Belgium, with the societies of Great Britain, Germany, and Austria following. Many individual societies are very large, their membership ranging as high as 200,000 (London society) and their sales as high as $20,000,000 (Edinburgh society).

As regards total amount of sales, the Russian cooperative movement is far in advance, but the average sales per society are greatest in Argentina and Great Britain. It is interesting to note that the United States is among the ten countries whose consumers' cooperative societies average in sales more than $100,000 a year. In average sales per member, also, the American societies compare well with those in other countries.

Resources of Consumers' Cooperative Movement

TABLE 3 shows, for the 10 countries for which data could be obtained, the amount of share capital and reserves, and the net gain for the year to which the figures apply:

TABLE 3.—SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES, AND NET GAIN OF CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES IN SPECIFIED COUNTRY AND YEAR

Country	Year	Share capital [1]		Reserve fund [1]	Net gain for year [1]
		Amount	Average per member		
Argentina	1926	$37,337,781	$314	[2]	[2]
Belgium	1924	450,536	2	[2]	[2]
Canada	1925	354,971	49	$151,791	$154,140
Czechoslovakia [3]	1925	509,420	1	437,790	4,164
Germany [4]	1925	4,759,312	1	3,667,184	[2]
Great Britain [4]	1925	413,189,512	84	[2]	81,426,086
Norway [4]	1925	1,941,530	19	1,760,233	987,278
Sweden [4]	1925	10,595,662	34	4,778,172	2,974,652
Switzerland	1925	1,925,788	5	4,213,839	3,095,564
United States	1925	6,871,230	68	2,435,178	1,608,699

[1] Amounts converted into United States currency on basis of par value for Canada, Germany (23.8 cents), Sweden (26.8 cents), and Switzerland (19.3 cents); and on basis of average exchange rate for year for Argentina (92.15 cents), Belgium (4.63 cents), Czechoslovakia (2.96 cents), Great Britain ($4.829), and Norway (17.89 cents).
[2] Data not available.
[3] Figures apply only to societies affiliated to V. D. P.
[4] Figures apply only to societies affiliated to central cooperative organization.

Although the total cooperative capital in these 10 countries is in each case quite considerable, the average capital per member is very small. The raising of sufficient capital to finance the societies' operations has been a very perplexing problem in European countries since the war, especially in those countries whose currencies were greatly inflated. Deflation meant the absolute wiping out of the greater part of the societies' capital and reserves, and the poverty of the members hindered the collection of new capital for a fresh start. Some progress has been made, but that much remains to be done in order sufficiently to capitalize the movement is evident from the above table. The position of the cooperative movement of Great Britain has remained strong in spite of economic and monetary conditions.

Consumers' Cooperative Wholesale Societies

SINCE the elimination of profit is the primary economic purpose of the consumers' cooperative movement, after the retail sale of commodities to their members has been organized the next step is ordinarily the formation of a cooperative wholesale society, usually for all the societies of the country. Table 4 below shows the operations of the wholesales of the various countries for 1925 and in certain cases where the information could be obtained, for 1926 also.

TABLE 4.—OPERATIONS OF COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Country	Year	Number of affiliated societies	Amount of business [1]	Share capital
Austria	1925		$9,950,309	$83,739
Belgium	1925		6,755,066	
	1926		6,307,703	
Czechoslovakia:				
Central Union	1925	358	16,127,647	
Union of Consumers' Societies	1925	227	7,136,240	
Denmark	1925	1,804	34,936,371	290,979
Estonia	1925	277	[2]	
Finland:				
S. O. K.	1925	452	17,653,824	19,001
O. T. K.	1925	112	16,535,639	44,377
	1926		16,594,200	1,272,600
France	1925	1,533	17,338,486	523,380
Germany	1925	894	54,304,334	
	1926		70,013,405	
Great Britain:				
Cooperative Wholesale Society	1925	1,171	369,832,654	29,902,815
	1926	1,171	366,409,652	
Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society	1925	265	85,545,576	7,094,197
	1926	263	81,357,767	
Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society	1925	588	2,351,568	1,374,580
Hungary	1925	1,939	10,077,749	422,500
	1926	1,820	10,920,000	
Latvia	1924	382	[3]	
Netherlands	1925	316	5,104,964	
	1926		5,590,414	
Norway	1925	437	5,711,625	207,193
	1926		5,989,200	
Poland	1925		7,350,630	
Russia	1925		117,981,324	
Spain	1925	38	460,886	
Scandinavian Wholesale	1925	[4] 3	5,135,195	227,800
Sweden	1925	900	26,173,090	1,196,189
	1926		27,799,640	
Switzerland	1925	521	24,173,481	307,372
	1926	517	24,376,487	306,708
United States:				
Cooperative Central Exchange	1925	65	835,532	27,279
	1926	74	1,048,293	
Nebraska Farmers' Union Exchange	1925		1,521,312	336,197
	1926		1,512,024	332,087
Grange Cooperative Wholesale	1925	35	102,677	

[1] Amounts converted into United States currency on basis of average exchange rates, as follows: Austria, 14.06 cents; Belgium, 4.76 and 3.45 cents; Czechoslovakia, 2.96 cents; Denmark, 21.13 cents; Finland, 2.52 cents; France, 4.93 cents; Germany, 23.8 cents; Great Britain, $4.829 and $4.8665; Hungary, 0.000014 and 17.56 cents; Norway, 17.89 and 22.08 cents; Poland, 17.75 cents; Russia, 51.5 cents; Spain, 14.34 cents; Sweden and Scandinavian Wholesale, 26.8 cents; and Switzerland, 19.3 cents.
[2] Impossible to convert for lack of exchange rate; sales amounted to 1,435,989,940 marks.
[3] Impossible to convert for lack of exchange rate; sales amounted to 33,068,184 lats in 1925.
[4] Members are Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Cooperative Wholesale Societies.

Production by Consumers' Wholesale Societies

IN MANY countries production by cooperative societies of various commodities needed by the members has reached considerable proportions. The statement below shows, by countries, the value of the goods produced by the wholesale society in the latest year for which data could be obtained:

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF PRODUCTIONS OF WHOLESALE SOCIETIES

Country	Year	Value of output of productive departments
Czechoslovakia (Central Union)	1925	$2,668,229
Denmark	1925	9,639,367
Finland (S. O. K.)	1925	1,220,587
France	1925	1,012,329
Germany	1926	10,870,835
Hungary	1925	1,302,000
Poland	1925	253,653
Russia	1925	23,888,204
United Kingdom:		
England	1925	137,496,185
Scotland	1926	27,962,253
English and Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society	1925	5,517,394

The statement below shows the various lines of goods manufactured by the wholesale societies of the different countries:

Australia.—Millet brooms.

Austria.—Clothing, dressmaking, foodstuffs. Wholesale is shareholder in a score of enterprises, including the manufacturing of textiles, clothing, boots and shoes.

Belgium.—Hosiery, dairy products, coffee roasting, corn milling.

Bulgaria.—Corn milling, cloth manufacturing, milk products.

Czechoslovakia.—V. D. P.: Flour, bakery goods, meat products, chemicals, brushes, chicory, linen goods. G. E. C.: Coffee, chicory, chocolate, candy, mustard, baking powder, flour, preserves, underwear and knit goods, ribbon, ready-made clothing.

Denmark.—Hosiery, clothing, "cycles", shoes, spices, coffee, chocolate, candy, cigars and tobacco, rope, soap, mustard, techno-chemical products, margarine, leather, seeds.

England.—Flour, provender and oil cake, biscuits, confectionery, butter, cheese, margarine, lard, bacon, preserves, pickles, vinegar, yeast, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, drugs and chemicals, tobacco and cigars, cotton and woolen cloth, hosiery, clothing (including outer clothing, underwear, shoes, corsets), leather and leather bags, furniture, hardware, cutlery, bicycles, motor vehicles and motor cycles, scales, brushes, mats, soap, paints, harness, trunks, picture framing, printing and bookbinding, china, earthenware and pottery, oils, lumber and its products, bottles, and coal.

Estonia.—Fish curing, lumber, alcohol, and wines.

Finland.—S. O. K.: Matches, lumber and its products, brushes, candy, preserves, paper bags, envelopes, flour, hosiery, chemicals, chicory, coffee, bicycles, biscuits, macaroni, bricks. O. T. K: Shirts, tailoring, matches.

France.—Shoes, slippers, preserves and canned fruits and vegetables, canned sardines, chocolate, candy, coffee, dressmaking, eau de Cologne.

Germany.—Macaroni, candy, chocolate, sausages and smoked hams, cured fish, malt coffee, preserves and canned fruits and vegetables, baking powder, mustard, tobacco products, soap, shoe polish, matches, brushes, furniture, lumber, boxes, textiles, ready-made clothing. Also part owner in a clothing factory and a cheese factory.

Hungary.—Soap, chemicals, rope, twine, matches, brushes, cutlery, and liquors, candles, mustard, brushes, novelty jewelry.

Latvia.—Corn milling, candy, salt, tar, turpentine, meal, fats, meat products.

Lithuania.—Meat products.

Netherlands.—Soap.

Norway.—Tobacco products, margarine, soap, coffee.

Poland.—Soap, paper bags, shoe polish, lumber.

Russia.—Candy, sausage, canned meats, preserves, corn milling, tobacco, starch, molasses, vegetable oil, soap, footwear, leather, wire, nails, feather down.

Scotland.—Shoes, clothing, cabinets, brushes, printing, tobacco, preserves, blankets, jute, flour, meal, and soap.

Sweden.—Techno-chemical products, margarine, corn milling, shoes, pork products.

Switzerland.—Printing and bookbinding, coffee, spices, lard, yeast, pudding powders, carpentry, coopering, shoes, farming.

Ukrania.—Starch, molasses, jams, oil, brick.

In addition, in some countries some of the larger retail societies carry on production of various commodities on their own account. In Belgium a general cooperative society has been formed by the amalgamation of the productive departments of the individual societies. The general society now produces candy, jam and preserves, shoe polish, footwear, margarine, mustard, sirup, soap, and metal boxes.

Many of the wholesale societies carry on, either in a separate department or through a subsidiary organization, such functions as insurance and banking operations.

Educational Work

THE consumers' cooperative movement is more and more entering the educational field, both in the giving of purely cooperative instruction and in the training of its workers and members in various academic subjects, either in classes offered by the societies themselves or through the medium of scholarships in recognized colleges and universities. The work is usually carried on by the central union of each country, but international summer schools have also been held for the past six years.

In the countries most strongly organized cooperatively, cooperative principles are taught in the general public educational system. The University of France has established a chair of cooperation filled by one of the most prominent French students of the subject. Similar action has been taken at the University of Brussels. Even in the United States, one of the most backward countries in cooperation, a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed a growing number of colleges and universities which are offering courses in cooperation, mainly from the agricultural marketing standpoint.

Women's Cooperative Guilds

THE first women's cooperative guild was formed in England in 1883, as an auxiliary to the consumers' cooperative movement. A similar organization sprang up in Scotland in 1892, and since that time such guilds have been established throughout Europe. The guilds of the various countries are now organized into the International Women's Cooperative Guild.

Guild members are usually married women of the working classes whose husbands are cooperators.

The guild, in addition to propaganda and educational work along cooperative lines, has done much work on such social and industrial questions as housing, wages, working conditions, social legislation, etc., with particular reference to women.

Relations with the Government

IN GENERAL the cooperative movement has been an entirely spontaneous one, developing through the voluntary efforts of the cooperators. In some countries, however, aid has been given by the Government, in the form of advice and assistance in forming societies and, in general, supervising them after their formation (India,

China, Egypt), or through monetary grants in the form of loans (France, pre-Fascist Italy, Russia). Whether the advantages accruing to the cooperative movement through such aid outweigh the disadvantages is a moot question on which cooperators themselves disagree.

In Argentina the increased development of the movement during the past few years is attributed largely to the activities of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture which gives financial and other advice, assists in the formation of new societies, etc., but exercises no control over the movement.

The "central" or cooperative wholesale of Rumania was established by legislative decree and works under State supervision, being half a public and half a cooperative body.

One of the developments of the past few years is the passage of legislation on agricultural societies in South Africa and Queensland, making membership in marketing societies compulsory if a certain proportion of the crop of the district is covered by the membership of the society. No such tendency has as yet arisen in the consumers' cooperative movement which remains as always, a voluntary one.

Previously, in a number of countries, cooperative societies were exempt from certain taxes, the gains of these societies being regarded not as profits in the ordinary sense but as savings effected by joint purchase. As a result of agitation by private traders, attempts have been made in several countries not only to abolish this privilege but to establish rates discriminatory to the cooperative societies. Since the close of the war opposition to the consumers' cooperative movement on the part of profit-making enterprises has generally increased, and the cooperators have had to fight both economic and legislative measures designed to hinder their growth.

The time-honored policy of the cooperative movement in most countries has been that of strict neutrality and nonparticipation in political matters. True, in certain countries, such as Belgium, the movement was from the first sponsored by a political party and was therefore closely connected with it; and in Italy the political activities of the cooperators formed the excuse of the Fascists for their repressive measures against the movement. In the majority of instances, however, cooperators have looked upon their movement as a purely economic one, and the English cooperators used to be among the strongest proponents of this attitude. Largely as a result of the introduction of legislative bills discriminating against the movement, the policy of neutrality was abandoned in Great Britain after prolonged hesitation and discussion and the Cooperative Party, which works in association with the Labor Party, was formed to represent the interests of the organized consumers in legislative and other matters.

In Finland the cooperative movement has been divided into factions, each of which has its own central cooperative union and wholesale, favoring and condemning political action by cooperative societies.

International Cooperation

Education

THE consumers' cooperative movements of some 30 countries of the world are affiliated with the International Cooperative Alliance, which was formed in 1886. At first individuals as well as societies were admitted to membership in the alliance. In 1902 individual memberships were abolished, and in 1910 the membership of the alliance which had formerly been open to all types of cooperative societies was limited to consumers' societies only.

One of the principles of the alliance is that of neutrality:

> The alliance concerns itself with neither politics nor religion. It regards cooperation as neutral ground on which people holding the most varied opinions and professing the most diverse creeds may meet and act in common.

The aims of the alliance are the dissemination of cooperative principles, information and methods, the promotion of cooperation in all countries and the maintenance of friendly relations among the movements of the various countries, the safeguarding of the consumers in general as well as of organized cooperators, the encouragement of studies of cooperation, and the promotion of international trading relations between cooperative societies.

It holds periodical congresses, publishes a monthly journal, periodical reports, and statistics.

Trade

The formation of an international cooperative wholesale society to carry on commercial transactions among the wholesale societies of the various countries has been a long-discussed question. A committee on international trade was formed in 1919 and the wholesale in 1924. Twenty-six wholesale societies are now members of it and a considerable amount of international business is being done. The international wholesale has as yet no commercial functions, being essentially "an institution for bringing the national wholesale societies together and for establishing a statistical record of their international transactions." The imports of the various wholesales from cooperative sources in other countries during the first half of 1926 totaled $94,561,210, divided as follows:

	Imports from cooperative sources		Imports from cooperative sources
England	$75, 695, 317	Latvia	536, 463
Germany	6, 416, 563	Poland	173, 593
Switzerland	2, 028, 751	Belgium	232, 186
Czechoslovakia	1, 503, 048	Netherlands	137, 800
Sweden	3, 012, 339	Norway	753, 388
Finland	1, 462, 237	Estonia	599, 421
Austria	711, 580	Ukrania	942, 505
France	356, 019		

The three Scandinavian wholesale societies have established a wholesale to carry out purchases of commodities, needed by all three countries, which can advantageously be purchased in common. Its business in 1925 amounted to $5,135,195.

Banking

A special committee on international banking was set up by the alliance in 1922. Its purpose is the study of banking questions and the uniting of existing cooperative banks with a view to the eventual establishment of an international cooperative bank.

Celebration

An international cooperative day is celebrated by cooperators of all countries. The date varies, but is usually very near to July 4.

Sources: International Cooperative Bulletin (London), issues of January, 1926, to May, 1927; International Review of Agricultural Economics (Rome), January–March, 1923; Labor Report No. 15 of Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics, quoted in Agricultural Cooperation (Washington, D. C.), Feb. 5, 1927; Austria, Bundesamt für Statistik, Statistiches handbuch für die Republik Österreich, VI Jahrgang, Vienna, 1925; La Coopération Belge, issues of June 15, 1926, and Mar. 1, Mar. 15, and Apr. 1, 1927; Bulgaria, Direction Générale de la Statistique, Les coopératives dans le royaume de Bulgarie pendant 1921 and 1922, Sofia, 1926; Canadian Cooperator (Brantford, Ont.), December, 1926; Ceylon Blue Book, 1924; Chinese Economic Monthly, August, 1925; Czechoslovakia, Statistical Office, Report No. 4, 1926, and No. 27, 1926; Bulletin du Ministère du Travail (Paris), January–March, 1924; Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), December, 1925; Great Britain, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Cooperative marketing of agricultural produce in England and Wales, London, 1925; Great Britain, Registry of Friendly Societies, Statistical summary showing the operations of cooperative societies, London, 1927; India, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Statements showing progress of the cooperative movement in India during the year 1923–24, Calcutta, 1925 (No. 1911); Industrial and Labour Information (Geneva), Oct. 4, 1926; Japan, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Statistical Abstract, 1925 (Toyko?), 1926; consular report from Rotterdam, Dec. 17, 1923; Centrale des Coopératives de Production et de Consommation de Roumanie, Le mouvement coopératif de production et de consommation en Roumanie, Bucharest, 1925; Sweden, Socialstyrelsen, Kooperativ Verksamhet i Sverige, år 1924, Stockholm, 1926; Verband schweizerischer Konsumvereine (V. S. K.), Basel, Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes de l'union en 1926, Basel, 1927; The Producer (Manchester, England), February, 1927; All American Cooperative Commission press releases of Apr. 8 and May 6, 1927; International Labor Office, Cooperation, 44 and 45; U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 437; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dept. Bul. No. 1302; People's Yearbook, 1927; Federal Trade Commission, Cooperation in Foreign Countries; The Women's Cooperative Guild, by Margaret Llewelyn Davies: League of Nations, economic and financial section, C. E. I. No. 14, The part played by cooperative organizations in the international trade in wheat, dairy produce, and some other agricultural products; and Revue des Études Coopératives (Paris), January–March, 1927.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Factory Labor Turnover Experience

THE following table extends the two monthly indexes of factory labor turnover described by Dr. W. A. Berridge in the Labor Review for March, 1927.

Both the Rhode Island and the United States indexes are constructed by identical methods. The basic data are furnished to the Brown University Bureau of Business Research by about 50 manufacturers in Rhode Island, and to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. by about 200 manufacturers scattered throughout the United States.

Every effort has been made to render the indexes representative. To avoid overrepresentation of Rhode Island in the general composite, only a part of the 50 factories reporting in that State are included in the national averages.

In addition to Brown University, the agencies cooperating with the Metropolitan Co. include the University of Pennsylvania, Ohio State University, the University of Denver, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport, Conn.

AVERAGE TURNOVER RATES, IN MONTHS SPECIFIED, IN SELECTED AMERICAN FACTORIES

[Monthly rate stated on equivalent annual basis]

Month	Rhode Island factories reporting to Brown University					United States factories reporting to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.				
	Accession rate	Total separation rate [1]	Voluntary quit rate	Lay-off rate	Discharge rate	Accession rate	Total separation rate [1]	Voluntary quit rate	Lay-off rate	Discharge rate
1927										
January	23.9	31.1	18.4	8.7	4.0	36.3	40.8	23.1	12.3	5.4
February	34.4	26.2	17.3	5.4	3.5	41.7	36.9	21.8	9.6	5.5
March	37.2	27.4	19.0	3.5	4.9	43.2	42.5	29.8	6.4	6.3
April [2]	38.4	33.7	20.2	10.1	3.4	51.3	45.7	31.1	8.7	5.9

[1] Arithmetic sum of last 3 columns. [2] Preliminary.

The following statement shows, for selected factories reporting to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the average (median) voluntary quit rate adjusted and unadjusted for seasonal variation:

Year and month	Unadjusted	Adjusted
1927:		
January	23.1	32.4
February	21.8	32.8
March	29.8	30.9
April [1]	31.1	26.3

[1] Preliminary.

Changing Importance of Various Industries in the United States and Other Countries

THE MARKED change which has taken place since pre-war times in the relative industrial importance of European countries, on the one hand, and of America, Japan, India, Australia, and other Pacific countries, on the other, is analyzed in a document (C. E. I. No. 19) prepared by the League of Nations for the use of the International Economic Conference held in Geneva in May, 1927. This change "has affected the equilibrium of the whole commerce of the world." Industries have increased in importance in certain countries and fallen in magnitude in others, and this rise and fall of importance has also had an appreciable effect upon the condition of the wage earners in the industries.

Thus there has been almost a world-wide depression in the shipbuilding industry, varying only in degree in the different countries. In the United States, where the increase of capacity was greatest in this industry, the production has diminished the most. Germany, however, has been able, through the restoration of the pre-war mercantile marine, to regain some of the ground lost in that country. The electrical engineering, silk, and artificial silk industries, however, have shown an almost universal expansion, and the production of sugar is about 40 per cent higher than before the war. "In many countries the industries producing for the local markets are more prosperous than those dependent on exports."

Changes in Output and Trade

THE report points out that conditions which obtain in various parts of the globe are widely different. In North America, Japan, China, India, Australia, and South Africa, and in a lesser degree in certain South American countries, industry has made substantial progress since 1914. European countries, however, are still suffering from the effects of the war. Industry, especially in Europe, is hampered by a "maldistribution of fixed capital" and surplus plant acquired for various reasons:

(1) The necessity on the part of belligerents of increasing output of war-time essentials during the war and on the part of neutrals of supplying their own wants for goods not obtainable from other countries;

(2) The development of new tariff-protected industries in countries pursuing a "policy of industrial nationalism";

(3) Extension of plant to provide occupation for the increasing working population in certain of the more prolific nations;

(4) "Finally, inflation produces a change in the relative strength of the demand for different commodities and services which does not continue to operate, once stable currency conditions have been restored."

These causes have also worked in combination. Thus—

The development of shipbuilding yards in certain countries, though mainly a necessity of war, was not unaffected by ideas of economic nationalism. The threatened oversupply of sugar is due at once to the development of the cane industry in America and Asia, and of the beet industry in neutral Europe and to the restoration of the beet crop since the war in other European countries toward its pre-war level by means of protective import duties. Similarly, the

dye industry which was created during the war in France, England, Italy, and elsewhere is now supported by protective duties or other forms of Government assistance.

The cotton textile industry of China, Japan, British India, and Brazil has increased enormously, while that of Europe has remained stationary. Before the war Germany produced about four-fifths of the world supply of coal-tar dyes; in 1924 her output had fallen to less than half of the world production. The production of coal in Great Britain has fallen to less than 91 per cent of the pre-war output and that of Poland to less than 81 per cent. In the electro-technical industry world production is nearly double the pre-war figure; the share of the United States has risen from one-third to nearly a half; production has also increased greatly in France, Italy, and Great Britain; but Germany's share in the world output has fallen from about one-third to less than one-fourth.

As regards the mill consumption of raw cotton, that of Japan and the United States together is nearly 2,000,000 bales more than before the war and that of Europe nearly the same amount less. The report points out, however, that "while the United Kingdom has been particularly affected by the development in the Far East and central European countries, not only by irregularity of trade resulting from currency instability but also by tariff barriers, and to some extent in certain districts by the reduced purchasing power of the masses, the fact must not be overlooked that both for piece goods and for hosiery, cotton has to some extent been replaced by artificial silk. Cotton conditions must in no sense be taken as representative of the textile industry as a whole." The most serious falling off in the woolen-goods industry has occurred in Russia. In the production of chemicals the share of the United States has risen from about a third of the world output to nearly one-half, while that of Germany has fallen from one-fourth to about one-sixth.

France has become the greatest exporter in the world of the products of the heavy-metals industry, Australia the largest exporter of electrical goods, and Italy the largest exporter of artificial silk. The "essential characteristic of the world trade in raw silk is the great expansion of American demand and nearly equivalent growth of Japanese exports." In 1925 the United States consumed over 60 per cent of the world silk production and 78 per cent of this came from Japan.

Causes of Shifting Trade

THE causes of these shifts of trade the report analyzes as follows:

(1) The general impoverishment of European countries immediately after the war reduced the margin of income left after satisfying primary requirements, and the demand was for immediately consumable goods, resulting in prosperity for the industries producing these. The currency inflation also aided in the demand for goods immediately consumable. The report states that "with stable monetary conditions and the regrowth of confidence, it may well be that the demand for the products of those industries mainly producing goods not intended for immediate consumption will greatly increase."

(2) The war reinforced the tendency to treat raw materials in the country of production instead of shipping them to Europe for treatment and importing them later as finished goods.

(3) Recent scientific discoveries have in some cases changed the type of raw materials used and hence the location of the industry.

(4) The development outside of Europe of industries competing with those of that continent is inevitable.

(5) The demand for certain products (such as coal, pig iron, etc.) has fallen off because of competition of an alternative article (hydro-electric power, scrap iron, etc.) at a lower price.

(6) Tariffs are higher and "security is reduced and trade hampered" by the frequency with which rates are modified, by the short terms of commercial treaties, and by discriminatory customs classifications, etc.

(7) Trade is hampered by restrictions on the passage of business representatives from one country to another; by restrictions on the rights of foreigners to establish business in other countries, etc.

(8) The tendency is to develop industry in countries with surplus population and low economic and wage conditions.

(9) Fluctuations in prices and cost of production due to unstable monetary conditions have "constituted the worst form of trade barriers."

Of these various causes which have been considered, some are no longer operative though their effects may live after them, while others are still vital. The danger of great immediate additions to equipment in industries where plant is already excessive is slight; the will to save is being revived and the supply of capital grows steadily; the number of countries in which currency stabilization has not yet been achieved is now relatively restricted, though among that number are certain States of world economic importance. On the other hand, the deeplying economic tendencies—the growth of industries in countries with important supplies of raw materials, the substitution of one commodity for another, etc., continue in being and are only within restricted limits subject to direction. The causes resulting from Government action, the control of the free movement of goods or persons, etc., are of course always operative and always possible of deliberate modification.

Moreover, the tendencies considered, as was stated at the beginning of this section, have affected certain countries much more adversely than others. At the particular stage which has now been reached, the industrialization of Asia, Oceania, etc., is directly competitive with several of the major European industries—more especially the British—and has brought about a serious reduction in demand. Asiatic countries are tending to trade more inter se, more with the United States of America, more with Oceania and less with Europe.

Partly owing to monetary factors, partly owing to the degree of industrial specialization, largely in the case of the United Kingdom to the particular reactions of the drop in the Asiatic demand, that country and Germany have been particularly adversely affected by the postwar economic forces, while Belgium, France, and Italy have countered them with a considerable measure of success.

The establishment of new industries in certain European countries (coal-tar dyes, various textiles, superphosphates, etc.), generally with some form of government protection, has reduced the selling power of the older producers and lessened the trade in these commodities, both absolutely and relatively to production.

The growth in the demand for certain products such, for instance, as paper and pulp has benefited the countries from which they are mainly derived. But all countries have suffered by the instability of currencies, of prices, of tariffs, and from the irregularity of the demand for goods which this instability has entailed.

Various proposals have been put forward for meeting these conditions, such as the conclusions of long-term commercial treaties, horizontal combination between the same industries all over the world and vertical "rationalization" within each industry by standardization and classification of products and raw materials, marketing

agreements, international stabilization of production, reorganization of the industries so as to eliminate inefficient factories, an adequate intelligence service, etc.

British Report on Industrial Conditions in the United States

IN 1926, following the reports on industrial conditions in the United States made by several unofficial delegations of English employers, observers, and workers, the British Government appointed an official body to visit Canada and the United States for the purpose of studying the situation in those countries "with special reference to the relations between employers and employed, in their bearing upon industrial conditions in Great Britain, and to report thereon." The chairman was Sir William Mackenzie, a lawyer and writer on questions of law and government, who had been chairman of the treasury tribunal of Great Britain since 1924 and had taken a prominent part in a number of arbitration and conciliation proceedings. Associated with him were six others, representing employers and workers. The delegation reached Ottawa on October 13, visited 16 cities and towns in Canada and 52 in the United States, covering the leading industrial centers from Massachusetts to the State of Washington, and from Michigan to North Carolina, and sailing for home December 11. On March 18, 1927, the delegation's unamimous report was presented to Parliament.[1]

As matters of special importance, the signers of the report single out industrial combinations, which, they point out, are usually of the type known as "horizontal trusts," which have caused cheaper production and lower selling prices; standardization and simplification of products; installment buying; management; the attitude of labor; and industrial relations.

Economic Conditions Affecting Industry

UNLIKE the reports of some of the earlier delegations referred to, the present report does not attribute the prosperity of the United States almost wholly to the efficiency of either management or labor, but holds that natural conditions have had much influence. The wide extent and varied climate of the country make it possible to produce at home much of the raw materials and foodstuffs needed, and the large population supplies a ready market for manufactured products.

Manufacturers are assisted in the development of this market by complete freedom from tariff restrictions within the union of 48 States and by protection against competition from outside, by a strong tariff machine, which is capable of easy and rapid adjustment to meet changing circumstances. The domestic market consists of a people having one currency, one standard language, similar political and legal institutions, and a reasonably uniform standard of life.

Such a country supplies the means of prosperity, and the developments of the war led to a rapid increase in wealth. After the war the unexpected strength the workers had gained prevented the country from going through the kind of deflation which proved disastrous elsewhere.

There is no doubt that in the first place the policy favored and actually put into operation by employers for the purpose of recovering from the depression

[1] Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Delegation appointed to study industrial conditions in Canada and the United States of America. Report. London, 1927. (Cmd. 2833.)

of trade in 1921 was a general reduction of wages. Wherever organization of the workers was strong, this was strenuously resisted and with considerable success, notably in the mining, printing, and building industries. The resistance to the policy of wage reduction as an item in deflation was sufficiently great to enable other counsels to receive consideration, and to bring to the front the fact that, in the special economic position of the United States, such a policy in industry would react seriously upon agriculture, and upon manufacture for the domestic market. The policy changed to the reduction of costs other than by further wage reductions, and there was a concentration on increasing productivity and reducing costs, and a general increase of efficiency which, with the maintenance of the purchasing power of the people at the highest level, has had a far-reaching effect on American industry generally.

The domestic market has been immensely stimulated by the extension of installment buying, a development which greatly impressed the members of the delegation. They point out that the estimated value of goods sold at retail under this system in 1926 exceeded £1,200,000,000 ($5, 839,800,000), a sum which "is considerably more than the value of the total British export trade in a normal year."

It is true that the greatest caution is necessary in approaching this matter, but the system of installment buying must have been a great factor in increasing the internal trade of the country and consequently the prosperity of industry.

Prohibition is mentioned as having affected prosperity by diverting large sums into the purchase of commodities, and by having increased regularity of attendance at work. Large-scale production has made possible great savings in costs, and in turn it has been promoted by the great development of electric power, which is much cheaper in the United States than in England. Restriction of immigration has made employers turn their attention to the substitution of machinery for human power, and to methods of retaining their workers, thus eliminating the waste involved in labor turnover.

Comparative Efficiency of British and American Workers

WHILE admitting that the production per worker is greater in the United States than in England, the visitors are doubtful as to whether this means greater efficiency on the part of workers here.

The fact that the American employer welcomes the British artisan above any other for his skill and reliability speaks for itself. The size of the American home market, the amalgamation of industry, into big units which makes specialization at individual factories possible, the great effect of standardization of products, all tend to make production of individual articles on a very large scale easier than is possible in Great Britain. The effect is that the production of greater quantities without loss of time in changing from one product to another, almost automatically makes the unit output per man-hour in America greater than in Great Britain. The American workman, too, has become more used to machinery and accepts the extensive introduction of machinery without question.

We feel that the question of individual efficiency is very largely one rather of confidence between management and labor than of national differences, and that in those British works where this confidence exists, the British artisan is as efficient as the American.

Comparative Well-being of British and American Workmen

THE relative well-being of the workers in the two countries can not be measured, the report emphasizes, solely by the difference in their wages. The wage level is distinctly higher in the United States, but the worker is without certain advantages which are general in England.

In the first place there is nothing in the United States to compare with the State provisions in this country for unemployment, sickness, and old age. In general an unemployed worker has to depend upon his savings when not able to work. * * * There is no doubt, however, that in the United States the worker is in a less favorable position in regard to the risks of industry than in Great Britain.

Unemployment, though not accurately measured, was believed to be rather extensive, it having been accepted "by investigators of the problem that there are at least 1,500,000 industrial workers unemployed at any time." Fluctuations in the volume of employment seemed greater than in Great Britain, and the majority of the workers had to expect lay offs during the year.

Thus, in considering the position as to the earnings of the average worker, substantial allowance must be made for loss of earnings during periods of unemployment and for the need of providing against the time when he is no longer a desirable employee. It is accepted that modern conditions are tending to make the age at which this occurs lower.

Making due allowance for these things, however, the delegation felt that the skilled workers, at least, were able to maintain a standard of living distinctly higher than the standard of similar workers in Great Britain.

Labor organizations, it is noted, are on a different basis from those of Great Britain, and in many cases the kind of work which would be done by the unions in England is here accomplished through employee representation plans. These plans are discussed at some length, and the visitors were evidently impressed by their possibilities. Nevertheless, they point out that most of them are of comparatively recent origin, and have not been tested by hard times.

It is perhaps too soon to express a definite opinion as to the permanence of the machinery which has been set up in the event of the United States suffering from a severe trade depression such as has been experienced in Great Britain during the last few years.

The report does not contain any recommendations, but it does dwell on the fact that valuable lessons may be learned from such visits of inquiry. Management and the attitude of labor are two matters singled out for special comment. The technique of management has been greatly advanced, and particularly notable is the manner in which the benefits of experience in production, marketing, organization, and industrial relations are shared, "even in competitive industries." As to the workers, it is noted that they accept experiments toward reduced cost of production, as they have found that the result of lower costs has been increased consumption, and consequently more employment. Their morale is increased by high wages for high output, by grading according to skill, and by promotions for those who show ability to executive and administrative posts. On both sides there has been an increased recognition, during late years, of the importance of industrial relations, and organized labor is changing its methods to meet the changing conditions.

The movement toward closer contact in the workshop between management and workpeople, the enlistment of trade-unions and individual workers in the problems of organization and production, and the exchange of information regarding costs of production and the state of business are important contributions to the association of management and labor.

Labor Conditions in Belgium, 1926 [1]

THE slight but gradual rise in the cost of living in Belgium in 1926 caused a number of labor disputes which were of no considerable importance. With the exception of the strike in the iron and steel industry, which affected about 18,000 workers, and the dockers' strike at Antwerp in July, 1926, involving 11,500 men, the labor controversies of last year were not very serious and were soon over.

The statistical statement shows the relative importance of most of the strikes and the three lockouts of 1926:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN BELGIUM, 1926 *

Industry	Number of strikes or lockouts	Number of plants affected	Number of workmen involved
Strikes:			
Textiles	28	39	12,981
Furniture	19	156	2,945
Metallurgy	18	53	21,061
Hides and skins	12	22	1,781
Quarries	8	29	5,385
Ceramics	8	48	2,248
Chemical	7	7	4,526
Clothing	6	15	429
Mines	5	8	6,980
Transportation	5	7	14,075
Food	3	3	68
Glass	2	2	537
Paper	2	2	238
Lockouts:			
Furniture	2	42	1,256
Diamond cutting	1	400	6,200

* Figures for strikes not complete.

According to statistics prepared by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labor, the total number of strikes in 1926 was 137, while the number of lockouts during that year was only 3. The 137 strikes involved 74,810 workmen; the 3 lockouts, 7,456 workers. While the number of strikes and lockouts was 140 in 1926 as compared with only 112 in the previous year, the number of strikers in 1925 was 84,783, or 2,517 greater than in 1926.

Of the 137 strikes in 1926, 94 were declared to effect a readjustment of wages, 16 as protest against the dismissal of workers, 12 to complain against working conditions, and the remaining 15 for various other reasons.

Only 24 of the 137 strikes continued for more than a month.

The 41 strikes which resulted in favor of the strikers involved 13,565 workmen, the 52 strikes which terminated in favor of the operators affected 11,617 persons, while 43 other disputes ended in a compromise.

In 1926 the basic industries of Belgium were rarely handicapped by a shortage of manual labor, and there was not much unemployment during that year. A few industries made complaints regarding difficulties in securing an adequate supply of skilled workers but the unskilled labor market was quite satisfactory. At the close of 1926 less than 3 per cent of all Belgian workers were totally unemployed and unemployment insurance was being paid to only 15,731 workmen. In addition, however, 17,815 workers were partially unemployed.

[1] Report from Vice Consul David McK. Key, Antwerp, Belgium, Jan. 15, 1927, pp. 57-59

Labor Conditions in Germany in 1926

THE collapse of the currency in the fall of 1923 weakened the trade-unions through loss of membership and the consequent loss of funds and reduced their bargaining power, according to a report, dated March 17, 1927, from A. W. Kliefoth, consul at Berlin. The organized employers were quick to take advantage of the unions' loss of power and of the situation created by the widespread unemployment, to press for a longer working-day and lowered standards of working conditions. "During the struggle the 8-hour working-day got lost and has again become the subject of social dispute." During 1924 many labor disputes arose over the length of the working-day and had to be settled by the court of arbitration. Although there were numerous strikes (1,516 in 1925), the number of lockouts decreased from 392 to 224. The number of workers involved in industrial disputes in 1925 was 1,125,800 as compared with 2,066,334 in 1924, and the working-days lost were 17,446,832 as compared with 35,861,587 in 1924. In general, however, the workers succeeded through this concerted action in raising the level of wages and maintaining existing working conditions.

With the increasing unemployment in the early part of 1926 the unions became more cautious about inaugurating industrial conflicts. The employers, however, began to attempt the abrogation of the regulations governing working conditions, especially in the textile industry and the metal trades. In some districts the Federal Ministry of Labor had to interfere. In the building trades the employers on March 31 canceled the regulations, with the ultimate object of a 35 per cent reduction in wages. Similar disputes arose in the shoe and mining industries. In nearly all instances the cases were carried for settlement to the court of arbitration and resulted in the continuance of existing wage and working conditions.

A slight improvement in employment took place in the latter half of 1926, due mainly to the increased orders for coal because of the strike in Great Britain. Employers continued, here and there, to attempt to do away with the work regulations and to force wage reductions, but the unions not only stood their ground but, encouraged by the better condition of the labor market, began, themselves, to make demands. In this way the miners obtained a 4 per cent increase in wages, and in upper Silesia succeeded in obtaining overtime rates for all time worked in excess of eight hours a day. The efforts of the iron and steel workers to better their condition, however, met with no success.

The long-continued and widespread unemployment throughout Germany had its effect in reducing the membership of the trade-unions from 4,213,545 in September, 1925, to 4,182,511 in January, 1926, the latest date for which figures are available. In view of the rapid recuperation of the unions after the inflation, however, the consul is of the opinion that "there is no reason for pessimism."

Trend of Wages During 1926

DURING the first five months of the year, basic rates of wages remained almost unchanged, but rose slightly during the summer and still more in the fall, due to the increased volume of employment

in mining and in some branches of the refining industries. In general, the increase in the wages of skilled workers amounted to about 0.9 per cent (as compared with 18.8 in 1925) and in those of unskilled workers, 1.1 per cent (18.5 in 1925).

The table below shows the rates per hour and per week "for the highest-grade average wage for full-time workers, including the subsidies for wife and two children," in 1925 and 1926:

TABLE 1.—RATES OF WAGES, PER HOUR AND PER WEEK, OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED GERMAN WORKERS, BY MONTHS, 1925 AND 1926

[Reichsmark at par=23.8 cents; reichspfennig=0.238 cent. Exchange rate approximately par]

Month	Wages per hour (in reichspfennigs)				Wages per week (in reichsmarks)			
	Skilled workers		Unskilled workers		Skilled workers		Unskilled workers	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
January	79.2	91.1	55.7	66.0	38.78	45.98	28.93	34.05
February	80.0	94.2	56.3	66.1	39.18	46.02	29.23	34.08
March	81.9	94.2	57.6	66.1	40.14	46.02	29.88	34.08
April	84.4	94.2	59.1	66.1	41.26	46.02	30.54	34.08
May	86.5	94.2	60.3	66.1	42.25	46.02	31.17	34.08
June	87.8	94.0	61.4	65.9	42.93	45.93	31.71	34.05
July	89.8	94.0	62.8	65.9	43.90	45.93	32.37	34.05
August	90.9	94.0	63.8	65.9	44.42	45.93	32.86	34.05
September	91.9	94.9	64.4	66.5	44.90	46.37	33.17	34.35
October	92.3	94.8	64.6	66.6	45.10	46.31	33.28	34.38
November	94.1	94.8	65.8	66.6	45.96	46.31	33.90	34.38
December	94.1	94.9	66.0	66.7	45.98	46.36	34.05	34.44

Employment Situation

DURING the year 1926 the employment situation in Germany was serious, the number of unemployed reaching, in February, the highest point since the stabilization of the currency. During February there were 2,500,000 workers out of employment and more than 2,000,000 persons were receiving full employment doles. Of the workers organized into trade-unions, 22 per cent were wholly unemployed and 21.6 per cent were working short time. Table 2, below, shows the fluctuations in the number of applicants for work month by month during 1926 as compared with 1925:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED PER 100 POSITIONS AVAILABLE, BY MONTHS, 1925 AND 1926

Month	Number of unemployed per 100 vacancies available					
	Males		Females		Total	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
January	403	966	172	449	314	797
February	337	936	162	463	274	780
March	276	826	146	409	231	680
April	230	736	140	411	199	628
May	197	756	131	435	175	649
June	190	752	132	455	171	655
July	197	647	132	424	175	578
August	226	628	139	404	195	557
September	239	558	148	357	206	493
October	291	541	185	366	255	487
November	540	638	285	411	453	568
December	893	821	427	454	751	707

The number of persons in receipt of full employment doles on the first day of each month in 1926 was as follows:

	Number		Number
Jan. 1	1, 498, 681	July 1	1, 740, 754
Feb. 1	2, 030, 646	Aug. 1	1, 652, 281
Mar. 1	2, 055, 928	Sept. 1	1, 548, 138
Apr. 1	1, 942, 011	Oct. 1	1, 394, 062
May 1	1, 781, 152	Nov. 1	1, 308, 293
June 1	1, 744, 126	Dec. 1	1, 369, 768

Conditions in the German Silk Industry[1]

GENERALLY speaking, the silk industry is passing through a period of activity and prosperity. The world production of natural and artificial silk is constantly increasing and the demand is growing with equal rapidity, silk goods having taken the place of other textiles in popularity. The German silk industry, however, has not shared in the general prosperity. Like other German industries, the manufacture of silk suffered from the general economic conditions that prevailed after the war. Modern developments in technical lines could be introduced only gradually not only because of lack of capital but because importation of up-to-date machinery from abroad was hindered by the prohibition of imports.

Production (and consequently employment in the industry) was affected by the greatly diminished buying capacity of German consumers and by difficulties involved in the sale of the product abroad because of the high customs duties charged on German goods. In the face of these difficulties, in spite of the greatest possible effort on the part of the industry it has been unable to regain "anything like full capacity" output. Of the 31,679 fabric and ribbon looms, only 26,673 were in operation in 1925.

In that year 33,363 persons were employed by the industry, classified as shown in the table below:

TABLE 3.—WORKERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN GERMANY, 1925

Class and sex	Number of workers employed in weaving		
	Fabrics	Ribbon	Total
Factory workers:			
Males	6, 860	1, 846	8, 706
Females	17, 302	2, 298	19, 600
Home workers (weavers)	1, 544	3, 513	5, 057
Total	25, 706	7, 657	33, 363
	Amounts paid in wages (reichsmarks*)		
Factory workers	30, 827, 674	5, 177, 890	36, 005, 564
Home workers	1, 569, 036	6, 357, 556	7, 926, 592

* Reichsmark at par=23.8 cents; exchange rate about par.

The eight-hour day is general but the working-day may be increased one hour in special cases, on permission of the authorities.

[1] League of Nations. Economic and Financial Section. C. E. I. No. 24: Natural silk industry. Geneva, 1927. (Document prepared for use of International Economic Conference, Geneva, May, 1927.)

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

Productivity of Labor in Manufacturing Industries, 1919 to 1925

THE May, 1927, issue of the Labor Review contained an article showing that since 1919 the population of the country had increased while the number of wage earners in manufacturing had decreased, and that the output per worker in manufacturing had increased some 34 per cent. Since that article was prepared, the Department of Commerce has published, by census years since 1899 and by principal industries, index numbers of the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries and of the physical volume of production. These figures supplement in a very interesting manner the figures previously published by the bureau. The two sets of figures can not be brought into direct comparison because the bureau's data were concerned solely with wage earners, whereas the figures of the Department of Commerce include all persons engaged—i. e., proprietors, clerks, etc. as well as wage earners. The statement of the Department of Commerce is reproduced below, the only change being the addition of the lines showing "Production per person engaged" by individual industries, these figures having been computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the basic data given in the original statement: [1]

Increased Output of Manufactures Per Worker

ACCORDING to a study of figures from the censuses of manufactures, the quantity or physical volume of manufactures produced per person engaged in manufacturing increased nearly 50 per cent from 1899 to 1925, reflecting a growth of nearly 180 per cent in quantity of production and of less than 90 per cent in total number of persons engaged.

Expansion in output per person has been particularly large during recent years, amounting to 10 per cent in the two years from 1923 to 1925 and to 40 per cent in the six years from 1919 to 1925. From 1899 to 1909 there was an increase of 10 per cent in production per person, but from 1909 to 1919 the output per person decreased. Comparisons with 1914 and 1921 are affected by the industrial depressions which prevailed in those years, as in times of depression curtailment in production generally exceeds reduction in employment, and therefore output per person is small. Because of the postwar readjustments under way in 1919 the efficiency of industry in that year, likewise, was lowered, with a consequent reduction in output per person. For this and other reasons the increase noted since 1919 is abnormal.

[1] Previous studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of productivity of labor in particular industries (see Labor Reviews July, 1926 (pp. 1–19), September, 1926 (pp. 7–18), October, 1926 (pp. 10–21), November, 1926 (pp. 30–40), and January, 1927 (pp. 35–49)) show results similar to although not identical with those presented in the Department of Commerce report. The differences are in large part accounted for by differences in industry classifications and by the fact that the bureau's studies have been concerned with output per man-hour, whereas the Department of Commerce report deals merely with "persons engaged," irrespective of hours worked.

Growth in output per person may be atrributed to two sets of factors: The first relates to changes within individual industries and plants, and the second to shifts among industries composing the industrial structure as a whole. The first set of changes includes the increasing utilization of machinery and power, the introduction of various sorts of labor-saving devices and methods, the growth of mass production of standardized articles, the elimination of waste, the planning of production in relation to general business conditions, and other economies resulting from improvements in methods and management. The rapid increase in the rated horsepower of installed prime movers shown on the accompanying table is an evidence of the growing utilization of machinery and power.

For industry as a whole and for large groups of industries, however, a part of the increase in output per person is due to the shifting of production from industries dependent in a large degree upon labor to industries more susceptible of mechanization and of mass production. This is evidenced by the rise of such industries as the manufacture of motor vehicles and the producing and refining of petroleum, as well as by the substitution of new products for old, as in the case of cement for lumber, brick, and stone; by-product coke for beehive coke; cigarettes for cigars; and baker's bread and factory-canned goods for the products of the housewife.

The accompanying table gives index numbers, by census years from 1899 through 1925, of quantity of manufactures produced, number of persons engaged in manufacturing, and rated horsepower of installed prime movers. The physical-volume index is made up of those products for which quantity figures are reported by the census of manufactures and was compiled for use in a census monograph, "The Growth of Manufactures," prepared by Prof. Edmund E. Day, of the University of Michigan, and Mr. Woodlief Thomas, of the Federal Reserve Board, and soon to be published. The index and some of the other figures from this monograph, as well as a short digest of its text, were given in the statement issued by the Department of Commerce as of May 4.

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1899 TO 1925

[The data for "All industries" given in this table for number of persons engaged and primary horsepower are based upon complete census totals, but those for the individual groups are derived from figures covering only those industries directly represented in the index; i. e., those industries for which statistics are available showing the physical volume of output of their principal products. Such industries comprise about 50 per cent of all industries, as measured by number of persons engaged, primary horsepower, or value added by manufacture, but among the several groups this proportion varies from about 20 per cent for paper and printing to practically 100 per cent for tobacco products. Although the index is probably a reliable measure of changes in output for manufactures as a whole and for a number of individual groups, yet for a few groups, owing to limitations of data, the index is not typical of the entire groups represented. For this reason the three sets of data have been made to cover the same industries in each group, and are to that extent comparable]

[1919=100.0]

Industry group	Index numbers								Per cent of increase 1899–1925
	1925	1923	1921	1919	1914	1909	1904	1899	
All industries:									
Physical volume of production	128.6	122.1	79.3	100.0	78.1	73.5	56.4	46.2	172.4
Number of persons engaged	91.4	96.2	77.3	100.0	76.4	71.0	57.5	48.9	86.9
Primary horsepower	121.8	112.8	------	100.0	76.0	63.3	45.7	34.2	256.1
Production per person engaged	140.7	126.9	102.6	100.0	102.2	103.5	98.1	94.5	49.0

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1899 TO 1925—Continued

Industry group	Index numbers								Per cent of increase 1899–1925
	1925	1923	1921	1919	1914	1909	1904	1899	
Food and kindred products:									
Physical volume of production	116.4	111.6	98.5	100.0	80.8	74.8	65.1	53.0	119.6
Number of persons engaged	81.3	83.5	76.1	100.0	71.1	62.7	53.8	49.2	65.2
Primary horsepower	135.8	107.6	-------	100.0	81.5	70.4	60.7	49.1	135.8
Production per person engaged	143.2	133.7	122.9	100.0	113.6	119.3	121.0	107.7	33.0
Textiles and their products:									
Physical volume of production	119.3	122.9	96.8	100.0	96.8	91.9	71.9	60.7	96.5
Number of persons engaged	104.5	111.1	95.0	100.0	89.3	85.2	71.7	63.9	63.5
Primary horsepower	126.6	116.7	-------	100.0	83.7	70.0	53.9	43.6	190.4
Production per person engaged	114.2	110.6	101.9	100.0	108.4	107.9	100.3	95.0	20.2
Iron and steel and their products:									
Physical volume of production	131.5	131.2	56.6	100.0	71.1	75.3	51.8	43.2	204.4
Number of persons engaged	95.6	102.1	65.5	100.0	68.2	58.3	46.3	38.9	145.8
Primary horsepower	114.1	110.3	-------	100.0	71.1	59.1	43.0	28.0	307.5
Production per person engaged	137.6	128.5	86.4	100.0	104.3	129.2	111.9	111.1	23.9
Lumber:									
Physical volume of production	113.6	110.1	79.9	100.0	110.6	137.3	104.0	106.4	6.8
Number of persons engaged	94.1	98.9	73.9	100.0	99.5	113.9	83.0	87.4	7.7
Primary horsepower	86.9	81.9	-------	100.0	92.9	98.2	63.2	58.3	49.1
Production per person engaged	120.7	111.3	108.1	100.0	111.2	120.6	125.3	121.7	[1] 1.8
Leather and its remanufactures:									
Physical volume of production	93.4	105.6	85.2	100.0	87.4	87.7	81.5	69.8	33.8
Number of persons engaged	90.6	99.8	81.8	100.0	85.7	84.7	70.1	65.4	38.5
Primary horsepower	106.9	105.9	-------	100.0	80.5	69.1	51.2	40.8	162.0
Production per person engaged	103.1	105.8	104.2	100.0	102.0	103.5	116.3	106.7	[1] 3.4
Paper and printing and related industries:									
Physical volume of production	152.8	137.1	93.4	100.0	87.5	69.8	51.9	36.6	317.5
Number of persons engaged	108.8	106.5	92.4	100.0	76.5	65.2	56.1	42.4	156.6
Primary horsepower	131.1	117.7	-------	100.0	87.6	70.5	59.1	41.2	218.2
Production per person engaged	140.4	128.7	101.1	100.0	114.4	107.1	92.5	86.3	62.8
Chemicals and allied products:									
Physical volume of production	140.6	125.1	94.5	100.0	70.7	58.8	42.9	30.2	365.6
Number of persons engaged	91.8	95.7	77.6	100.0	70.3	60.5	49.5	42.3	117.0
Primary horsepower	147.1	134.8	-------	100.0	72.6	49.6	35.0	21.9	571.7
Production per person engaged	153.2	130.7	121.8	100.0	100.6	97.2	86.7	71.4	114.6
Stone, clay, and glass products:									
Physical volume of production	179.1	155.6	93.3	100.0	113.5	104.3	78.9	67.3	166.1
Number of persons engaged	115.1	115.7	84.1	100.0	110.4	95.4	81.8	68.4	68.3
Primary horsepower	151.5	124.7	-------	100.0	98.4	74.9	44.6	28.0	441.1
Production per person engaged	155.6	134.5	110.9	100.0	102.8	109.3	96.5	98.4	58.1
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel:									
Physical volume of production	132.4	125.7	66.5	100.0	64.9	60.6	44.5	31.4	321.7
Number of persons engaged	81.2	91.2	53.6	100.0	66.4	61.2	51.6	43.3	87.5
Primary horsepower	114.0	117.5	-------	100.0	53.8	44.1	28.3	19.8	475.8
Production per person engaged	163.1	137.8	124.1	100.0	97.7	99.0	86.2	72.5	125.0
Tobacco manufactures:									
Physical volume of production	124.4	109.8	95.3	100.0	76.4	66.6	57.8	46.3	168.7
Number of persons engaged	79.9	91.2	93.4	100.0	116.3	108.9	103.4	86.6	[1] 7.7
Primary horsepower	97.0	100.3	-------	100.0	80.5	65.7	56.7	51.4	88.7
Production per person engaged	155.7	120.4	102.0	100.0	65.7	61.2	55.9	53.5	191.0
Vehicles for land transportation:									
Physical volume of production	238.3	199.5	76.8	100.0	36.0	17.8	9.3	5.0	4,666.0
Number of persons engaged	108.3	114.8	65.2	100.0	54.9	42.5	29.9	25.4	326.4
Primary horsepower	182.5	148.9	-------	100.0	51.2	35.6	19.5	13.4	1,261.9
Production per person engaged	220.0	173.8	117.8	100.0	65.6	41.9	31.1	19.7	1,016.8
Ship and boat building:									
Physical volume of production	7.0	7.9	30.7	100.0	7.3	7.2	10.0	9.0	[1] 22.2
Number of persons engaged	13.5	65.4	27.8	100.0	11.8	10.9	13.2	11.9	13.4
Primary horsepower	54.8	57.4	-------	100.0	20.8	15.9	14.1	11.2	389.3
Production per person engaged	51.9	12.1	110.4	100.0	61.9	66.1	75.8	75.6	[1] 31.3
Rubber:									
Physical volume of production	158.8	130.8	80.0	100.0	32.3	21.0	-------	-------	-------
Number of persons engaged	79.7	80.5	62.7	100.0	41.5	25.2	21.9	18.7	326.2
Primary horsepower	152.8	140.9	-------	100.0	46.4	28.5	20.2	16.6	820.5
Production per person engaged	199.3	162.5	127.6	100.0	77.8	83.3	-------	-------	-------

[1] Decrease.

Relative Efficiency of English Bricklayers

SOME figures given out by the minister of labor of Great Britain have been cited by the workers as having a bearing upon the question of whether bricklayers are as efficient to-day as they were under the lower wages and longer hours of the pre-war period. In answer to a question in Parliament on March 16, 1927, the minister gave the following data:[1]

It is estimated that in 1913 there were in Great Britain 69,000 bricklayers in the building industry within the scheme of unemployment insurance, of whom 5,760 were recorded as unemployed at February 21, 1913; as compared with 71,090 insured at July, 1926, of whom 3,145 were recorded as unemployed at February 21, 1927. It is estimated that the output of bricks in Great Britain during the last 12 months was about 6,000,000,000 as compared with something in the neighborhood of 3,500,000,000 in 1913.

The labor papers have been quick to point out that this shows that the present-day bricklayers, exceeding those of 1913 by only, in round numbers, from 2,000 to 5,000, according to whether or not allowance is made for the relative unemployment, are utililizing 6,000,000,000 against 3,500,000,000 bricks disposed of by the 1913 bricklayers. Also, balance in favor of the workers of to-day is really greater than indicated, since allowance must be made for the imports and exports of bricks. In 1913, according to the Labor Magazine (London) for April, 1927, the excess of exported over imported bricks was 100,000, thus leaving 3,400,000,000 available for laying in this country. In 1926 imported exceeded exported bricks by 220,000,000, thus making 6,220,000,000 bricks available for English use.

[1] Great Britain, House of Commons, Parliamentary Debates. vol. 203, No. 27, p. 1994

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Health Survey of the Printing Trades, 1922 to 1925

A SURVEY of the health conditions in the printing industry, covering the years 1922 to 1925, made by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman in cooperation with the representative organizations of the employers, the various printing-trades unions, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been published as Bulletin No. 427.

The purpose of the survey was to secure, as far as practicable, an impartial, up-to-date, scientific appraisal of health conditions in the industry, with the object of correcting conditions which need to be improved.

The printing industry, which employs some 300,000 workers and is represented in practically every community, however small, is one in which the great variety of processes and plant conditions defy standardization. Such an industry, therefore, naturally presents many difficulties as to thoroughness and completeness in matters of detail in making a health survey. In general, the smaller printing plants were found to be typical of the past rather than the present, and the labor conditions affecting the health and welfare of the workers differed greatly from those in the large and modern establishments. In many of these plants the mechanical equipment was such as to prevent satisfactory methods of lighting, ventilation, and use of floor space, although this type of plant is rapidly passing.

In addition to personal inspection of many plants, questionnaires were sent to employers and to labor organizations. The returns received from 2,096 employers, with approximately 100,000 employees represented in their reports, showed a surprisingly low rate of sickness in general, while only 34 cases of lead poisoning, 78 cases of tuberculosis, and 67 cases of eye infections were reported. Inquiry as to the number of plant inspections showed that, broadly speaking, the printing plants throughout the country are subject to a reasonable measure of inspection by authorities more or less qualified for the purpose, although it appears that sanitary conditions occasionally were in need of improvement.

The replies to the questionnaire sent to labor organizations confirmed the reports by employers as to the low sickness rate in the industry. The returns of employers and employees regarding the incidence of tuberculosis must be accepted with reserve, however, as it was not feasible to make a medical examination of the employees to make sure of the facts, although the returns, coming as they do from two independent sources, indicate that tuberculosis is no longer a serious menace in the industry. The low incidence of lead poisoning reported by both employers and labor organizations is confirmed by a detailed study of the vital statistics of the printing trades and the statistics presented seem to prove conclusively that chronic lead poisoning, while always a grave potential danger demanding painstaking attention to all matters that bear upon its successful prevention, is now, at least in fatal form, of minor importance.

The condition of health of aged workers was one of the subjects of special inquiry and returns were secured concerning 728 men and women between the ages of 60 and 86, part of whom had retired from active work. The present health of these persons was reported to be good in the great majority of cases, only 3.4 per cent being reported to be in bad health, indicating, the report states, that the occupational hazards in the industry are at the present time of relatively minor effect in producing serious consequences traceable in prolonged sickness or incapacity in old age.

In summing up the results of the survey, Doctor Hoffman states that in general health conditions in the printing trades were decidedly more satisfactory than had been anticipated, as shown by the low rate of sickness incidence reported by both employers' and labor organizations and confirmed by the vital statistics of these trades, and that, in a general way, the satisfactory state of health of the workers is "suggestive of very material progress in sanitary conditions in these trades and the control of conditions likely to give rise to objectionable features bearing upon health and longevity."

A Health Study of Ten Thousand Male Industrial Workers [1]

A STATISTICAL analysis of the results of the physical examinations of approximately 10,000 male workers in 10 industries which have been made at different times during the past decade by the United States Public Health Service has been published recently. The industries in which the effects of employment on health were studied were the pottery, post office, glass, gas, foundry, steel, chemical, cement, cigar, and garment industries. The studies varied in certain fundamental respects, as each was made with the specific hazards of the particular industry in view and the examinations were made by several groups of physicians—a factor of especial importance in connection with the determination of defects and diseases.

Another factor which affected the conclusions drawn from the examinations was that, with the exception of the cement industry, all the examinations were voluntary. The type of worker appearing for examination would be influenced to some extent, therefore, as some workers suffering from the effects of the industrial hazards might avoid examination for fear of being discharged, others who believed themselves well might not consider an examination necessary, and still others who believed themselves ill from any cause whatever might wish to be examined to determine their physical condition. Comparisons between the industries were made difficult also by racial differences, by transfer of the weaker individuals to easier processes or industries and by the difficulty of obtaining information regarding the hazard or the degree of hazard to which a worker had been exposed.

In addition to such industrial comparisons as were possible, the study deals with certain physiological characteristics of industrial workers as shown by the examinations and with the importance of the

[1] United States Public Health Service. Bulletin No. 162: A health study of 10,000 male workers, by Rollo H. Britten and L. R. Thompson. Washington, 1926.

racial factor in industry. In all the conclusions drawn in the study, however, the authors warn of the danger of accepting them without due regard to the modifying factors.

The actual number of male workers examined was 10,143 and the average age in the different industries varied from 32.1 years in the steel industry to 39.1 years in the pottery industry.

The study of the racial composition of the industries brought out the fact that the great change in the races migrating to the United States in the past 30 or 40 years had had a definite effect on the type of personnel in the different industries; that is, industries which were well established such as pottery, post office, and glass, and therefore drawing from the older immigration group, showed an older group of workers, a longer length of service or employment, and lower percentages of foreign born and of unskilled than did the industries drawing on the newer immigration group, such as chemical and steel. It was also found that the group classified as American tended to follow certain of the physical characteristics of the predominant foreign group, so that the American group in the industries where the older immigration predominated was taller than in the industries where there was an excess of the newer immigration groups, and that the workers in the latter groups were generally shorter, heavier for their height and age, and with a larger chest circumference but not so great a chest expansion.

The examinations brought out once more the value of the general physical examination in industry, both to the individual in informing him of the immediate state of his health and to the industry in showing the general physical condition of the employees and making possible the proper occupational placement of individuals. The single general physical examination does not show, however, the susceptibility of the individual to sickness or in many instances whether a specific hazard is affecting his health. The records showed, in the opinion of the writers, that occupations producing excessive fatigue may not result in a specific adverse physical condition but more often cause a general high rate for many different kinds of illness. People are susceptible to certain diseases in a widely different degree, so that the same industrial hazard may, for example, cause a respiratory disease in one person and a gastro-intestinal disease in another.

In regard to specific diseases, particularly high rates from respiratory diseases were found in the garment, foundry, and cigar industries. Bronchitis was high in all three, and tuberculosis in the garment and cigar industries. In all these industries, dusts, either vegetable or mineral, are regarded as the most important cause of the respiratory conditions, although the group of workers in the cigar industry, which showed particularly high rates for tuberculosis and bronchitis, seemed to have been selected from persons of inferior physical condition.

Diseases of the digestive system—the second in importance as the cause of industrial morbidity—showed particularly high rates in the garment, glass, pottery, post office, and cigar industries.

Excessive rates for inflamed eyes were found among the workers in the foundry, post office, glass, and gas industries; the garment and post office industries gave the lowest rates for good vision; and the rate from cataract was highest among glass blowers. In all these industries poor illumination appeared to be an important cause of certain eye defects and diseases, and in the garment and post office

industries intensive eye work under conditions of poor illumination appeared to be the most important cause of poor vision.

Diseases of the ear were found in excess in the glass, foundry, and cement industries, the physical characteristics of the dust being of greatest importance in producing affections of the ear, although in foundries excessive noise was also a factor. Nose and throat diseases had high rates in the foundry, post office, and cigar industries, excessive heat seeming to be the cause in foundries, while chronic disease of the nasopharynx was high in the dust group of the glass industry.

Among diseases of the circulatory system, organic heart defects were highest in the foundry and post office; enlarged heart in glass, steel, and gas; irregular heart in cigar and gas; and arteriosclerosis in the foundry, post office, steel, cigar, and glass industries. Heavy physical work seemed to be the principal cause of diseases of the circulatory system with the exception of irregular heart; in the cigar industry this disease has been generally ascribed to nicotine. Among other diseases, hernia, varicose veins, and flat feet stand out in industries and occupations where the greatest physical exertion was required.

The age curves in diseases as developed from the study throw some light on the trend of certain diseases throughout the life of the industrial worker. Diseases of the digestive system show a steady increase in the more active period of life—that is, between 17 and 45—and remain stationary after that period. Diseases of the circulatory system, including organic heart disease, arteriosclerosis, and enlarged heart, rise consistently with age, while irregular heart shows a drop between 20 and 40 years but a definite rise after that age.

Of the respiratory diseases, tuberculosis shows the same trend as shown by mortality statistics and reaches its peak near 40 years, declining with advancing age, while bronchitis increases steadily with a tendency to decrease after age 55, and the prevalence of emphysema increases throughout life. Diseases of the nose and throat decrease regularly with advancing age, and this is especially true of enlarged tonsils.

The information in regard to heart defects was considered to be especially reliable because of the slight variation between industries. Enlarged heart was found to be associated with increased systolic blood pressure and pulse rate and a somewhat lower vital capacity. It also appeared more frequently among those having other heart defects and arteriosclerosis, and there seemed to be a slight increase in the rate among persons with chronic diseases of the nasopharynx and enlarged tonsils. There was also a definite relationship between enlarged heart and pyorrhea.

In studying tuberculosis an effort was made to see if there was marked susceptibility evidenced by any race, but the numbers were too small for reliable conclusions. The rate for the colored race in the two industries in which they appeared was the highest, however, of all the races observed in those industries.

Fourteen Years' Accident Experience on a Large Railroad System

WHAT is characterized as a remarkable decrease in casualties among employees of the Norfolk & Western Railway during a period of 14 years in which a systematic accident-prevention plan has been in force is set forth in a pamphlet just issued by the safety department of that railroad.[1] The year 1912 is used as the basis for comparison, and the statistical information is given for the years ending in March, 1915, 1920, 1925, and 1926, the accident-prevention plan having been put into effect in March, 1913.

Attention is called to the fact that when business increases above normal, accidents increase faster than the increase in business, because so many new men must be employed to handle the increased business. The fact that "an abnormal increase in business and an abnormal decrease in accidents" followed the introduction of the accident-prevention plan would therefore seem to indicate the effectiveness of the measures adopted. The details of the plan put into effect are not stated in the report.

During 1912, the base year, 61 employees were killed, or 1 for approximately every 148,000,000 ton-miles, while during 1926 only 20 were killed, representing 1 for about every 881,000,000 ton-miles, a reduction of 83 per cent in the number of fatal accidents as measured by the volume of business.

In 1912 there were 2,675 employees injured, including fatalities, or one per 3,372,413 ton-miles, and in 1926 there were 1,436 killed and injured, or one per 12,261,975 ton-miles, representing a reduction in the total number of accidents based on the volume of business—in other words, a reduction in the accident frequency rate—of approximately 73 per cent. As the report puts it: "In 1926 every employee * * * had, as an average, a 73 per cent better chance to go safely home to his family when his work was done than he had in 1912."

The following table, compiled from the charts in the report, shows the accident record and frequency rates per million ton-miles for specified years from 1912 to 1926, and indicates a reduction in the accident frequency rate of 72.4 per cent during the period.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATES (PER 1,000,000 TON-MILES) ON NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1912 TO 1926

Year	Volume of business represented by ton-miles	Total accidents		Accident frequency rates (per 1,000,000 ton-miles)	
		Number	Per cent of decrease from 1912	Rate	Per cent of decrease from 1912
1912	9,021,204,776	2,675	----------	0.297	----------
1915	11,022,466,620	1,831	31.6	.166	44.1
1920	11,659,836,023	1,632	39.0	.140	52.9
1925	14,493,093,806	1,678	37.3	.116	60.9
1926	17,608,196,616	1,436	46.3	.082	72.4

[1] Norfolk & Western Railway. Safety department. Fourteen years of accident prevention on the Norfolk & Western. Roanoke, Va., 1927.

The report states that not a single passenger was killed in a train accident during the five years ending December 31, 1926, although in that period more than 26,000,000 persons were carried.

Safety and General Welfare Program of a Large Steel Company

UNDER what is termed the "fellowship program," a large steel company in Illinois endeavors to maintain "a just scale of wages," safe and sanitary shop conditions, and to require from "all superintendents and foremen that every workman shall receive the most considerate treatment," according to an article in the January 27, 1927, issue of the Iron Age.[1] The plant is divided into 14 voting divisions, from which representatives are elected to constitute a shop committee. The chairmen of each division committee and representatives of the management meet each month to discuss and settle questions of mutual interest.

One of the outstanding features of the industrial-relations program has been the organization of safety work which, it is stated, has reduced the number of accidents by 80 to 90 per cent, the work being carried on primarily through special safety committees representing each division of the plant. The following safety rules applying to the foundry are typical of those in force in the plant:

1. All rails should be piled in proper places and good order maintained so that molders and laborers can have free access to paths around the molds.
2. All clamps, rails, blocks, and binders should be piled properly and out of the way of workmen as much as possible.
3. Good, stout soles on shoes prevent injuries from nails and jagged pieces of steel. Avoid wearing shoes with soles worn too thin.
4. No more men shall be allowed around ladles when being poured than are absolutely necessary. The ladle crew shall wear goggles and foot guards to protect their eyes and feet from splashing metal.
5. Molten metal will explode when it touches wet ground or a cold or damp surface. See that all bars, runners, molds, slag pits, etc., are dry before using them.
6. No laborer or other person is allowed to climb on molds to get wedges or blocks until the long binders are lifted off by the crane.
7. All grab buckets must be inspected frequently and kept in good condition.
8. A safety zone of at least 10 feet shall be maintained around ladle at all times when heat is being poured, except for those in charge of ladle or following the heat.
9. Rails and other materials longer than 4 feet shall not be carried on wheelbarrows through any building.
10. The storeroom shall only issue nails and chaplets in receptacles provided for that purpose. Nails and chaplets must be kept in boxes provided for them. Nails must not be thrown on floor or laid on forms or core trucks. There are only two places for nails and chaplets—in the mold or in the box.
11. Core trucks when placed in center gangway in the foundry must be so set that they provide opening between them of at least 2 feet in every 30 feet so as to provide means of escape for men ahead of pouring ladle.
12. Foremen will see that workmen in the bays are careful to use handles on slings and that the slings are always safely placed on flask trunnions. In handling flasks a man shall be at each end of flask and one man at air-control valve so that slings may be placed on trunnions securely.
13. Jib cranes are to be kept back against foundry columns when not in use to give clear passage to crane loads.
14. Files should not be carried in hip pockets, with sharp ends protruding.

[1] Iron Age, New York, Jan. 27, 1927, pp. 273-277: "Good will is steel company aim," by Burhman Finney.

During the past few years one means employed to reduce accidents has been a contest among the 38 divisions of the plant to see which could go longest without a lost-time accident. A bulletin board in each department indicates the number of consecutive days that that unit works without a lost-time accident; when an accident occurs the unit must start all over again. In August, 1926, the pipe fitters had completed 1,000 days without a lost-time accident, and in January, 1927, were still in the lead.

A school is maintained to supply the educational needs of employees, this school offering a complete high-school technical course, as well as eighth-grade subjects and individual instruction in subjects pertaining to special work in the shops. It is noted that since this school is in operation throughout the year, except for a short summer vacation, it is possible for students, by taking 12 hours of study each week and by receiving credits in manual training for their shop work, to complete the prescribed four-year high-school course in approximately four calendar years, at the same time devoting their regular time to their daily jobs in the plant. There are no tuition fees, the student paying only for the textbooks required.

The plant also maintains an employees' benefit association to which every workman is eligible upon the payment of dues approximating 1 per cent of his wages. Insurance is provided covering all sickness and accidents which occur outside of the course of employment (the State compensation law covering those occurring during employment). Weekly benefits start at the end of 7 days and continue for a maximum of 16 weeks, the amount of benefits being graduated according to the average weekly earnings of the employee. In addition to this the company presents every member a life and total-disability insurance certificate which ranges in amount from $500 to $2,000, according to the length of service.

Other activities of the company fellowship program include a social club, with recreational facilities, a community house which renders service to the foreign-born people of that section, offering classes in English and sewing especially for the women, a commissary department, including restaurant, store, and meat and shoe shops, a dispensary with a competent surgeon in charge, and a monthly publication.

Value of Physical Examinations in Industry [1]

A PAPER read before the Fifteenth Safety Congress, held at Detroit in October, 1926, brought out the value of physical examination in industry by citing the experience in some detail of the plants which the speaker represented. He emphasized the apparent tendency of industry to pay more attention to the cost of the mechanical machine than to the cost of the "human machine," whereas it is the latter which represents the greater proportionate cost of operation. In support of this he cited a statement which has been made that the wages paid to industrial workers in an average plant, over a period of four years, equals the cost of the plant itself. It is therefore vitally necessary that methods be

[1] National Safety Council. Transactions of the Fifteenth Annual Safety Congress, Detroit, Oct. 25 to 29, 1926. Vol. II. "The value of physical examinations in industry," by F. A. Robinson [Chicago], 1926, pp. 368-378.

employed to conserve this element in the operation of any plant, and to this end the policy of subjecting employees to physical examinations was urged. It would appear wise, he suggested, to prevent, as far as possible, loss from physical disabilities, actual or latent, by a system that will determine in advance whether an employee is physically fit for the work assigned him or even in condition to continue on the pay roll. Losses occurring because of accidents or physical infirmities not actually incapacitating for work represent a severe drain upon industry, and these losses may be materially reduced, in the opinion of the speaker, by competent physical examinations of all workers. The employee himself benefits by such medical service, for his physical defects may be corrected in time to avoid future loss of time through sickness or other disability.

Several objectives of physical examinations were pointed out, as follows:

1. To ascertain the exact physical condition of employees at time of hiring.
2. To prevent contagious diseases from getting into the factory and being spread among the present force.
3. To place workers in jobs for which they are physically fitted.
4. To prevent workers in poor physical condition from entering the factory, where they would be a danger to themselves, others, and property.
5. To use the information learned through the examination for future follow-up to better his physical condition and make better material for promotion.
6. To prevent workers being transferred to jobs for which they are not physically fitted.

At one of the factories of the company represented by the speaker the employees are classified by the medical examiner as (*a*) those physically fitted for any employment; (*b*) those fitted for any employment, but who have minor defects; (*c*) those having more important physical defects which would permit them to work in only certain occupations; and (*d*) those physically unfit for any employment.

A follow-up system on the part of the employer, by which physical defects are corrected, was urged as important. This, in the plants represented by the speaker, is accomplished by a mutual benefit association, which employees under 50 years of age may join at a nominal cost, receiving benefits after six months' membership. The scheme is financed by the association in an amount equal to from 50 to 90 per cent. The employees seem to appreciate this service.

The plan of physical examinations in these plants appears to be resulting in the employment of workers who are in better health than the old employees and in keeping the number of permanent rejections at a minimum—only 5.3 per cent in 1926. Rejections among women were fewer than among male applicants for positions.

In 1925, examinations were made of 273 girls and among these 209 defects were found, of which 133, or 64 per cent, were afterwards corrected. Of the defects noted, 93 per cent were those of the teeth and 35.7 per cent those of the nose, with throat, skin, and eye affections following in minor proportions. Reexaminations are recommended.

Attention was called to the low cost of physical examinations in industrial plants generally, figures quoted showing that in 501 plants employing more than a million workers, the cost per employee amounts to but little over $5. It was also stated that plants which have introduced the entrance examination of applicants are getting the physically fit, while other plants are getting the physically unfit.

The discussion of the paper by delegates from other companies disclosed that in the plants represented by them, while applicants for positions must undergo a medical examination, reexamination is optional. It is the experience in these plants that the older employees are about equally divided in their attitude toward the plan of medical examinations. A refusal to be examined, however, does not prejudice the employee's standing with his employer.

It is the opinion of these delegates that the employment of a doctor for part time (four hours a day) is feasible in a plant employing as many as 1,250 workers. Employment of a doctor for full time is not advised, as the effect is better upon the employees with a part-time doctor.

About 3.5 per cent of all rejections are on account of hernia.

Accident Reduction by Analysis of Causes

A METHOD for reducing accidents in a certain refining plant, which is credited with a 20 per cent reduction of accidents during 1926, is described briefly in an article appearing in Manufacturing Industries for March, 1927.[1] This method is based upon an analysis of causes of accidents which are reported on triplicate blanks. One copy goes to the dispensary for filing, another copy is sent to the industrial relations division where all details regarding compensation are taken care of, providing the case involves lost time, and the third copy goes to the safety department for investigation and study in order that adequate means for preventing reoccurrence may be suggested.

The facts in each case are tabulated on punch cards which are filed by months and by departments in order to be available for analysis. This study is made every month and shows (1) cause of accident; (2) character of injury; (3) part involved; and (4) foreman. The first three items furnish the information necessary for combating the most frequent kinds of accidents during the following month, while the fourth is intended to assist the safety department in furthering its foremen's safety work by pointing out the most frequent offenders. Both major and minor accidents are included in the analyses.

Each year the industrial relations department makes from the cards an analysis of all accidents by departments and for the whole plant.

The time covered by the figures and charts given in the article under review is not definitely stated, but it is assumed to be the year 1926. It appears that the peak of the major lost-time accidents occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Thursday, with the fewest number on Sunday when about one-fourth of the force is at work. Correlating the number of accidents with the power load, the report seems to show that "in the morning the peak of the power load is reached one hour before the accidents show a decided increase and then drops off at the hour at

[1] Manufacturing Industries, Camden, N. J., March, 1927, pp. 189-193: "Fewer accidents by analyzing causes," by Ralph E. Motley.

which accidents are the most frequent," indicating, it is suggested, "that when first engaged in the greatest activity the employees were not so liable to accidents, but as the activity continued, the accidents became more frequent." This condition exists in the afternoon but not to the same extent.

Taking up the character of injuries, contusions head the list, with sprains, burns, and fractures following next in order, while among the causes, falling objects was responsible for the greatest number. Significance may probably be attached to the fact that employees with less than one year's service were responsible for more than 30 per cent of the total number of accidents.

The writer of the article believes that the policy of getting at the causes of accidents and of sending copies of the accident analyses to each superintendent with a letter pointing out the portions he should specially note, and of the use of such analyses by the safety department in planning the following year's work, is responsible for the reduction of 20 per cent in the number of accidents claimed in the plant represented.

Silicosis in South African Gold Mines [1]

AN ACCOUNT of the cause and extent of silicosis in the South African gold mines and of the results of legislative and administrative efforts to control the disease is given in the April issue of the Journal of Industrial Hygiene.

Miners working in the gold mines of the Rand are exposed to large quantities of free silica, as in order to reach the reefs or bands of gold conglomerate they have to mine through quartzite which contains 90 to 96 per cent of silica, while the gold conglomerate, consisting of quartz pebbles embedded in a silicified matrix, contains about 86 per cent of free silica. The same quartzite forms the common surface rock in many parts of the Transvaal, and repeated exposures to the dust storms of the dry season have resulted in cases of silicosis among persons who have had no industrial exposure.

It is said that probably no industrial disease in any country has received so much legislative attention from the compensation aspect in such a short space of time as silicosis, nine acts having been passed between the years 1911 and 1925. The Transvaal was producing, in 1923, more than half of the world's total output of gold, and from a few years after the sinking of the first shaft in 1886 up to the present time silicosis has been associated with the industry. In 1912 a commission found that about 26 per cent of the European miners were affected with silicosis. During the period 1916 to 1924, the average number of European miners was 15,000 and of native laborers 175,000, and there has been an average of 300 cases of the disease among the European miners, and 380 among the native laborers for each year of the period.

Legislation was passed in 1911 covering measures for the protection of the workers from dust, and in 1916 a medical bureau was established by the Government. It is the duty of this bureau to give all applicants a physical examination, to examine all working miners at

[1] The Journal of Industrial Hygiene, Baltimore, April, 1927, pp. 109–139. "The silicosis of the South African gold mines and the changes produced in it by legislative and administrative efforts," by W. Watkins-Pitchford, M. D.

six-month intervals for pulmonary tuberculosis or silicosis, to examine all ex-miners claiming to be silicotic, to supervise the examinations of the native laborers, and to report on the presence of silicosis and whether it was the cause or a contributory cause of death in any mine worker. Since 1916 the medical bureau has made, on the average, 34,890 examinations, has prepared and examined 24,568 radiographs of the chest, and has carried out 342 post-mortem examinations of the lungs of deceased mine workers on the average each year.

The term "silicosis" is said to be more acceptable to scientists than "miners' phthisis," as the disease has been called, as it indicates the cause of the disease and not one of its symptoms. The term "phthisis" means wasting; but this condition is not always present in silicosis and, on the other hand, it is present in other diseases. The silicosis of the South African gold miner is due to the same cause (that of absorption into the lymph channels of the lung of excessive quantities of particles of silica) as the diseases called tin miner's phthisis, stonecutter's phthisis, potter's rot, and grinder's disease. Silica particles below 0.25 micron [2] or above 10 microns are considered to be harmless, but within these limits they are conveyed into the lymph spaces of the lung and if inhaled in sufficient quantities give rise to the condition known as silicosis. A secondary factor which is of great importance is the activity of the tuberculosis bacillus which may be already present in the lung, may enter almost simultaneously with the silica dust, or, as is commonly the case, may attack the lungs later. The lungs of residents of the Transvaal who had not followed any dusty trade and who were not silicotic have been found in numerous cases to contain as many as 100,000,000,000 particles of silica dust, so that the quantity in the lungs of a silicotic miner must be reckoned in millions of millions of particles. In the great majority of cases of silicosis among the Rand miners a tuberculous infection has marked the appearance of the disease rather than the accumulation of a quantity of particles beyond the capacity of the lungs to throw off.

The silica particles which have been carried into the lymphatic system have two harmful effects. They eventually cause the formation of fibrous tissue which, if it becomes sufficiently widespread, interferes with the functioning of the lungs (simple silicosis), and the presence of these particles greatly facilitates the multiplication of the tubercle bacillus when this gains entry to the lymph spaces (tuberculosis with silicosis).

The proportion of those exposed who develop the disease is relatively small, as in the year 1924, of 2,302 European miners who had worked underground on the Rand for 10 years or longer, only 176, or 7.6 per cent, developed silicosis during the year. The reasons given that so large a proportion of the men exposed to the dust do not contract the disease are that they have escaped the tuberculous infection which is the final excitant of the disease or that for some reason the amounts of dust inhaled have been relatively smaller so that the lungs have been able to prevent the accumulation of a sufficient amount of particles to cause silicosis. Observations on animals have shown that if exposure to silica dust is sufficiently intense there is no escape from the development of a nodular pulmonary fibrosis.

[2] Micron = $\frac{1}{25400}$ of an inch.

Although silicosis does not develop in the majority of individuals even after long exposure, it is recognized that there is a liability to the development of the disease through the retention in the lungs of a large number of particles, a tuberculous infection usually being the exciting cause. This condition is called latent silicosis and is difficult to diagnose, as there are no specific physical signs. As an example of this liability to the disease it is stated that a number of long-service miners who took part in the late war and who were nonsilicotic when they left work had developed the condition when they returned.

Simple silicosis is nonprogressive and ordinarily produces little effect on health, although if the fibrous condition caused by the dust is very general throughout the lungs there may be shortness of breath and some tendency to obesity. Cough, expectoration, pleuritic pains, loss of weight, and impaired vigor usually indicate tuberculous complication. When the nodules of dense fibrous tissue caused by the silica are few and widely separated, their presence can hardly be called a disease, and it is stated that microscopic investigation of the lungs of any adult who had resided for several years in the Transvaal would show a few small areas of fibrosis surrounding particles of silica dust and pigment.

Tuberculosis with silicosis consisting of nodules of somewhat larger size distributed through the lungs and often masses of such nodules, in which the *Bacillus tuberculosis* is harbored, is a progressive and serious disease. Among the European miners silicosis usually appears as simple silicosis, while among the native laborers in most cases it originates as tuberculosis with silicosis, the reason for this being the much greater susceptibility of the negro to tuberculous infection.

The liability of simple silicosis to pass into tuberculo-silicosis is shown by the records for seven years. The figures show that of 1,000 original cases of simple silicosis, at the end of seven years 246 were living but were tuberculo-silicotic, while 294 were dead, so that 540, or more than half of the cases of simple silicosis, had either developed clear-cut cases of tuberculo-silicosis or had died as the result of the tuberculous changes.

The records show that the length of time between employment and the development of silicosis has increased fairly steadily since 1917. The shortest time in which a miner on the Rand contracted silicosis in 1924 was 4¼ years as contrasted with less than 2 years in 1917, while the average time in which a miner may contract the disease is now about 10¼ years. At the present time only about 7 per cent of the miners who have worked 10 years or longer will become silicotic, while only about 3 per cent of the total working force will contract the disease in any one year. The reason for the improvement is attributed to the greatly improved conditions underground with regard to dust.

The incidence of tuberculosis with silicosis and of simple tuberculosis is much greater among the native than among the white miners, and as their numbers make it impossible to examine every native every three months, the result is that many tuberculous natives are not detected until they have communicated the disease to some of their fellow workers. It is not considered from the evidence that there is any predisposition to the development of silicosis either by

age, race, or other individual peculiarity, other than a racial susceptibility to tuberculosis or the presence in the individual of a latent tuberculous infection.

It has been difficult to determine the relative hazard in the different occupations underground owing to the fact that only a very small proportion of the miners have always followed one class of occupation. There is no question, however, that machine drilling is especially hazardous, as the machine driller not only produces much dust and works nearer to its site of production than any one else, but if he is engaged in "development" he is usually placed in those places which are most difficult to ventilate effectively.

The measures which have been taken to prevent the occurrence of silicosis and tuberculosis include various mechanical precautions, such as wet drilling, blasting only at the end of the shift, adequate ventilation, and reduction of dust by wetting down work places and wetting rock before removing, and medical precautions, such as physical examinations before employment, including radiographs of the chest so that no one may become a miner who has not been certified as free from disease of the lungs, periodic examination at least every six months, and in doubtful cases the carrying out of certain tests. All examinations made by the medical bureau are carried out free of cost to the employee, and when a miner is called for this periodical examination his day's wage is guaranteed by his employer.

Industrial Accidents in Uruguay

A BULLETIN[1] issued by the general statistical office of Uruguay contains the latest official figures showing the industrial accidents which have occurred in that Republic.

The following table, taken from this report, gives the total number of industrial accidents for the years 1910, 1915, and each year from 1920 to 1925, by industry:

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN URUGUAY, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1910	1915	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Building	722	190	839	871	504	593	443	500
Food	161	27	84	161	204	143	66	83
Hides and leather	31	33	27	41	30	48	19	17
Paper and pasteboard	16	19	34	15	4	3	2	----
Alcohol and liquors	125	50	165	104	92	92	27	42
Metallurgy	238	305	597	494	360	339	372	434
Furniture	161	168	116	316	238	219	282	299
Book	1	13	42	38	35	20	19	16
Clothing	6	14	41	39	13	13	10	10
Refrigerating and salting	309	1,803	779	702	721	704	134	255
Electrical	9	27	38	32	31	37	31	28
Agriculture	2	1	7	9	18	22	7	55
Transport and freight	637	530	813	882	687	793	488	585
Manufacturing	9	100	5	6	23	25	28	49
Textiles	28	----	9	20	37	15	12	22
Chemicals	----	----	63	54	25	21	1	----
Government service	5	191	778	299	129	163	18	36
Not specified	865	1,065	1,697	1,186	1,864	2,448	3,805	4,069
Total	3,325	4,536	6,134	5,269	5,015	5,698	5,764	6,500

[1] Uruguay. Dirección General de Estadística. Síntesis Estadística. August, 1926, Montevideo, 1927, p. 19.

HOUSING

Volume of Building Construction, 1914 to 1926

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics for the past two years has published articles showing the changes in the volume of construction in 130 identical cities, each year since 1914. The 1926 figures are now available,[1] and in the present article it is the purpose to show the extent to which the country as a whole and certain cities individually have overcome the building shortage occasioned by the war-time curtailment of construction.

The values of buildings constructed are obtained from the records of local building officials covering building permits issued in the 130 cities for which the bureau has figures from 1914 to 1926. When applying for a permit to build, the builder or owner is required to state the cost of the proposed building. This cost may sometimes be underestimated, but it is believed that the percentage of any underestimation has continued to be about the same. Also, a building planned is not always constructed within the calendar year in which the permit is issued, and in a few instances perhaps is not constructed at all. However, it is believed that, in the aggregate, permit valuations afford a fair indication of the change in value of buildings constructed from year to year.

In using the figures presented it should be borne in mind that they relate to new construction of all kinds, covering both residential and nonresidential buildings.

Table 1 shows the aggregate value of all buildings for which permits were issued in the 130 identical cities from 1914 to 1926, together with the index numbers of this value, of the cost of building material, of wage rates in the building trades, of the cost of construction of a composite building, of volume of construction, and of population.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF VOLUME AND COST OF NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 130 CITIES, 1914–1926, BY YEARS

[1914=100]

Year	Aggregate value of all building construction as shown by permits issued	Index numbers of—						Ratio of cost of material to labor
		Permit valuation	Cost of building material	Wage rates	Cost of constructing a composite building	Amount of construction	Population	
1914	$748,209,763	100	100	100	100	100	100	44.1:55.9
1915	776,228,606	104	102	101	102	102	102	44.3:55.7
1916	980,323,685	131	130	104	115	114	104	49.7:50.3
1917	649,961,875	87	171	111	137	64	107	54.9:45.1
1918	401,565,104	54	187	124	152	36	109	54.3:45.7
1919	1,258,875,108	168	218	142	176	95	111	54.8:45.2
1920	1,342,630,686	179	287	193	235	76	113	54.0:46.0
1921	1,602,232,041	214	179	196	189	113	115	41.9:58.1
1922	2,427,734,079	325	183	183	183	178	118	44.1:55.9
1923	2,959,051,393	396	205	203	204	194	120	44.3:55.7
1924	3,068,161,900	410	190	220	207	198	122	40.5:59.5
1925	3,550,572,815	475	191	228	212	224	124	39.8:60.2
1926	3,336,102,350	446	188	243	219	204	127	37.9:62.1

[1] For other data on building permits in 1926 see Labor Review, May, 1927, pp. 85–101.

The index number of the aggregate value of all buildings constructed was obtained by using the cost of buildings (as shown by permits issued) during 1914 as 100. The building material and wage rate indexes are those of wholesale prices of building materials and of union wages in the building trades published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To obtain index numbers of cost of construction it was necessary to get the proportionate cost of material and of labor in building as of some one year, and to apply to these figures the change in price from year to year in the two items, material and labor. According to figures compiled by Mr. Barclay White, a builder of Philadelphia, and presented to both the Philadelphia and the national conference of construction industries early in 1921, labor (both skilled and unskilled) formed 36.99 per cent, and costs of materials, 42.88 per cent, of the cost of building, the remainder of the cost being chargeable to supervision, insurance, engineering, etc. These figures are assumed to be as of 1920.

Mr. White's figures were based on records kept on eight buildings described as follows:

> The relative values of the various parts of the building have not been very carefully studied heretofore but we have made an attempt to fix an approximate proportion covering the whole building field in this territory. We have gone about this by taking a composite of building, which includes a reinforced concrete factory building; slow burning or heavy construction warehouse building with brick walls; the typical style of two-story dwelling; detached brick and frame residence; stone schoolhouse with wood floor construction; fireproof institutional building; the apartment house; and the steel frame office building. I think you will agree with me that these eight classifications come pretty near to covering the whole field in private building work.

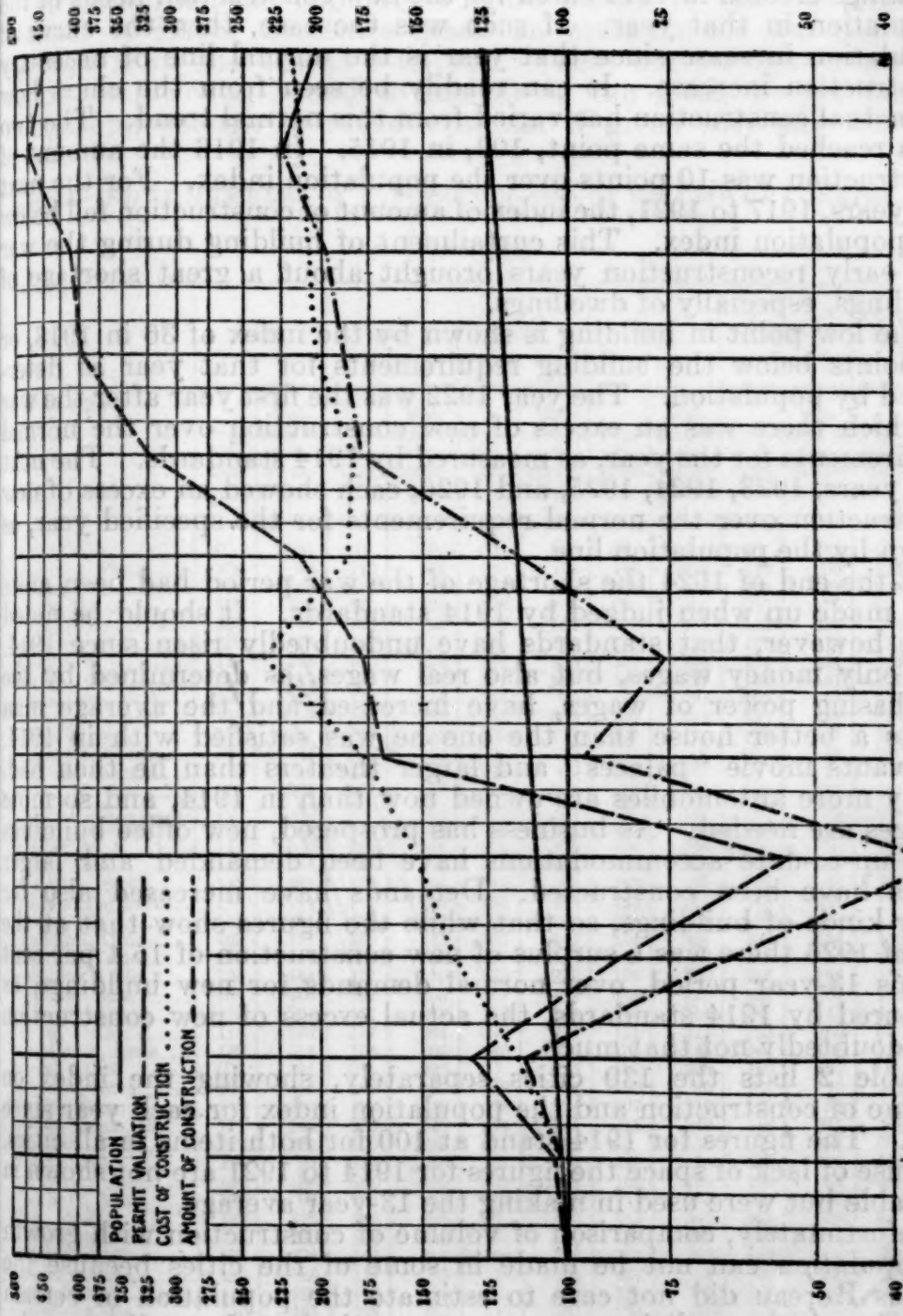
According to Mr. White's figures the ratio of cost of materials to labor in construction in 1920 was 54 to 46. In 1920 the building-material wholesale price index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics stood at 287 and the union wage index number at 193. From these figures it was found that the relative cost of material to labor in 1914 was 44.1 to 55.9. The year 1914 is used as the base year in this table as it is the earliest year for which permit valuation figures are available.

Assuming that the percentages of supervision, engineering fees, etc., have not changed, then the actual money costs of these items have advanced at the same rate as the composite increase of building material and wage rates. Adding this cost, therefore, would make no difference in the index numbers for cost in the construction.

The index numbers for the amount of construction were obtained by dividing the aggregate valuation index for each year specified by the cost-of-construction index. The population index number was arrived at by using the population as estimated by the Census Bureau for 1914 as 100 in connection with the estimated or actual figures for the later years.

The chart illustrates in graphic form the information presented in Table 1.

The aggregate value of all building construction, after a decline in 1917 and 1918, climbed steadily until it reached a peak index of 475 in 1925. There was a decline to 446 in 1926. On the other hand, the cost of construction of a typical building reached a peak of 235 in 1920, declined sharply to 189 and 183, respectively, in 1921 and 1922,



POPULATION, PERMIT VALUATION, COST AND AMOUNT OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1914 TO 1926

but has increased steadily ever since, reaching 219 in 1926. In other words, a house which cost $5,000 in 1914 would have cost $11,750 in 1920, $10,350 in 1924, $10,600 in 1925, and $10,950 in 1926.

The deductions following are based on the assumption that the buildings erected in 1914 cared for the new construction needs of the population in that year. If such was the case, then the curve of population increase since that year is the normal line of necessary construction increase. It can readily be seen from the chart how the actual construction has varied from this normal trend. The two lines reached the same point, 102, in 1915. In 1916 the amount of construction was 10 points over the population index. For the next five years, 1917 to 1921, the index of amount of construction fell below the population index. This curtailment of building during the war and early reconstruction years brought about a great shortage of buildings, especially of dwellings.

The low point in building is shown by the index of 36 in 1918, or 73 points below the building requirements for that year as determined by population. The year 1922 was the first year after the war in which there was an excess of new construction over the normal requirements for the year, as measured by 1914 standards. The next four years, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926, each showed an excess of new construction over the normal requirements for the specified year, as shown by the population line.

At the end of 1924 the shortage of the war period had been more than made up when judged by 1914 standards. It should be noted here, however, that standards have undoubtedly risen since 1914. Not only money wages, but also real wages, as determined by the purchasing power of wages, have increased and the average man wants a better house than the one he was satisfied with in 1914. He wants movie "palaces" and larger theaters than he then had. Many more automobiles are owned now than in 1914, and so more garages are needed. As business has prospered, new office buildings with up-to-date accommodations have been demanded and larger stores have been constructed. Demands have increased also for other kinds of buildings, so that while the figures show that at the end of 1926 there was a surplus of new construction of 15.4 per cent in this 13-year period, over normal demands for new buildings, as measured by 1914 standards, the actual excess of new construction is undoubtedly not that much.

Table 2 lists the 130 cities separately, showing the index on volume of construction and the population index for each year since 1922. The figures for 1914 stand at 100 for both items in all cities. Because of lack of space the figures for 1914 to 1921 are not shown in the table but were used in making the 13-year average.

Unfortunately, comparison of volume of construction with growth of population can not be made in some of the cities because the Census Bureau did not care to estimate the population of certain cities in which conditions were so unusual that the ordinary rules for estimating population changes evidently did not apply. For instance, for Los Angeles the Census Bureau estimated the population up to 1923, for which year the population index was 155 and the building index 565. Thus, while in this article the building construction index for the average of the 13 years can be given, it can not be compared with that of population because after 1923 the

Census Bureau decided not to venture an estimate on population. Detroit, Mich., and Akron, Ohio, are other cities for which the Census Bureau has not made an estimate for each year. However, for most of the cities the population figures are available.

To obtain a total population figure for all of the 130 cities the Bureau of Labor Statistics made an estimate for the few cities omitted from the census estimate. These bureau figures are considered sufficiently sound to include in the total, though perhaps not strong enough to stand criticism if given severally for these cities.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND OF VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION IN 130 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1922 TO 1926

[1914=100]

City	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		13-year average, 1914–1926	
	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction
Akron, Ohio	(1)	61	(1)	90	(1)	106	(1)	170	(1)	181	(1)	162
Allentown, Pa	136	96	140	124	144	135	148	216	152	220	125	103
Altoona, Pa	114	164	116	139	117	148	119	132	120	128	110	91
Atlanta, Ga	125	246	127	221	130	193	(1)	105	(1)	171	(1)	132
Atlantic City, N. J	108	142	109	121	110	154	111	175	112	135	106	111
Baltimore, Md	129	136	131	117	133	138	135	132	137	119	119	90
Bayonne, N. J	127	213	130	273	134	176	137	178	141	134	120	137
Berkeley, Calif	130	147	133	216	137	217	140	229	144	161	122	121
Binghamton, N. Y	127	122	130	114	134	96	128	96	129	67	118	71
Birmingham, Ala	125	139	128	188	131	300	134	259	138	258	119	131
Boston, Mass	107	141	108	94	109	123	109	145	110	101	105	98
Bridgeport, Conn	(1)	32	(1)	51	(1)	39	(1)	48	(1)	43	(1)	80
Brockton, Mass	113	86	114	96	116	97	107	67	(1)	71	(1)	72
Buffalo, N. Y	115	132	117	137	119	128	117	118	118	117	111	99
Butte, Mont	105	25	106	53	106	29	107	13	107	33	104	80
Cambridge, Mass	104	39	104	42	105	64	112	88	114	60	104	49
Camden, N. J	117	100	119	168	121	129	124	158	126	126	113	113
Canton, Ohio	152	234	157	294	163	296	168	301	174	173	137	191
Charleston, S. C	112	283	113	156	115	22	116	62	118	44	109	118
Chattanooga, Tenn	110	144	111	149	121	145	123	244	133	227	110	129
Chicago, Ill	118	151	120	197	122	180	124	213	126	206	113	119
Cincinnati, Ohio	103	177	103	145	104	143	104	186	105	164	102	118
Cleveland, Ohio	128	110	134	132	137	113	141	119	144	105	122	108
Columbus, Ohio	124	144	127	159	130	218	136	202	138	168	118	109
Covington, Ky	106	203	107	103	107	157	108	218	108	155	105	104
Dallas, Tex	156	200	161	243	170	264	176	264	181	145	141	143
Denver, Colo	115	262	117	264	(1)	324	121	312	123	169	(1)	157
Des Moines, Iowa	132	386	136	206	140	225	136	148	141	135	122	156
Detroit, Mich	(1)	181	(1)	225	(1)	275	182	303	189	297	(1)	168
Dubuque, Iowa	101	154	102	87	102	76	106	60	107	77	102	70
Duluth, Minn	119	152	122	119	124	124	127	119	129	93	114	122
East St. Louis, Ill	111	149	112	146	114	164	115	248	116	211	108	124
Elizabeth, N. J	122	234	125	218	(1)	238	(1)	319	(1)	381	(1)	182
El Paso, Tex	171	93	179	58	187	34	195	55	203	28	150	88
Fall River, Mass	101	185	101	173	101	144	108	120	109	66	102	103
Fitchburg, Mass	107	99	108	83	108	118	111	153	113	108	106	89
Flint, Mich	182	475	192	695	(1)	559	212	385	223	769	(1)	341
Fort Wayne, Ind	126	230	128	250	131	236	134	220	137	151	118	134
Fort Worth, Tex	138	176	163	191	168	244	175	183	180	406	133	182
Galveston, Tex	115	86	117	38	119	93	121	60	122	109	111	64
Grand Rapids, Mich	117	186	119	136	121	128	125	160	127	212	113	102
Harrisburg, Pa	116	165	118	363	119	261	121	127	123	156	111	152
Hartford, Conn	(1)	130	(1)	141	135	216	138	255	142	183	(1)	150
Haverhill, Mass	117	61	119	44	121	30	102	27	(1)	34	(1)	53
Hoboken, N. J	(1)	30	(1)	38	(1)	39	(1)	95	(1)	64	(1)	69
Holyoke, Mass	103	127	104	112	104	134	104	136	103	100	102	91
Houston, Tex	142	180	146	247	(1)	219	(1)	436	(1)	342	(1)	159
Indianapolis, Ind	126	188	129	167	132	155	135	148	138	110	119	111
Jacksonville, Fla	144	187	147	222	151	211	141	415	142	569	127	150
Jersey City, N. J	109	295	110	277	111	248	112	309	113	249	107	167
Kalamazoo, Mich	117	140	119	175	121	143	124	179	126	166	113	116

[1] No estimate of population made by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND OF VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION IN 130 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1922 TO 1926—Continued

City	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		13-year average, 1914-1926	
	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction
Kansas City, Kans.	125	167	127	199	134	173	127	159	129	104	115	110
Kansas City, Mo.	122	123	125	124	128	103	131	178	133	96	117	94
Knoxville, Tenn.	186	674	193	790	200	770	207	734	214	1,197	165	445
Lancaster, Pa.	110	228	111	269	112	332	113	284	115	148	107	151
Lawrence, Mass.	108	218	109	291	110	145	104	109	104	60	105	119
Lincoln, Nebr.	119	278	121	156	123	150	125	331	128	270	114	159
Los Angeles, Calif.	147	381	155	565	(1)	418	(1)	417	(1)	323	(1)	226
Louisville, Ky.	111	240	112	221	112	264	133	318	135	211	109	138
Lowell, Mass.	105	98	105	255	106	99	101	161	(1)	93	(1)	132
Lynn, Mass.	109	43	110	65	111	82	110	98	111	93	106	89
Macon, Ga.	122	128	124	108	126	126	128	122	130	117	117	101
Malden, Mass.	108	119	109	195	110	290	112	240	113	278	106	143
Manchester, N. H.	109	78	110	59	112	78	113	68	114	38	107	68
Memphis, Tenn.	120	387	122	312	123	348	125	246	126	237	113	178
Milwaukee, Wis.	115	172	117	222	119	223	122	151	124	156	111	130
Minneapolis, Minn.	119	107	122	106	124	72	127	92	129	62	114	79
Mobile, Ala.	114	72	116	98	118	109	119	217	121	144	111	75
Newark, N. J.	115	157	117	176	118	202	120	187	122	187	111	122
New Bedford, Mass.	119	124	121	138	124	110	111	129	(1)	34	(1)	99
New Britain, Conn.	125	149	128	136	131	244	134	301	138	218	119	137
New Haven, Conn.	116	120	118	143	120	92	122	87	125	203	112	107
New Orleans, La.	111	255	112	232	114	278	115	263	116	238	108	164
Newton, Mass.	112	203	114	184	115	230	125	321	129	211	111	149
New York, N. Y.	114	305	115	335	117	350	114	418	115	410	109	209
Norfolk, Va.	131	142	166	130	172	157	(1)	68	182	63	(1)	114
Oakland, Calif.	130	283	134	283	138	319	142	391	146	268	123	180
Oklahoma City, Okla.	130	224	133	198	137	197	(1)	139	(1)	179	(1)	153
Passaic, N. J.	113	254	114	212	116	250	118	369	119	178	110	167
Paterson, N. J.	107	203	107	342	108	243	109	237	110	221	105	166
Pawtucket, R. I.	118	128	121	210	123	156	122	276	124	148	113	117
Peoria, Ill.	111	46	112	39	114	48	115	55	116	55	108	56
Philadelphia, Pa.	114	181	115	181	117	198	119	234	120	184	110	126
Pittsburgh, Pa.	109	93	110	90	112	86	113	136	114	110	107	76
Portland, Me.	114	146	116	194	117	131	119	83	121	168	110	107
Portland, Oreg.	118	148	120	149	122	170	124	219	(1)	179	(1)	107
Providence, R. I.	105	130	105	174	106	224	116	173	120	161	105	119
Pueblo, Colo.	103	245	103	132	103	244	103	334	104	171	102	161
Quincy, Ill.	103	77	103	114	103	140	(1)	111	108	113	(1)	77
Reading, Pa.	110	229	111	187	112	255	113	281	114	209	108	157
Richmond, Va.	128	237	130	226	132	194	134	271	136	135	123	145
Rochester, N. Y.	126	109	128	129	131	157	128	153	129	113	118	95
Sacramento, Calif.	116	221	117	204	119	159	121	230	123	151	112	117
Saginaw, Mich.	124	215	126	133	128	202	130	204	132	207	116	160
St. Joseph, Mo.	101	107	101	143	101	105	101	172	101	98	100	119
St. Louis, Mo.	110	107	111	159	112	150	113	202	115	152	107	106
St. Paul, Minn.	107	83	108	100	109	69	110	93	111	48	105	65
Salem, Mass.	(1)	26	(1)	20	(1)	48	99	33	99	31	(1)	37
Salt Lake City, Utah.	120	83	122	105	124	87	126	93	128	86	114	80
San Diego, Calif.	153	202	160	215	177	266	195	310	202	328	144	143
San Francisco, Calif.	116	88	118	81	120	99	122	84	124	93	112	63
Savannah, Ga.	119	52	122	51	124	79	127	57	129	97	114	81
Schenectady, N. Y.	116	146	118	186	126	249	116	215	116	116	111	113
Scranton, Pa.	105	160	106	113	106	154	107	170	107	86	104	94
Seattle, Wash.	(1)	85	(1)	89	(1)	104	(1)	115	(1)	123	(1)	76
Somerville, Mass.	116	134	117	99	119	101	118	170	119	147	111	88
South Bend, Ind.	121	465	124	550	127	219	129	337	132	375	116	225
Spokane, Wash.	100	177	100	124	(1)	162	104	211	104	195	(1)	135
Springfield, Ill.	111	220	113	175	114	285	117	248	118	184	109	150
Springfield, Mass.	131	100	135	106	139	125	133	141	136	79	122	88
Superior, Wis.	(1)	107	(1)	28	(1)	43	(1)	99	(1)	63	(1)	66
Syracuse, N. Y.	119	158	121	147	124	134	120	165	121	191	113	115
Tacoma, Wash.	112	158	114	183	115	275	117	228	118	343	109	153
Tampa, Fla.	123	104	126	112	152	197	212	668	229	438	132	157
Terre Haute, Ind.	111	125	112	115	114	139	115	77	117	99	108	82
Topeka, Kans.	112	244	113	430	115	229	119	275	122	299	109	181
Trenton, N. J.	117	137	120	199	122	160	124	216	126	130	113	128
Troy, N. Y.	(1)	119	(1)	233	(1)	426	97	296	97	247	(1)	147
Union City, N. J.	110	123	112	99	113	99	169	124	170	130	116	72
Utica, N. Y.	124	213	126	185	128	210	124	137	125	142	116	114
Washington, D. C.	(1)	269	(1)	243	129	226	132	298	140	284	(1)	169

[1] No estimate of population made by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION AND OF VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION IN 130 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1922 TO 1926—Continued

City	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		13-year average, 1914–1926	
	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction	Population	Volume of construction
Waterbury, Conn.	119	70	121	75	(1)	107	(1)	134	(1)	133	(1)	132
Wheeling, W. Va.	(1)	132	(1)	136	(1)	174	(1)	108	(1)	58	(1)	72
Wichita, Kans.	126	625	129	615	133	400	144	460	151	456	121	437
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	108	184	109	119	110	193	111	162	112	158	106	104
Woonsocket, R. I.	111	469	112	553	114	400	123	423	126	538	110	303
Worcester, Mass.	117	78	119	96	122	125	119	150	120	104	112	83
Yonkers, N. Y.	119	333	121	369	124	458	128	673	131	835	114	282
York, Pa.	105	145	106	204	106	301	107	328	108	121	104	134
Youngstown, Ohio	(1)	95	(1)	93	146	189	151	185	156	144	(1)	111

[1] No estimate of population made by the Bureau of the Census.

Housing Situation in New York City

THE New York State Board of Housing, in its report made to the Governor and Legislature of New York in March, 1927, states that there has been an improvement since 1925 in the general housing situation of the city, though there is still a serious lack of healthful housing in the lower rent levels. Normally, the laws controlling rent would have come to an end in 1926, but on the recommendation of the housing board their operation was extended for another year as regards dwellings or apartments renting for less than $20 a room per month in New York City and for less than $15 a room per month in Albany and Buffalo. The members of the board feel that this extension has been beneficial, preventing a sudden and forced adjustment of the spread between the rents paid by protected tenants and the prevailing market rents. A gradual adjustment of this difference is steadily taking place, and the general situation is more nearly normal than it has been since the emergency commenced.

The vacancy average has increased to almost the pre-war normal standard. There has been a marked increase in turnover. Increasing mobility is satisfying evidence of a gradual return of bargaining power to the tenant. In the blocks studied by the board less overcrowding is found, although, in spite of the reduction in the number of extreme cases, there is no apparent decrease in average congestion. Market rents are no longer soaring upward but have already begun to decline. However, because of the spread between these market rents and the average rents paid by protected tenants, average rents in New York City are still increasing. This increase is due entirely to that equalization process by which the protected rent is being gradually adjusted upward toward the market level.

In January, 1927, a special study was made of the parts of the city which had been studied in the earlier work of the housing board. On the basis of this study it appears that 41 per cent of the tenants occupying apartments in New York City within the protected range of rents below $20 per room per month have maintained continuous occupancy of their apartments since 1919 or before, as against 49 per cent shown by the study of September, 1925. This is held to show that conditions are becoming more normal, and the the level of protected rents may safely be lowered again.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Group Insurance Experience of Various Establishments

AS A part of the recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the personnel activities carried on by employers in various types of industrial establishments, information was secured as to the number of companies which offer insurance to their employees under the group plan. A similar study was made by the bureau in 1916–17 in the course of which schedules were secured from 431 establishments in various sections of the country. In the recent survey practically the same number of companies, many of them identical, were studied.

Group insurance, although a comparatively recent development in the field of industrial relations, has each year become of increasing importance. From 1911, when group insurance was first written, up to 1916, the movement progressed fairly steadily, the amount of insurance in force December 31, 1912, being $13,172,198 and on the same date in 1916, $152,859,349. After 1916, the amounts of group insurance being written increased very rapidly, however, so that at the end of 1926 more than 75 companies were writing this form of insurance and it was estimated that the insurance in force amounted to $5,600,000,000.

In the earlier study only 32 of the companies visited had inaugurated a group insurance plan, while in the present study 186 companies with 672,468 employees were found to have such a plan in effect.

The following tables show the number of employees covered by group insurance for those establishments reporting on insurance coverage, and the number of plants which provide group insurance, by industry and by size of establishment:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING GROUP INSURANCE AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY INSURANCE IN PLANTS REPORTING

Industry	Establishments having group insurance	Coverage of group insurance	
		Companies reporting	Employees covered
Manufacturing:			
Automobiles and airplanes	6	5	60,118
Chemicals, soap, and allied products	3	2	11,693
Clothing and furnishings	4	4	2,227
Electrical supplies	16	11	73,777
Fine machines and instruments	5	3	5,924
Food	9	6	4,430
Foundries and machine shops	22	16	32,102
Furniture	3	2	2,134
Iron and steel	2	2	7,753
Leather	2	2	2,292
Ore reduction	2	2	2,064
Paper	6	4	4,639
Printing and publishing	3	2	892
Rubber goods	5	5	37,776
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	2	8,600
Manufacturing—Continued.			
Textiles	19	17	16,020
Miscellaneous	20	12	17,069
Total	129	97	289,530
Mining	2	2	4,795
Public utilities:			
Steam railroads	2	2	20,936
Electric railroads	10	6	30,028
Gas, electric light and power, telephone and telegraph	11	8	40,002
Total	23	16	90,966
Offices	12	5	9,651
Stores	15	8	4,514
Other industries	5	4	4,345
Grand total	186	132	403,801

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF COMPANIES HAVING GROUP INSURANCE, BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of establishments having classified number of employees								
	200 or under	201 to 300	301 to 500	501 to 700	701 to 1,000	1,001 to 2,500	2,501 to 5,000	5,001 or over	Total
Manufacturing:									
Automobiles and airplanes								6	6
Chemicals, soap, and allied products			1		1		1		3
Clothing and furnishings		1	1		1	1			4
Electrical supplies		2	5			3	1	5	16
Fine machines and instruments			1			2		2	5
Food	3		1		2	2		1	9
Foundries and machine shops		1	2	2	3	5	6	3	22
Furniture					1	2			3
Iron and steel							2		2
Leather	1					1			2
Ore reduction					1		1		2
Paper	1		1		2	2			6
Printing and publishing			1	1		1			3
Rubber goods						2	1	2	5
Slaughtering and meat packing							1	1	2
Textiles			5	2	1	9	1	1	19
Miscellaneous		1	3	4	2	5	4	1	20
Total	5	5	21	9	14	35	18	22	129
Mining						1	1		2
Public utilities:									
Steam railroads								2	2
Electric railroads			1				4	5	10
Gas, electric light and power, telegraph, and telephone					1	2	3	5	11
Total			1		1	2	7	12	23
Offices		1		1	2	4	2	2	12
Stores				1	3	6	4	1	15
Other industries						4		1	5
Grand total	5	6	22	11	20	52	32	38	186

State Regulation of Group Insurance

AT FIRST no definite rules were laid down for the writing of group insurance, except those outlined by the individual insurance companies but with the increase in group-insurance policies and the consequent necessity for State regulation, a definition had to be formulated. The following definition as given in section 101a of the insurance law of New York State is the commonly accepted interpretation of group life insurance. It has been adopted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners and has been incorporated into the laws of some other States.

Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than 50 employees, with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees not less than 75 per centum of the employees may be so insured.

Reasons for Inaugurating Group Insurance

THE usual reason given by employers for taking out group insurance is the desire to show their appreciation for faithful and loyal service. It is probable, however, that one of the primary reasons with many employers, at least at first, was the idea that it would contribute to the stability of the working force. Again, it was also considered desirable to provide this protection for employees since many of them, either through carelessness, inability to pass the physical examination, or because of the expense did not carry any insurance, and in such cases when an employee died the company frequently had to assist his family or the "hat was passed" among the employees and the collection used to relieve the family's distress.

In spite of its increasing popularity it has been questioned whether group insurance has affected the labor turnover to any considerable degree, since it is in the main the older employees, who are unlikely to change their place of employment anyway, who are most interested in the plan. No data were secured on this point, but it seems to be true that life insurance generally has little appeal for young persons, and it may not be of great importance, therefore, as an inducement to the younger employees to remain with a firm, although the extension of the insurance to include disability and endowment features will undoubtedly make it much more attractive to them

Of the firms visited in connection with the survey, only 10 had discontinued group insurance after having tried the plan. The reasons given in the different cases were that it was too expensive for the results obtained, that there was a lack of interest and appreciation, and one firm after trying group insurance for six years gave it up because the average age of the employees made the premiums too high, while another considered that the benefit association "did more good" and therefore discontinued the insurance plan. On the other hand, a large railroad gave up its mutual benefit association upon the adoption of group insurance, and one other establishment substituted a contributory plan for the free insurance because the employees wished to pay part of the cost.

General Provisions Governing Group Insurance

THE earlier group life insurance policies provided for payment of a lump sum in case of death, the amount of the insurance usually ranging from $200 to $1,000 and frequently increasing with each year of service from the minimum to a certain fixed maximum. As the workers came to realize the value of group insurance, however, many desired to obtain larger benefits, and additional insurance was offered the employees at a very low rate. In order to secure this additional insurance, 75 per cent of those eligible are required to make application, and the group is also required to maintain at least 75 per cent of all the eligible employees.

In many cases it was found that insurance which was paid for by the employee, wholly or in part, was more appreciated than that which was received as a gift, and the tendency, therefore, in the last few years has been toward the contributory plan. About 1922 and 1923, when group accident and sickness policies were first written as part of many group life-insurance policies, the contributory features

became even more marked. In many establishments the employer arranged for combination group life, sickness, and accident insurance, part of the premium to be paid for by the worker, while in other cases the employer paid for the life insurance and the employee paid for the sickness and accident insurance. With the combination of endowment savings and life insurance, the contributory plan is almost inevitable, since such types of insurance have for their primary purpose the encouragement of thrift on the part of the worker, and for this reason some employers prefer such a plan to a pension system, which has been thought to have some tendency to discourage thrift. A few plants consider group insurance so important for the workers that the contributory form is compulsory after a certain period of service. In 1925 one insurance company, which wrote over a billion dollars of group insurance in that year, found that 95 per cent of its policies were written on the contributory basis.

In the majority of group-insurance policies written, no medical examination is required if application is made within a stated period after the employee becomes eligible, but in a few States such examination is a requirement of the State law.

The method of issuing group insurance is to give the employer a master policy covering the lives of all employees, or all those coming within a certain class under a predetermined schedule of insurance benefits, and certificates stating the benefits, such as amount of insurance, conversion privilege, and disability provisions are given to each employee.

One of the features of most group-insurance policies which appeals strongly to the worker is the disability clause, which provides that the worker, if totally and permanently disabled before he reaches the age of 60, shall receive the amount of his insurance either in a lump sum, or in installments, or in case of death before the total amount has been paid the remainder is to be paid to his beneficiary. In practically all plants an employee upon leaving the company has the privilege of converting his life insurance to an individual policy without medical examination, at the rate for the class of risk to which he belongs and for his then attained age.

When group insurance started, many companies gave policies to their employees at the date of their employment; but as it was found that the labor turnover was greater among those who had been employed for short periods, many firms, in order to reduce the clerical work as far as possible, instituted a service requirement. Of the companies reporting on this point, 8 require 1 month's employment; 4, 2 months; 46, 3 months; 45, 6 months; and 43, 1 year before giving the insurance. Thirteen companies make group insurance conditional on membership in the mutual benefit association of the plant, which often has a service requirement embodied in the constitution; two plants make membership in the employees' club a requisite for eligibility. Six plants reported that there is no service or membership requirement and that on employment a worker automatically becomes eligible. One plant, which has no service requirement, limits the insurance to men.

The amount of life insurance varies greatly. In a few plants the plans provide for a flat sum whether the premium is paid by the employer alone or jointly by the employer and the employees, but

in the majority of the plans, the initial amount of insurance is $500 or $1,000, the policy increasing according to the years of service until a stated maximum is reached. Of 17 companies which give a flat sum, 9 place the amount of insurance at $1,000, 5 at $500, and 3 have different amounts for men and women, 1 fixing insurance for men at $2,000, and for women at $1,000, the other 2 at $1,000 for men and $750 for women. According to the provisions of eight of these plans the workers pay part of the premium; one plan is noncontributory, the entire premium being paid by the employer; two plans are closely allied with the benefit association; and six do not state whether or not the worker contributes to the cost.

Some companies have a group-insurance plan under which a year's salary is given, with usually a stated maximum. A few plants arrange for the worker's salary to continue for a given number of weeks, the number often depending on the years of service. Occasionally a percentage of the worker's annual salary is given after one year, with a larger percentage after each year of service until 100 per cent is reached.

The usual minimum is $500, although 22 plants had a minimum under $300 and 23 between $300 and $500. Eighty-three had between $500 and $600, 12 between $600 and $1,000, and 33 between $1,000 and $1,500.

The maximum amount of group life insurance starts at $500 and goes up to $5,000 and even $10,000. Twelve companies report a maximum between $500 and $1,000, 56 between $1,000 and $1,500, 36 between $1,500 and $2,000, 46 between $2,000 and $5,000, and 18 over $5,000. In the case of executives, the maximum may be as high as $10,000.

Forty-one companies state that the plan of group insurance is contributory; that is, part of the cost is paid by the worker. Eight of these plants connect the plan with the mutual benefit association.

Any differentiation according to age seems to be extremely rare. One establishment, where the arrangements are made through the savings and beneficial association, has a rate of 90 cents per $1,000 per month up to and including age 39, and of $1.25 up to and including age 48. Rates for higher ages are furnished when requested. A worker may apply for $1,000 if he has had less than 5 years' service, for either $1,000 or $2,000 for 5 years' service, and $1,000, $2,000, or $3,000 for 10 years' service or more. Occasionally the cost of additional insurance depends on the age of the worker.

Group sickness and accident policies in most cases exclude industrial accidents but in the few States where there are no workmen's compensation laws, and in the case of railroad employees who do not come under such laws, the policy is often written to include industrial accidents, and a slightly higher premium is paid.

Types of Insurance Plans

THE details of the plans put in effect by different companies vary according to the particular conditions the employer wishes to meet and the extent of his financial support of the plan. Some examples of the different types of plans are as follows:

An insurance company having over 900 employees gives them an insurance policy amounting to 35 per cent of their annual salary

after one year's service, 60 per cent after two years, 80 per cent after three years, and 100 per cent after four years, with a maximum of $2,500.

A large hotel, with over 1,300 employees, provides life insurance for its workers who have been on the pay roll six months, giving a minimum policy of $500 and increasing the policy $100 each year until it reaches $3,000. Another hotel, with 2,300 employees, gives a sum equivalent to the yearly wage after one year's service, with a minimum of $300 and a maximum of $3,000.

A taxicab company, with a pay roll of over 1,200, arranges, for employees who have been in service three months, group life, accident, and sickness insurance, with minimum life insurance of $300 and maximum of $1,000 to $1,400 according to the service period, and a weekly indemnity of $10 for 13 weeks in case of sickness or accident disability.

One machine shop, having over 450 workers, gives an $800 life-insurance policy after six months' service, $1,000 after one year, $1,200 after two years, with a maximum of $2,400. Another machine shop, with a force of 300, provides a $100 life-insurance policy after one month's employment, and increases the amount by $100 each year until a maximum of $1,500 is reached.

A paper-manufacturing concern, with 135 employees, after six months' employment insures its workers for $500, increasing the amount $100 each year until the maximum of $2,000 has been reached.

A food-products company, with a force of 120, insures all those who have had three months' service for $300, increasing the amount $300 each year until the maximum of $3,000 is attained.

An automobile plant, with about 8,000 employees, insures its workers when they are employed for $1,250; after six months' service, for $1,500; after one year's service, for $1,600; increasing $100 every year until after 20 years the maximum of $3,500 has been reached. This insurance is available only to the members of the employees' aid association. The company contributes a little less than one-third of the amount of the premium. The management considers that group insurance has been a very important factor in contributing to better attendance and a more stable force.

A furniture plant, having over 1,000 employees, gives $300 insurance after three months' service, increasing the amount to $500 after one year's service, and allowing $100 increase up to a maximum of $1,000 after six years' employment, and states that group insurance was not installed to reduce labor turnover but as an educational measure.

A manufacturing concern which has 1,700 employees arranges to give $500 insurance after two months' service, with an increase of $100 per year up to $1,000. The company pays 60 per cent of this insurance and the workers 40 per cent.

A department store, with 825 employees, has provided a comprehensive group-insurance plan since June, 1925, arranging for every employee with 30 days' service to take out $1,000 group life insurance and disability benefits of $10 a week for 13 consecutive weeks, after the third day of disability caused by illness or nonoccupational accident. The policy goes into effect 15 days after signing the card. The cost of this insurance, including life, sickness, and accident, is 30 cents a week for women and 35 cents a week for men.

Sickness and Accident Provisions

In some instances protection in cases of sickness and accident is considered such a wise provision by the employer that members of the mutual benefit association, participation in which is compulsory, are required to take out insurance for this purpose.

In one plant the employer has completed arrangements by which members are furnished with the services of competent physicians and surgeons. Under the policy thorough hospital attention, laboratory analysis, X rays, or services by eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists are not provided for, but such work as removing tonsils, dentistry, and care of the eyes, etc., can be done by specialists at greatly reduced prices. During total disability caused by accident or sickness not covered by the compensation act, 65 per cent of the wage loss, with a maximum indemnity of $18.20 per week and a minimum indemnity of $6.83 per week, is paid to the worker. Accident benefits are paid for 52 weeks and sickness benefits for 26 weeks, but no indemnity is paid for the first 7 days of disability unless the worker is disabled beyond 22 days, when the 7 days are paid for as well. No death benefit is paid, except $100 for nonoccupational accident. The company pays one-half the cost of the insurance; the cost to the worker does not exceed 25 cents and ranges from 13 to 24 cents per week. Under certain conditions medical and surgical attendance is furnished for the immediate dependents of the insured employee. If the worker wishes this service for those dependent upon him, their names and their relationship to him must be stated; in such cases medical attention is not given until 30 days have elapsed after such notice has been given. The company feels that there has been a marked improvement in the matter of general health since the inception of the plan and a decided reduction in lost time. The tendency for general health and vigor to vary with seasons or in periods of epidemic apparently has been controlled to an important extent by the careful supervision of the members of the insured group. In comparing the second active year of the plan with the first a decrease of 17.1 per cent in the average number of claims per month was observed, and the length of the average case was shortened 23 per cent. The reduction of the average claim was from $61.77 to $46.17, or 25.3 per cent, and the total lost time was reduced 34.7 per cent.

Employees of another plant can obtain insurance against sickness or nonindustrial accident at a cost of 75 cents a month. The plan provides for disability indemnity of one-half the weekly earnings, but not less than $8 nor more than $18 a week for 26 weeks, with the payments beginning on the eighth day.

The plans in force in a number of plants arrange for payments ranging from $10 to $15 a week for periods of 13 weeks, 26 weeks, or occasionally 52 weeks, and in other cases the employees are divided into classes according to salary, and receive weekly benefits of $8, $12, $16, $20, or $24, according to the class to which they belong, at a proportionate cost. Where this insurance is given free, the weekly benefit is often based on the years of service and represents a fixed percentage of weekly earnings for a given period—often 26 weeks.

Many insurance companies send out health literature, have physicians give health talks, and sometimes include nursing service. This work has had a very valuable effect in reducing lost time and in

itself is considered by some employers to justify the cost of the premium. Since many of the medical departments in the factories emphasize accident rather than medical work, and are sometimes installed primarily to keep down compensation costs, the emphasis on preventive medical work through the group sickness and accident insurance is a very valuable service.

Insurance Plan of a Large Hardware Manufacturing Company

One company, which bears the entire expense for both group life and group accident and sickness insurance, put into effect the following plan in 1923 for all workers who had been in the service of the company six months: The employees who have completed six months' service are insured for the minimum amount of $500, which automatically increases $100 per year until the maximum of $1,500 has been attained. In the event of the employee's death from any cause while his policy is in force, the insurance is paid to the person named as beneficiary, either in a lump sum or in installments, depending upon the conditions surrounding the individual case.

If an insured employee becomes permanently and totally disabled by bodily injuries or disease before his sixtieth birthday, the amount of his life insurance is paid to him in installments, and in case of his death before receiving all such installments, the remaining installments are paid to his beneficiary as they fall due. Under the plan, in addition to and independently of all other causes, permanent total disability is defined as including loss of both eyes, or loss of use of both hands, both feet, or one hand and one foot. The permanent total disability benefit is entirely independent of and in addition to any benefits provided by the compensation laws, or any weekly indemnity the employee may be entitled to under the group accident and sickness policy.

In addition to the life insurance given by the company, an employee of six months' standing also receives a weekly indemnity in the event of total temporary disability lasting more than seven days. Benefits will be paid for sickness, for which the employee is attended by a physician, or in case of accident occurring away from work, but no payments will be made for any disability caused by war, riot, or by riding in or handling aircraft of any kind, nor if the disability occurs outside of the United States or Canada or north of the sixtieth degree of north latitude.

In case of disability covered by the insurance, the employee will receive one-half his average weekly earnings (averaged over the 12 weeks immediately preceding disability), except that in no case shall the weekly indemnity be less than $8 nor more than $18. No benefit shall be paid for more than 26 consecutive weeks of disability and no indemnity shall be paid for the first 7 days.

If an employee is away voluntarily for a period of 10 or more consecutive working days without leave of absence while the insurance is in force, the company reserves the right to consider such voluntary interruption as termination of employment. In this case such an employee on reentering the service is considered a new employee.

Each employee is given an individual certificate stating the amount of life insurance to which he is entitled under the policy. If he

leaves the company for any reason whatsoever, he is entitled to have issued to him by the insurance company without medical examination a policy of life insurance in any of the forms customarily issued by that company, except term insurance, in an amount equal to that of his life insurance at termination of employment. Application for this insurance must be made within 31 days. The premium will be that applicable to the class of risks to which he belongs and to the form and the amount of the life insurance policy at his then attained age.

The company also made arrangements for its insured employees to have the benefit of the visiting nurses' association of the community so that employees will be enabled to return to work in the shortest possible time.

The company states that it adopted the plan at the suggestion of the plant industrial council and thinks that it will be to the advantage of the company "through increased good will between it and its employees through constancy, continuity of service, and through loyalty to the company's interests on the part of the employees and their families, who are the immediate beneficiaries under the plan."

In the booklet announcing the plan attention is called to the fact that the action of the company in paying the entire cost of both forms of insurance, requiring no medical examination, is voluntary and constitutes no contract with any employee and confers no legal rights upon him.

Life, Sickness, and Accident Indemnity Plan of a Public Utility Company

Some companies give $500 group life insurance to their employees after they have been in the service a definite time, often six months, and as the length of service of the employee increases the amount of insurance grows also. An electric-light company in the Middle West increases this amount of insurance after 4 years to $750, after 10 years to $1,000, and for each additional year over 10 the insurance is increased $100 up to a maximum of $2,500. This death benefit is in addition to any payment under the workmen's compensation law. Additional life insurance may be taken out at very low cost, without medical examination, if taken out within the second six months of employment.

At the same time and through the same insurance company an opportunity is given the employees to take out accident (non-occupational) and sickness insurance for a very small sum, since the company makes an appropriation to cover part of the cost of insurance. This is open to employees having six months' service.

The amount of weekly indemnity and quarterly premium is based on the rate of pay and is as follows:

Weekly wage	Weekly benefit	Employee's quarterly payment
Under $15	$7.50	$1.70
$15 and under $20	10.00	2.25
$20 and under $25	12.50	2.95
$25 and under $30	15.00	3.64
$30 and under $35	17.50	4.13
$35 and under $40	20.00	4.73
$40 and under $45	22.50	5.32
$45 and over	25.00	5.91

Plan for Endowment Savings and Life Insurance Combined

Another recent adaptation of the group-insurance idea is a combined endowment savings and life-insurance protection plan. Some employers feel that this form is preferable to pensions given by the company, since it encourages thrift on the part of the employee.

Under such a plan in force in one company there are several options: Plan I provides life income combined with insurance; Plan II, straight insurance protection; Plan III, 15-year endowment or cash payment.

Though the principal object of Plan I is the accumulation, through small deposits, of a fund to provide an income later, the life-insurance feature plays an important part, for it provides in advance a fund or estate which it would require many years' savings to accumulate. In case the employee becomes totally and permanently disabled by sickness or accident, the insurance company will pay at the rate of $34 for each $500 of insurance until $680 in cash has been paid. The company contributes to the plan, giving a proportion of the premium based on years of service, as follows: 1 to 5 years, 10 per cent; 5 to 10 years, 15 per cent; 10 to 20 years, 20 per cent; 20 to 30 years, 25 per cent; over 30 years, 30 per cent.

Under Plan III life insurance of $500 is provided, and an endowment or cash payment of $500 after 15 years. This payment is restricted to employees from 16 to 35 years of age. In case of disablement, $5 a month for each $500 insurance is paid; and in case of death, the face value of the policy is paid to the beneficiary. The company makes the same contribution as under Plan I.

Under Plan II group life insurance is provided for those who wish straight life insurance without cash or loan values or investment features. It is restricted to employees under 65 years of age. The rates increase as the insured grows older, but the company cooperates under this plan to the extent of paying the increase in the rate from year to year, so that the insured continues to pay the initial rate of premium as long as he remains in the employ of the company, up to age 65. If the employee remains in the service until 65, has faithfully continued his payments, and has made payments for 5 years or more, the company promises to reimburse him for all payments which he has made under the plan, or if the employee elects to continue his insurance after age 65 and waive the refund the company will continue to contribute yearly as long as he remains in service an amount equal to the last contribution made before reaching 65 years.

If the insured leaves the service of the company, he may before reaching age 65 convert his insurance without medical examination to any life or endowment plan offered by the insurance company, or if he desires he may change to Plan I and make his payments direct to the insurance company, or he may continue to make payments under Plan II direct to the insurance company at the rate required according to his age. In case the employee later returns to the employ of the company, the company contributes the increase in the rate thereafter and if he remains until 65 refunds the total payments made by him from date of his last return.

Under this plan if the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled by either accident or illness before he becomes 60 years of age, no further payment is required, and the insurance becomes

payable immediately in 20 annual installments of $68 each per $1,000 of insurance. In case of death before receiving the full number of payments, the balance will be paid to his heirs.

In all three plans a brief medical inspection is required at the time of insurance.

Recent Compensation Reports

Manitoba

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba has recently published its annual report for the year ending December 31, 1926. Besides the data for the year named, there are tables showing complete figures for the year 1925. At the time of the compilation of the statistics, 10,917 accidents had been reported as having occurred in 1926, an increase of 1,875, or 20 per cent, as compared with 1925. Forty-five of the accidents reported were fatal, and in addition to these there were some 200 severe and permanent injuries.

An alarming increase in the number of fatal and other serious accidents in class "G," which includes the general body of employers other than railroads, will be seen from the following statement:

CLASS G ACCIDENTS FOR WHICH COMPENSATION WAS ALLOWED

	Serious accidents	Fatal accidents
1924	2,943	3
1925	3,410	17
1926	5,631	18

The board had on its books 445 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period from March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1926, classified as follows: Widows, 138; children, 272; fathers, 13; mothers, 17; all others, 5. This was a net addition of 46 dependents during the year.

Medical treatment for minor injuries was furnished by the board during the year in 866 cases. The aggregate days of disability for all the cases treated numbered 2,812, an average of 3.2 days per case.

During the year, 4,158 employers in class G were assessed as compared with 3,911 in 1925. The pay roll in this class amounted to approximately $34,000,000. During the same period, 25 employers were permitted self-insurance, making a total at the end of the year 1926 of 91 self-insurers.

The actual cash disbursed by the board during the year was $789,807, an increase of $37,394 over that disbursed in 1925.

The tables for 1925 show the number of accidents by classes, nature of disability, time loss, average age, average wage, causes of accidents, sex, marital condition, allegiance of claimants, etc.

Attention is directed to the large number of preventable injuries. For instance, during 1925 there were 981 compensable eye injuries, 14 cases of permanent injury being occasioned by men operating lathes, pneumatic tools, chipping castings, etc., 171 minor injuries

arising out of the use of emery wheels, and 151 cases due to air guns and pneumatic tools. It is suggested that if proper precautions were taken by both the employers and employees to provide and use goggles many of these injuries could be avoided.

Nova Scotia

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the year ending December 31, 1926, gives in addition to the data for that year, a general review of the work done by the board during the 10 years that the act has been operative, and also tables showing complete figures for the year 1925.

During the 10 years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1926, 66,572 accidents were reported, 897 of them fatal. The amount actually paid to the workmen or their dependents was $5,227,605 and the amount payable under the various awards was, at the end of 1926, $4,745,670. The total compensation paid or payable amounted to $9,973,275. During this period 501 widows were awarded pensions for life or until remarriages; 1,189 children under 16 years of age were granted monthly pensions while under age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 223 were awarded compensation, and 26 members of the family, other than those mentioned, received benefits. Life pensions were awarded to 2,375 workmen wholly or partially disabled for life. Free medical aid was not furnished prior to January 1, 1920. Since that date $387,017 has been paid out for such purposes.

During the year ending December 31, 1926, 7,196 accidents were reported, of which 107 were fatal. The total number was 1,426 more than in 1925, and the net cost of compensation more than $230,000 more than in the preceding year. Approximately three-fourths of this increase took place in class 10, shipping and navigation, due primarily to the loss of two fishing vessels and all the members of both crews in a hurricane. The next largest item of increase was $50,499 in class 1, coal and other mining. Public utilities came third with an increase of $21,532, followed closely by lumbering and by transportation. A decrease was shown in several classes, notably in class 5, iron and steel, and class 6, general manufacturing.

There were 5,150 accidents causing disability of seven days and over, and 130 causing permanent partial disability. Compensation costs amounted to $1,214,167 on a pay roll of $44,836,413, or 2.71 per cent. This is the highest ratio of cost of accidents to total wages since the inception of the act, the next highest being 2.55 per cent in 1918.

The value of the act to the workmen of Nova Scotia is shown by actual payments made for compensation and medical aid in 1926, the amount being $777,830, of which $484,483 was paid to workmen other than pensioners, and $293,347 was paid to those entitled to pensions. Of those receiving compensation in the form of monthly pensions, 390 were widows, 845 were children under 16 years of age, 67 were dependent mothers, 41 were dependent fathers, and 623 were workmen disabled for life.

Of the 5,973 cases finally disposed of during the year, 4,745 were for temporary disability; 1,028 were cases of medical aid only; 130 cases of permanent disability, and 70 were deaths.

Besides the tables showing the status of the fund and the number of accidents compensated are tables showing comparison of accidents, 1917 to 1926, expenses of administration, pension fund by classes, and net increases and decreases in the fund by classes.

Coal and other mining were charged with 2,709 of the accidents compensated, 21 of them fatal; lumbering came second with 1,314, of which 7 were fatal; while shipping was charged with only 77 compensable accidents, of which 29 were fatal and 2 were permanent disablements.

The 1925 data consist of tables showing complete figures for that year of the accidents compensated, by classes, month of occurrence, locality of the accidents, time loss, average age and average wage by classes, nativity, week of termination, nature of injuries, sex and marital conditions, causes of accidents, time between injury and death, etc. The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 4,472, which was 748 less than in 1924, and 1,501 less than in 1926.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Beginning of Recurring Disability, Colorado

A RECENT decision by the Supreme Court of Colorado (Industrial Commission of Colorado *v.* Weaver, 254 Pac. 444) involved the construction of section 62, Session Laws of 1917 which declared a negative presumption in compensation claims for "disability beginning more than five years from the date of accident" basing the claim.

The claimant, J. L. Weaver, was injured on July 31, 1917, under circumstances which entitled him to compensation. He was seriously crushed and suffered internal injuries resulting in hemorrhages of the stomach. An agreement was entered into by all the parties in interest, with the approval of the industrial commission, by which the injured party was to be paid compensation during his disability. In January, 1919, he had recovered to such an extent that he was no longer entitled to compensation, and signed a final receipt, with the understanding with the insurer of his employer that it would not deprive him of any right to further compensation upon a recurrence of disability.

There was a recurrence of the hemorrhages in his stomach in October, 1924, more than seven years after the accident, and over five years after compensation therefor had ceased. A claim for further compensation was made and a hearing had before the referee, who made a supplemental award; this was denied by the industrial commission, and its order was in turn set aside by the district court. The court ordered the commission to award compensation in accordance with the finding of the referee.

The attorney general, in opposing the award, contended that the statute involved is a bar to recovery for disability beginning more than five years after the accident. The supreme court, however, construed it differently, saying:

> But the disability of the plaintiff did not have its "beginning" five years after the accident. "Beginning" signifies commencement; the entrance into existence; the initial state of anything. The disability here had its commencement and initial existence in July, 1917. It is a recurring disability of a previous existing disability, established by agreement between the insurer and claimant and approved by the commission. The "beginning" of the disability of plaintiff was coexistent with the accident, and the insurer and the commission so recognized it and awarded the claimant compensation. A recurring disability, such as here, is an entirely different thing from a "disability beginning more than five years from the date of the accident."

The court therefore concluded that the statute did not operate as a bar to the reopening of the claim for further compensation.

Validity of Requirement as to "Prevailing Rate of Wages," New York

SECTION 220 of chapter 31 of the New York Consolidated Laws provides that contracts which involve the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics on public works shall provide that the wages paid shall be not less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality where the work is to be performed. Violation of the statute is made punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Acting under the authority of that section, the authorities of New York City prepared certain contracts for the construction of a subway in that city.

Jasper A. Campbell and Frank H. Morse, taxpayers in the city, brought separate actions to restrain the city and its agents from perfecting or awarding the proposed contracts. These actions were directed at the constitutionality of the term "prevailing rate" of wages as used in the statute and incorporated into the contracts. It was argued that this term is a variable quantity, uncertain, indefinite, and not susceptible of ascertainment; that bidders for the proposed contracts would be unable to bid with understanding, and would be driven to increase their bids as a protection against obligations unknown and unknowable, with resulting waste to the city and its taxpayers.

The trial court found against the complainants, its judgments were affirmed by the appellate division, and the cases were taken to the court of appeals, where they were considered together.

The court stated that the public policy of the State of New York, as declared by successive legislatures during a period of 30 years, had exacted the payment of the rate of wages prevailing in the locality to laborers and mechanics employed upon public works within the State; that the earlier legislative enactments on the subject as construed by the courts left that status of such legislation in doubt, but, that whatever doubt had existed, it disappeared with the constitutional amendment of 1905, authorizing such legislation.

The case of Connally *v.* General Construction Co. (269 U. S. 385, 46 Sup. Ct. 126), decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1926, was cited and relied upon by the plaintiffs as controlling in these cases. In that case an injunction was sought to restrain the enforcement of a penal statute of Oklahoma for an alleged violation of the "current rate" of wages provision of the State statute. The court there held that the "current rate" of wages varied so much and that the terms "current wage" and "locality" were so fraught with indefiniteness as to obscure the real meaning of the statute. There was thus in the view of the court a double uncertainty, fatal to the validity of a criminal statute and for that reason the injunctive decree was affirmed.

The New York cases differed from the Oklahoma case in that they presented a question of regulating the form of a contract, no question of criminal or civil liability being involved.

The court held that, if the language of the statute complained of was meaningless it would carry no weight, and the contractor would be in the same position as if no promise had been made; and that in any event the contractor could take the contract as the State tendered

it, or leave it altogether. He would not be injured in his constitutional rights by being put to the election, and if the constitution does not make it illegal to place the promise in the contract, the plaintiffs may not insist that it shall come out. The right of action as a taxpayer is measured by the statute. There can be no illegal act nor waste of public moneys in the mere adherence to the commands of constitutional enactments. The form of contract being lawful to the extent that it repeats the provisions of the statute, there is no occasion to determine the remedies, criminal or civil, that will be available to the municipality if the claim shall be made hereafter that these provisions have been violated.

The judgment in each action was therefore affirmed (Campbell *v.* City of New York et al. (two cases); Morse *v.* Delaney et al. (Feb. 23, 1927, 155 N. E. 628).

Union Activities as Affecting Interstate Commerce

THE international organization of United Mine Workers of America has for a number of years attempted to unionize the coal miners in what is known as the Williamson-Thacker field in the State of West Virginia. This field is and has always been nonunion territory, and the combined tonnage of coal mined therein amounts to over 40,000,000 tons annually, of which 90 per cent or more is shipped out of the State in interstate commerce. The coal-mining companies in this territory operate their mines on the "closed nonunion shop" basis, and their employees are notified that union men will not be employed, and accept employment with that understanding. Most of them enter into contracts that they will not join the union while remaining in the service of the employer.

A strike was declared by the union in this field about July 1, 1920, in an attempt to unionize it, and suit was instituted on September 30, 1920, by the Red Jacket Coal Co., operating in Mingo County, to enjoin the union and its officers and members from interfering with its employees, in the manner enjoined in Hitchman Coal Co. *v.* Mitchell (245 U. S. 229). The Borderland Coal Co. instituted a similar suit September 26, 1921, asking relief on behalf of itself and 62 other companies operating in the same territory. Shortly prior to the institution of the Borderland suit, armed union miners, variously estimated at between 5,000 and 7,000, congregated at Marmet, W. Va., with the announced intention of marching into Mingo County to unionize that field. They engaged in a battle with the State officers who tried to stop them, whereupon martial law was declared and Federal troops were sent into the territory to preserve the peace.

On April 1, 1922, and while the strike order in the Williamson-Thacker field was still effective, the union called a nation-wide strike in the coal industry because of differences in the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania). That strike was declared to apply to nonunion as well as union miners, and measures were taken to make it effective throughout the fields of West Virginia then operating with nonunion miners. The general strike was settled in August, 1922, as to all but the nonunion operators in West Virginia.

Meanwhile other suits were instituted until the whole number aggregated 12, in each of which a number of companies operating in the same general neighborhood joined as complainants, bringing the total number of complainants up to 316. The district court granted a temporary injunction in each case, and later consolidated all 12 of the cases for a hearing, after which it entered a final decree in each case. From these verdicts the defendants appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, whose decision has recently been handed down.

Judge Parker, who delivered the opinion of the circuit court, found, in the light of a recent decision (United States *v.* Brims, 47 Sup. Ct. 169; see Labor Review for January, 1927), that the defendants had engaged in an actual combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and in a manner quite foreign to the normal and legitimate objects of the union. He held that it was not necessary for the complainants to establish the fact of a conspiracy between the United Mine Workers and the operators of the central competitive field or that the acts complained of were in furtherance of such conspiracy. Conspiracy existed in the restraining and interfering with the interstate commerce business of the complainants in order to force the unionization of their mines and to make the strikes effective. Interference with the production of these mines as contemplated by the defendants would necessarily interfere with interstate commerce in coal to a substantial degree. Moreover it was clear that the purpose of the defendants in interfering with the production was to stop shipments in interstate commerce. It was only as the coal entered into interstate commerce that it became a factor in the price and affected the defendants in their wage negotiations with union operators. And, in time of strike, it was only as it moved in interstate commerce that it relieved the coal scarcity and interfered with the strike. A conspiracy is in violation of the statute where there exists an intent to restrain interstate trade and commerce and a scheme appropriate for that purpose, even though it does not act directly upon the instrumentalities of commerce.

The decree of the district court was therefore affirmed. (Lewis et al. *v.* Red Jacket Cons. C. & C. Co., 18 Fed. (2d) —.)

Regulation of Employment of Women and Children in Pernambuco, Brazil

A LABOR law (No. 1342) in effect in the city of Recife, capital of the State of Pernambuco, Brazil, contains the following provisions governing the employment of women and children in industrial and commercial enterprises:

The employment of children under 12 years of age in any kind of work, including civic undertakings such as fairs, etc., is prohibited. Children over 12 years of age who have completed their primary and elementary education and who are physically capable, may be employed provided they have been vaccinated within the last two years. The employment of young persons under 16 years of age is prohibited in establishments in which objects of such a nature as adversely to affect their morals are made, sold, or exhibited.

Prospective mothers and minors under 16 years of age may not be employed in night work; in dangerous or unhealthful industries such as those using inflammable, explosive, or poisonous products; all work involved in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages; in plants where injurious fumes are emitted; in tobacco or glass factories, etc. Work which requires considerable physical exertion and which is subject to violent noises or shocks is also prohibited.

Industrial and commercial establishments may not employ women for a period of four weeks preceding or six weeks after their confinement.

The workrooms in these plants must be provided with sufficient means of ventilation and adequate floor space and must be properly lighted. Employers must adopt adequate measures to prevent industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

City taxes of undertakings, having more than 15 employees, which provide workers and their families with free medical, dental, and pharmaceutical attention, are to be reduced 25 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, April, 1927

STRIKES and lockouts in the United States beginning in the month of April, 1927, in so far as reports thereof have been received by the bureau, are shown in this article. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and those lasting less than one day have been omitted where information on this point is reported.

In presenting these figures it is important to note that the bureau has no machinery for the prompt and full reporting of strikes and lockouts, but depends largely upon newspapers, trade journals, and labor periodicals for the preliminary reports of disputes. These preliminary reports are then followed up by correspondence, and any necessary revision is made. For the reasons mentioned, the data here presented do not pretend to be absolutely complete or fully accurate. It is believed, however, that practically all of the more significant strikes and lockouts are recorded, and that the information presented is sufficiently accurate to give a fair picture of the situation in the United States in the matter of strikes and lockouts.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics solicits the cooperation of employers, labor organizations, and other interested parties in making this compilation of industrial disputes as comprehensive and as accurate as possible.

Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in April, 1927

THE table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in April, 1927, in comparison with February and March, and also the number of persons involved, to the extent that reports on this point have been received:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL, 1927

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts [1]	Disputes in which number of employees directly involved is known [1]		
		Number of strikes and lockouts	Number of employees involved	Average number of employees per dispute
February, 1927	66	51	10,217	200
March, 1927	77	60	11,837	197
April, 1927 [2]	87	55	222,459	4,045

[1] Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons. [2] Figures subject to revision.

Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by Industries and by Number of Persons Involved

THE statement below shows the distribution of the reported strikes and lockouts beginning in April, 1927, by industries or occupations:

	Number of disputes
Building trades	45
Metal trades	1
Slaughtering and meat packing	3
Clothing industry	5
Printing and publishing	10
Mining, coal	6
Chauffeurs and teamsters	2
Textile industry	8
Miscellaneous	7
Total	87

In so far as information is available, the disputes beginning in April, 1927, classified by number of workers directly involved, are as follows:

	Number of disputes
6 and under 20 workers	5
20 and under 100 workers	16
100 and under 500 workers	25
500 and under 1,000 workers	1
1,000 and under 5,000 workers	7
5,000 and over	1
Total	55

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in April, 1927

BITUMINOUS coal strike.—The important bituminous coal strike or suspension which began April 1, 1927, and affected more or less severely mining operations in at least 10 States, namely, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, and West Virginia, was considered in the Labor Review for May.

A two-year agreement, on the basis of the Jacksonville scale, "with modifications in conditions," was consummated on April 20 between the strip-mine operators of Indiana and district 11, of the United Mine Workers, effective at once. These mines, it is said, produce about 15 per cent of the State's tonnage.

Interim arrangements, made before the end of the third week in April, include, according to reports, 15 shipping and 73 nonshipping mines in Illinois, 62 wagon mines in the Pittsburgh district, 45 mines in Iowa, and 24 in Kansas.

Plumbers, New York.—A strike of about 1,500 organized plumbers in Brooklyn began on April 1 for a 5-day week and $14 per day in lieu of a working week of 5½ days and a daily wage of $12.

At the same time, about 1,500 plumbers' helpers in Brooklyn struck for union recognition, $9 per day, a 40-hour week, and double pay for overtime. Their wages prior to the strike were around $4 per day, according to reports.

While these events were transpiring in Brooklyn, the master plumbers of Queens Borough announced a lockout of 1,000 of their journeyman plumbers, effective partly on April 1 and partly on April 2, at the close of the working-day, because of an agreement between the employing plumbers' associations of the two boroughs whereby, as explained by the president of the association in Queens, the members of each organization are bound to pay the same rate of wages. Whether this sympathetic lockout actually became effective is a question, as reports are conflicting or indefinite. However, the next development was the declaration of a general lockout on April 27, effective at the close of work on that date, against the journeyman plumbers and helpers of the 5 boroughs of the city, by the Building Trades Employers' Association, as announced by C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors. It did not cover the borough of Brooklyn, however, as the plumbers there were already on strike. This lockout was in support of the employing plumbers of Brooklyn in one sense, but in another it was, of course, a defensive move in behalf of other employers. Most of the master plumbers in the several boroughs are members, it appears, of the Greater New

York Master Plumbers' Association, and some of the largest master plumbers are members of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

By the end of April the struggle had resolved itself into a test of strength between the journeyman plumbers and plumbers' helpers, numbering altogether about 10,000, either on strike or locked out, on the one hand, and the employing plumbers, backed by the Building Trades Employers' Association, on the other. Both sides to the struggle have invoked the aid of the courts. On May 2 it was announced that Judge May in the Kings County Court had issued a temporary injunction on April 30 restraining the employers' association in Queens from locking out their men. It was based on a contract between the union and the employers' association which the former claimed was violated by the lockout. On May 3 it was announced that Judge May had withdrawn the injunction after hearing the counsel for the Building Trades Association. On May 11 it was further announced that Supreme Court Justice Churchill in the Bronx had issued an injunction on May 10 to restrain the employing plumbers from locking out members of local 463 of the union (organized journeyman plumbers in Manhattan and the Bronx). The judge said:

> The Brooklyn strike was lawful, the agreement with the union in that borough having expired, but the agreement in Manhattan and the Bronx was still in full force and effect and the lockout was a plain violation of the agreement, the essential purpose of which was to avoid both strikes and lockouts and to require arbitration of disputes between the employers and their employees.
>
> The agreement promises wages equal to any that may be paid elsewhere in the city. If the Brooklyn strike for higher wages succeeds, it will therefore benefit the members of the plaintiff union at the expense of their employers. But that is a consequence expressly contemplated by the terms of the agreement. The lockout is an unwarranted attempt to nullify this provision of the agreement.

The lockout was accordingly withdrawn and the men in Manhattan and the Bronx, numbering about 5,000, including helpers, began to resume work on May 20.

Painters, New York.—Approximately 4,000 painters in Brooklyn and Long Island were called out on strike April 4 for a wage increase of $2 per day (from $12), by District Council 29 of Kings County, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America. The union officials were ordered by Judge Cropsey of the supreme court to rescind the call temporarily. It appears, however, that the court order was not served until 24 hours after the strike had been called. On April 5 it was announced that the strike order had been temporarily rescinded on April 4, in accordance with the restraining order of Judge Cropsey.

The employing painters, however, contended that the men had not returned to work. Spokesmen for the union on April 7 claimed that more than 125 of the master painters had signed the new agreement and that as a result more than 2,500 painters employed by them had returned to work at the wage scale of $14 a day. On the other hand the spokesman for the boss painters insisted that a survey showed that practically no painters were at work.

On April 14 Judge Callaghan of the supreme court enjoined the officers of District Council 29 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers from calling a strike prior to June 19, 1927. The court also sustained the contention of the employers that contracts entered into with the union organization June 19, 1926, and

subsequently, were valid. The union officials had contended that the agreement referred to was to terminate at the will of either party to it. The judge found that the constitution of the Brotherhood provided for yearly contracts, and he cited affidavits by employers asserting that they were told the agreement was to run for one year. The counsel for the union announced that there would be no appeal from this decision of the court. It was announced May 3 that applications had been made before Judge May in Brooklyn to adjudge officials of the union guilty of contempt upon the ground that Judge Callaghan's restraining order had been violated. The hearing on these applications was postponed to a future date to be decided upon.

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, 1926

THE following tables present statistics of strikes and lockouts in the United States in 1926, and also, for purposes of comparison, statistics of strikes and lockouts for preceding years back to 1916, inclusive, by years, States, causes, and industries. The term "dispute" is used in this report interchangeably with "strikes and lockouts." The limitations upon the completeness of these data are explained in the introduction to the article immediately preceding.

Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in 1926

TABLE 1 shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in 1926, by months, and the number of persons involved:

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN 1926, BY MONTHS[1]

Month	Total number of disputes	Disputes in which number of employees directly involved is known		
		Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Average number of employees per dispute
January	62	36	16,486	458
February	74	57	38,545	676
March	84	69	29,163	423
April	127	101	32,106	318
May	141	116	39,696	342
June	73	62	14,591	235
July	84	66	78,943	1,196
August	98	72	17,756	247
September	85	71	26,759	377
October	60	46	12,907	281
November	48	46	10,418	226
December	33	23	9,712	422
Month not stated	66	18	2,510	139
Total	1,035	783	329,592	421

[1] Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons and those lasting less than 1 day.

Table 2 shows the number of disputes in which the number of employees directly involved was reported, the number of such employees, and the average number of employees per dispute, 1916 to 1926:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND EMPLOYEES INVOLVED, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1926

Year	Disputes in which number of employees involved was reported			Year	Disputes in which number of employees involved was reported		
	Number of disputes	Employees			Number of disputes	Employees	
		Number	Average per dispute			Number	Average per dispute
1916	2,667	1,599,917	600	1922	899	1,612,562	1,794
1917	2,325	1,227,254	528	1923	1,199	756,584	631
1918	2,151	1,239,989	576	1924	898	654,641	729
1919	2,665	4,160,348	1,561	1925	1,012	428,416	423
1920	2,226	1,463,054	657	1926 [1]	783	329,592	421
1921	1,785	1,099,247	616				

[1] Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons and those lasting less than 1 day.

Disputes, by Months and Years

TABLE 3 shows the number of disputes beginning in each month, 1916 to 1926:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1926

Year	Number of disputes beginning in—													Total disputes
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated	
1916	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919	199	198	192	270	431	322	381	417	425	334	165	140	156	3,630
1920	280	214	288	427	422	317	298	264	231	192	106	108	264	3,411
1921	238	172	194	292	575	152	167	143	124	90	92	76	70	2,385
1922	131	96	75	109	104	64	101	95	85	64	64	43	81	1,112
1923	69	72	123	212	246	133	146	106	93	117	66	59	111	1,553
1924	102	70	118	144	155	98	89	81	71	74	61	40	146	1,249
1925	94	89	83	161	161	108	103	123	104	77	63	45	90	1,301
1926 [1]	62	74	84	127	141	73	84	98	85	60	48	33	66	1,035

[1] Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons and those lasting less than 1 day.

Place of Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 4 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year, 1916 to 1926, by States and by sections of the country:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1926, BY STATES AND SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

State and section	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926[1]
Alabama	15	20	13	18	25	15	4	6	----	3	5
Alaska	3	5	3	3	1	1	----	----	----	2	----
Arizona	7	20	4	7	9	4	1	1	----	----	1
Arkansas	20	36	11	7	15	7	2	2	3	4	----
California	55	112	94	102	120	99	37	47	29	40	34
Canal Zone	4	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	17	48	32	31	22	27	7	3	5	10	5
Connecticut	326	178	92	135	128	61	30	52	26	46	29
Delaware	12	17	14	11	10	4	1	1	----	4	8
District of Columbia	8	14	13	10	14	5	4	6	5	11	6
Florida	9	16	20	30	9	19	5	4	2	10	16
Georgia	8	28	40	39	29	21	3	4	4	5	9
Hawaii	4	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	5	----	----
Idaho	5	32	10	10	5	3	----	1	----	----	----
Illinois	159	282	248	267	254	164	63	72	80	84	72
Indiana	75	73	76	106	99	61	15	35	28	45	32
Iowa	26	65	41	57	47	42	15	14	15	12	14
Kansas	15	53	41	45	14	21	4	5	6	12	2
Kentucky	13	38	19	26	22	17	10	11	12	2	12
Louisiana	8	39	23	51	37	29	8	16	7	3	5
Maine	30	40	36	40	22	24	11	7	6	10	1
Maryland	48	59	72	41	57	27	12	19	25	17	7
Massachusetts	383	353	347	396	377	201	139	217	97	162	113
Michigan	71	64	60	84	63	71	18	19	10	14	12
Minnesota	30	53	40	49	50	45	9	14	4	5	9
Mississippi	4	13	5	2	4	9	----	1	----	----	----
Missouri	97	122	105	69	63	54	26	27	35	11	9
Montana	15	77	33	23	16	21	2	7	1	1	4
Nebraska	21	28	11	17	12	11	3	1	2	2	1
Nevada	----	2	7	5	4	1	3	1	1	----	----
New Hampshire	20	20	17	34	32	6	30	6	8	5	8
New Jersey	417	227	138	183	145	125	71	78	92	92	84
New Mexico	----	4	2	4	1	2	----	----	----	----	----
New York	592	711	689	536	600	384	202	403	281	301	216
North Carolina	8	7	14	22	21	26	6	6	4	7	2
North Dakota	----	2	3	----	4	8	2	1	1	----	----
Ohio	290	279	197	237	206	167	73	65	68	73	68
Oklahoma	24	35	19	32	24	29	9	2	6	10	2
Oregon	23	58	18	38	22	23	8	15	13	5	8
Pennsylvania	574	494	311	280	250	222	101	234	261	184	162
Porto Rico	23	6	5	58	118	3	24	----	4	1	3
Rhode Island	77	105	53	78	89	42	37	25	5	25	28
South Carolina	5	7	3	11	5	12	2	1	1	----	1
South Dakota	----	3	3	3	5	3	----	----	1	----	----
Tennessee	26	42	26	40	27	28	8	7	10	3	7
Texas	28	56	41	50	73	64	10	15	16	11	4
Utah	3	21	14	22	14	5	1	1	2	2	----
Vermont	10	8	9	13	12	2	13	----	----	4	1
Virginia	16	35	37	28	31	14	5	3	4	1	3
Virgin Islands	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Washington	58	294	130	113	69	63	22	36	15	15	5
West Virginia	40	64	50	63	49	28	8	28	23	20	11
Wisconsin	63	57	54	77	68	41	21	10	15	14	8
Wyoming	----	2	5	4	6	4	----	1	1	1	----
Interstate	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10	12	8
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035
North of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi	3,186	3,034	2,466	2,678	2,431	1,607	840	1,249	1,007	1,091	869
South of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi	174	315	248	337	346	190	90	71	64	52	69
West of the Mississippi	425	1,076	635	594	624	569	155	210	168	146	89
Interstate	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10	12	8

[1] Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons and those lasting less than 1 day.

Causes of Disputes

THE principal causes of strikes, for each year, 1916 to 1926, are shown in Table 5:

TABLE 5.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1926

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—										
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926[1]
Increase of wages	1,301	1,571	1,397	1,115	1,429	120	156	445	255	277	260
Decrease of wages	35	36	36	86	147	896	261	49	125	117	52
Wages, not otherwise specified							29	82	63	57	60
Nonpayment of wages	13	18	31	11	20	5	10	3	2	7	
Increase of wages and decrease of hours	481	378	256	578	269	34	16	58	30	29	39
Decrease of wages and increase of hours						77	40		7	4	1
Increase of hours	7	18	6	25	8	18	12	5	5	6	4
Decrease of hours	113	132	79	117	62	294	22	16	18	7	19
Recognition of union	349	292	179	352	123	55	74	96	81	73	82
Recognition and wages	93	132	79	78	87	106	10	37	21	30	11
Recognition and hours	20	27	16	16	6	14	3	6	1	1	
Recognition, wages, and hours	56	48	49	76	45	11	8	25	7	4	13
General conditions	59	104	61	71	82	71	64	72	76	80	59
Conditions and wages	58	71	54	62	58	43	33	53	27	24	29
Conditions and hours	3	18	2	5	2	7		4	1		2
Conditions, wages, and hours	25	26	8	37	43	7	4	6	4	9	12
Conditions and recognition	4	13	7	14	6	6	6	8	9	1	4
Discharge of foreman demanded	17	38	54	19	30	7	7	6	4	13	
Discharge of employees	127	208	138	144	140	38	37	73	50	61	61
Employment of nonunion men	73	79	60	12	38	24	10	30	30	49	65
Objectionable persons hired	1	8	2	11	22	16	8	12	4	4	5
Discrimination	9	12	32	52	34	12	8	8	3	9	7
Open or closed shop	13	22	45	42	113	88	52	56	55	32	28
Closed shop and other causes	42	19	17	128	72	48	11	1	16	4	7
Unfair products	7	9	1	5	30	27	18	7	8	4	16
In regard to agreement	40	84	46	50	59	68	74	121	74	118	45
New agreement	40	24	4	36	11	33	11	46	66	28	39
Sympathy	33	71	35	108	67	36	33	31	22	39	29
Jurisdiction	19	21	16	16	20	10	10	13	23	59	17
Unsatisfactory food	4	11	1	8	2			1			
Miscellaneous	116	163	181	106	81	51	22	100	54	55	21
Not reported	631	792	461	250	305	163	63	83	108	100	48
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035

[1] Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons and those lasting less than 1 day.

Industries and Occupations Affected

TABLE 6 shows, for each year, 1916 to 1926, the number of labor disputes occurring in the industries named.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1916 TO 1926

Industry	Number of disputes										
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926[1]
Building trades	394	468	434	473	521	583	113	208	270	349	272
Clothing	227	495	436	322	336	240	240	395	238	231	194
Furniture	50	43	26	35	26	17	4	12	35	56	46
Iron and steel	72	56	74	76	25	25	10	10	7	7	2
Leather	34	19	16	27	32	26	17	17	5	5	11
Lumber	44	299	76	46	38	25	10	19	6	9	3
Metal trades	547	515	441	581	452	194	83	113	58	48	75
Mining, coal	373	355	162	148	161	87	44	158	177	100	78
Mining, other	43	94	46	28	22	8	5	1	1	4	
Paper manufacturing	54	41	40	47	39	42	12	16	6	6	10
Printing and publishing	27	41	40	71	83	506	56	19	12	14	9
Shipbuilding	31	106	140	109	45	20	4	6	1		
Slaughtering, meat cutting, and packing	70	38	42	74	42	30	6	11	14	2	5
Stone	61	26	14	13	29	34	61	15	15	17	11
Textile	261	247	212	273	211	114	115	134	80	139	90
Tobacco	63	47	50	58	38	19	13	16	12	4	14
Transportation, steam and electric	228	343	227	191	241	37	67	31	18	7	8

[1] Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons and those lasting less than 1 day.

Duration of Disputes

TABLE 7 shows by years, 1916 to 1926, the number of disputes reporting duration, the approximate total duration, and the average duration, in days, of the disputes for each year.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES REPORTING DURATION, APPROXIMATE TOTAL DURATION, AND AVERAGE DURATION OF DISPUTES, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1926

Year in which disputes ended	Number of disputes for which reported	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)
1916	2,116	49,680	23
1917	1,435	26,981	19
1918	1,709	29,895	17
1919	1,855	62,930	34
1920	1,321	51,893	39
1921	1,258	64,231	51
1922	580	21,436	37
1923	968	23,177	24
1924	957	28,588	30
1925	879	23,984	27
1926	738	18,805	25

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in April, 1927

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the conciliation service, exercised his good offices in connection with 54 labor disputes during April, 1927. These disputes affected a known total of 15,681 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly affected.

On May 1, 1927, there were 62 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 22 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of cases pending was 78.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE IN APRIL, 1927

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
E. M. Phipps Co., E. M. Nelson Co., Gary, Ind.	Controversy	Carpenters and lathers.	Jurisdiction between crafts	Pending	1926 Dec. 1	1927	2	100
Loew Theater Building, Columbus, Ohio.	Strike	Carpenters	Alleged violation of agreement	Adjusted. To abide by agreement	1927 Apr. 1	Apr. 2	15	40
Building trades, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Controversy	Ironworkers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Agreed to arbitration	do	Apr. 8	100	1,500
Building trades, Gary, Ind	do	Plasterers	Asked $2 per day increase	Adjusted. Accept $12 minimum rate	do	Apr. 14	200	
Do	Strike	Lathers and sheet-metal workers	Jurisdiction	Pending	Mar. 26		75	
Building trades, South Bend, Ind	Controversy	All building trades	Asked wage increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. Accepted old terms	Apr. 1	Apr. 30	1,500	4,000
Lincoln Park Board, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Teamsters and chauffeurs.	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of $10 per month	Mar. 28	Apr. 11	52	
Building trades, Tampa, Fla	Controversy	Structural-iron workers.	Wage cut	Adjusted. Accepted cut to $1.25 per hour.	Mar. 31	Apr. 9	12	122
New Castleton Hotel, New Castle, Pa.	do	Laborers	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Accepted old basis	Mar. 23	Apr. 4	5	50
West Park Throwing Co., Scranton, Pa.	Strike	Operatives	Cut in piecework rate	Adjusted. Company agrees to pay day rate.	Mar. 29	Apr. 1	6	186
Packing companies, Scranton, Pa	do	Butchers et al	Asked wage increase	Pending	(1)			
Retail clerks, Zanesville, Ohio	Controversy	Clerks	Hours of opening	Adjusted. One-half hour later for male clerks.	Apr. 1	Apr. 30	190	
Dental laboratory mechanics, Chicago, Ill.	Lockout	Employees	Discharge for union affiliation	Pending	(1)		140	
Fred J. Skiffington, North Adams, Mass.	Strike	Laborers	Asked wage increase	Settled. Threw up contract which was given to another contractor who granted increase.	Apr. 1	Apr. 5	10	
London Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Everett, Mass.	do	Employees	New agreement with union recognition.	Adjusted. Strikers waived formality of signed agreement.	do	Apr. 12	55	
Cabot Cleaning & Dye Co., Everett, Mass.	do	do	do	do	do	do	8	
Building trades, Brooklyn, N. Y	do	Painters	Asked wage increase	Pending	Apr. 4		4,000	
Cloth hat and cap manufacturers, Boston, Mass.	do	Cloth hat and cap makers.	Asked 40-hour week	Pending. Five-day week granted on July 1.	Mar. 27	Apr. 1	300	
Cleaners and dyers, St. Louis, Mo	do	Employees	Asked shorter hours and union recognition.	Adjusted. Forty-four-hour week granted with 10 per cent increase in wages.	Mar. 5	Mar. 7	400	

Cambridge Apartment, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Painters	Employment nonunion painters.	Adjusted. Union painters employed	Mar. 8	Mar. 21	35	35
Do	do	Electricians	Asked wage increase from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour.	Pending	Mar. 21		300	
Do	do	Plumbers	Asked $1.37½ per hour and 5-day week.	do	do		250	
Do	do	Steam fitters	Asked increase from $1.35 to $1.50 per hour.	do	do		250	
Do	do	Carpenters	Asked increase from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour.	Adjusted. New agreement providing for 7½ cents per hour increase.	do	Apr. 27	1,200	
Do	do	Plasterers	Asked increase from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour.	do	do	Apr. 28	300	
Do	do	Lathers	Asked increase from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour.	Pending	do		75	
Newman Dobb Co., New York City.	do	Clothing workers	Alleged violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Company agrees to abide by contract.	do	Mar. 28	75	
A. S. Birsh Co., New York City	Controversy	do	Sending work to nonunion shops.	Adjusted. To discontinue practice of sending work to nonunion shops.	do	Mar. 24	200	
Sunnyside Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Carpenters and lathers.	Jurisdiction between crafts	Adjusted. Referred to building council for settlement.	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	25	100
R. F. Wilson Construction Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Building trades crafts.	Refused to work with nonunion workmen.	Pending	Mar. 26		75	
Alaska Chemical Co., North Bergen, N. J.	do	Fur workers	Asked 40-hour week	Adjusted. Forty-hour week granted	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	105	35
Beacon Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.	do	Operatives	Loom fixers protested operating 24 looms instead of 18.	Pending	(1)		39	1,000
Abbott Worsted Co., Forge Village, Mass.	do	Spinners	Adjustment of wages	Adjusted. Wages adjusted	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	14	600
Gary Hotel and Apartment Hotel, Gary, Ind.	Controversy	Carpenters and sheet-metal workers.	Jurisdiction between crafts	Pending	Mar. 25		20	200
Pressmen, Waterloo, Iowa	Strike	Pressmen	(1)	do	(1)		(1)	
Doll manufacturers, New York City.	do	Employees	For recognition of union	Settled. Strikers returned under old conditions.	(1)		200	
Swift & Co., Portland, Oreg	do	Butchers et al	Bonus system objected to	Pending	Apr. 14		200	
Building trades, Memphis, Tenn	do	Painters	Asked increase of $1 per day	do	Apr. 1		400	
Building trades, Atlantic City, N. J.	Controversy	do	Asked wage increase of $2 per day.	Adjusted. Increase of 60 cents per day.	do	Apr. 19	400	
Building trades, Reading, Pa	do	Plasterers	Asked wage increase of $1 per day.	Adjusted. Accepted old scale of $10 per day.	do	Apr. 13	112	
Bell Telephone Co., Linton and Jasonville, Ind.	do	Operators	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Time and one-half for overtime and better working conditions.	Mar. 25	Apr. 23	30	
Forderer Glazed Kid Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Employees	Working conditions and part-time employment.	Adjusted. Satisfactory arrangement made.	Apr. 18	Apr. 27	150	300
Building trades, Madison, Wis	Strike	Building trades	Employment of nonunion men	Pending	(1)		1	
Building trades, Paterson, N. J	do	Painters	Asked $1 per day increase	Adjusted. Increase of $1 per day granted.	Apr. 10	Apr. 25	462	
Building trades, Troy, N. Y	do	do	Asked increase of $2 per day	Adjusted in part. Demands granted by 25 contractors; 7 refuse demands.	Apr. 1	Apr. 28	200	
Building trades, Reading, Pa	Controversy	Lathers	Asked for wage increase	Adjusted. Wage scale of $1.25 granted.	do	Apr. 20	60	

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE IN APRIL, 1927—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1926	1927		
Twenty-Four Mining Co., Jacksonville, Ohio.	Strike	Coal miners	Pay of drivers when held at mine.	Adjusted. Company agreed to pay drivers for time held at mine.	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	50	-------
White Printing Co., Chicago, Ill.	Lockout	All employees	Alleged violation agreement in operating on 48-hour basis.	Pending	(1)	----------	210	-------
Avoca Silk Mills, Avoca, Pa.	Strike	do	Discharge of two boys; all others struck in sympathy.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	Apr. 21	Apr. 26	60	-------
Terrazzo Workers, Indianapolis, Ind.	Controversy	Terrazzo workers	Wages and union agreement	Adjusted. Recognition of union within bricklayers' organization; increases made.	Jan. 1	Apr. 25	50	300
Paper hangers and decorators, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Paper hangers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Adjustments made on various widths of paper.	do	Apr. 15	75	-------
Buffalo & Erie Ry. Co., Buffalo and Erie.	do	Platform men	Against wage reduction of 10 per cent.	Adjusted. Referred to arbitration	Apr. 25	Apr. 29	100	20
Manchester Romper Co., New York City.	do	Clothing workers	Firm discontinued work on finer grades.	Adjusted. Change in quality of garments made eliminated certain workers.	Mar. 18	Apr. 25	14	-------
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.	Strike	Employees	Asked for wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of 5 per cent granted.	Apr. 6	Apr. 10	1	-------
Total							7,043	8,638

[1] Not reported.

Strikes in Buenos Aires, 1926 [1]

THERE were 62 strikes affecting 15,405 workers in the Federal capital of Argentina during the year 1926.

The following table shows the number of strikes and strikers by industries, for the half-year periods:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES IN BUENOS AIRES IN 1926, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Strikes		Strikers	
	First half-year	Second half-year	First half-year	Second half-year
Food		5		31
Textile	1	2	810	651
Clothing	5	13	152	10,735
Lumber	2	2	33	615
Metallurgy	9	4	332	157
Construction		2		559
Glass and pottery	1	2	30	832
Paper and box	1	1	30	13
Polygraphy	3	1	115	9
Transportation	4	1	52	14
Others	1	2	100	85
Total	27	35	1,654	13,751

Of the 15,405 strikers 11,793 were men, 2,908 were women, and 704 were minors. The causes of the strikes were questions of wages, hours of labor, workshop organization, and general conditions of labor.

Labor Disputes in Sweden in 1925 [2]

DURING 1925, 239 labor disputes occurred in Swedish industry, of which 211 were strikes, 15 were lockouts, and 13 were disputes of a mixed nature. Of these, 105 involved fewer than 25 workers each, and 51 more than 100 employees each. The dispute was settled within a week in 21.3 per cent of the controversies, within a month in 54.8 per cent, and lasted longer than 3 months in 17.6 per cent.

Wages were the matter in controversy in 160 disputes and questions of organization in 17; other questions were involved in the remainder of the cases.

The table below shows the number and size of disputes occurring in the various industries:

[1] Asociacion del Trabajo. Boletin de Servicios. Buenos Aires, Nov. 5, 1926, p. 490, and March 5, 1927, p. 191.

[2] Sweden. [Socialdepartementet.] Socialstyrelsen. Arbetsinställelser och kollektivavtal samt förlikningsmännens verksamhet år 1925. Stockholm, 1926.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES, EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS INVOLVED, AND WORKING DAYS LOST IN SWEDEN IN 1925

Industry group	Number of disputes	Number of employers involved	Number of employees involved	Working-days lost
Metallurgy and machine construction	22	260	45,063	506,20
Earth and stone	21	42	8,704	476,45
Forestry and wood	45	140	21,137	278,90
Paper and printing	15	104	29,091	299,78
Food	12	25	1,610	35,56
Textiles and clothing	18	155	27,835	324,10
Leather, rubber, etc	9	23	670	19,15
Chemicals	3	7	189	4,49
Construction	61	279	3,225	326,00
Electrical, etc	4	4	207	41,00
Commerce and warehousing	11	36	214	9,40
Transportation by land and water	12	327	4,736	103,50
Agriculture and fishing	3	172	3,080	135,60
Other	3	3	17	5
Total	239	1,577	145,778	2,559,70

The results of the disputes are shown in the following statement:

	Per cent of disputes	Per cent of workers
In favor of employer	18.4	9.4
In favor of workers	19.3	1.2
Compromised	55.2	88.5
Unknown or unclassified	7.1	.9
Total	100.0	100.0

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Trend Toward Industrial Unionism in the Building Trades

THE status of industrial unionism and of craft unionism, with especial reference to the growth of the former in the building trades, is discussed in an article appearing in a recent issue of the International Labor Review.[1] Defining the craft union as "an organization of wage-workers engaged in a single occupation," and an industrial union as one "which attempts to unite into one homogeneous or organic group all the workers, skilled and unskilled, engaged in turning out and putting on the market a given finished product or series of closely related products," the article suggests that although the building industry is made up of very strong craft unions "certain tendencies are causing some to express the belief that industrial unionism is about to make serious inroads upon this important industry."

The growth in industrial unionism, it is noted, is based somewhat upon the same fundamental principles which enabled the craft union, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, to triumph over the Knights of Labor movement, namely, that of an appeal to the self-interest of the individual workers. The introduction of machinery and the breakdown of craft lines make unskilled workers the competitors of the skilled, it is pointed out, and in order that this competition may be eliminated, so far as possible, the skilled workers have admitted the unskilled into their unions.

The tendency toward industrial unionism, even in the American Federation of Labor, is indicated by a citation of the fact that of 133 national unions existing in 1915 only 28 were strictly craft unions, and about one-half of these were "cooperating in loose alliance with related trades." Further, the development of amalgamated unions and the formation within the American Federation of Labor of such departments as the Building Trades Department, the Railroad Employees Department, etc., may be regarded as a tendency toward industrial unionism.

Industrial Unions Among Carpenters and Joiners

THE article under review deals especially with the activities of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, because its membership constitutes about 40 per cent of the entire membership of the building trades. This organization was strictly a craft union at the beginning, but has since extended its jurisdiction to cover a number of divisions and subdivisions of workers. In 1897 the National Building Trades Council was organized "for the closer amalgamation

[1] International Labor Review, Geneva, April, 1927, pp. 568-580: "Industrial unionism in the building trades of the United States," by E. E. Cummins.

of building trades workmen," but the carpenters refused several invitations to join, believing that they would receive no benefits from it. Later, however, in 1903, the carpenters and joiners appeared as the prime movers in the organization of nine of the leading trades in the building industry under the name of Structural Building Trades Alliance. This move created a federation of building trades with the national unions as the units, thus removing one of the objections that the carpenters had to the other organization, namely, that it made the local building trades council the unit, which, it is stated, brought it into conflict with many of the building-trades unions.

The alliance was superseded in 1908 by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which was merely a new name for the same organization. The carpenters affiliated with this organization, but apparently did not give it the same support that they had given the alliance. They felt that it was too inclusive, taking in the smaller and less important unions, that the department had too much power at the expense of the member unions, and that the basis of voting adopted was not that used by the American Federation of Labor. Because of jurisdictional disputes, the settlement of which is a principal function of the Building Trades Department, through its relations with the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is not now affiliated with that organization and this, it is asserted, has "unquestionably hampered the development of the department and of the craft industrialism." That reaffiliation will later take place is questioned. It is felt that before the building trades department can successfully function a general solution for jurisdictional difficulties must be evolved and "at present no satisfactory solution is in sight."

> Although there is at least the possibility that strong craft industrialism may be developed in the building industry, there does not at the present time appear to be evidence to justify any expectation that complete industrialism will eventually prevail. The building trades as a whole may come to realize, as some of them do now, but as the brotherhood does not, that a strong central organization would be extremely advantageous to them; that in order to have a central organization some real power must be given it; and that if power is given to the central organization, power must be taken away from the unions belonging to it. This assimilation of power may take place gradually until actual control of the building trades is in the hands of the central organization.

The author believes that this possibility seems very remote, because the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has steadily opposed any such idea and is definitely committed to the principle of craft autonomy, and also because there is no indication of anything like a complete breaking down of craft lines in the building industry. It is stated, however, that industrial unionism apparently has made an impression upon the policy of the brotherhood, as shown in its extension of jurisdiction to include workers who can not perform all the tasks belonging to the occupation, although it has not gone so far as to include all the workers turning out a single product but only those who compete against each other or who in the future may be competitors. Concluding, the author remarks:

> The point is, however, that if the principle of industrial unionism makes no more headway among the other building-trades unions than it is making among the carpenters, it is hardly likely to be victorious over the craft principle in the near future.

Labor Organization in Canada, 1926

THE following statistics on trade-union membership in Canada at the close of 1926 are taken from the 16th annual report on labor organization in the Dominion for that calendar year:

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA, 1926

Kind of organization	Branches		Members	
	Number	Increase or decrease compared with 1925	Number	Increase or decrease compared with 1925
International craft-unions	2,011	+26	179,267	+6,694
One Big Union	61	+8	18,665	+1,409
Industrial Workers of the World	6	0	4,600	−5,400
Noninternational organizations	296	−15	34,837	+767
Independent units	38	−2	[1] 12,235	+[1] 70
National and Catholic Unions	103	+4	25,000	0
Total	2,515	+21	274,604	+3,540

[1] Based on reports of 33 branches.

Of the 89 international craft organizations operating in the Dominion, 87 have established one or more branches there. The remaining two have no branches in Canada but their members in that country are directly connected with central bodies. While some of the international unions have but small representation in the Dominion, others have substantial memberships and 12 of these international organizations have each 5,000 or more members in Canada, while 4 of these bodies have each a membership of more than 12,000, the United Mine Workers of America having 14,820, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees 14,500, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen 14,250, and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 12,356.

All-Canadian Labor Congress

THE All-Canadian Congress of Labor, composed of unions not members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was held in Montreal in March, 1927. According to the April, 1927, issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette, more than 100 delegates were in attendance, representing the organizations listed below. The latest membership figures reported to the Dominion Department of Labor are as follows:

	Members
Canadian Federation of Labor	9,424
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	14,500
One Big Union	18,665
Mine Workers' Union of Canada	4,036
Electrical Communication Workers of Canada	1,400
Canadian Electrical Trades Union	1,329
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada	1,419
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers	1,328

The purposes of the new congress are set forth in the preamble to its constitution, as follows:

Whereas we, the representatives of national and independent unions in Canada, meeting in convention in the city of Montreal, March 16, 1927, are convinced that:

(*a*) The Canadian labor movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions;

(*b*) Canadian workers require a new medium through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards;

(*c*) While the workers under the present system can not obtain the full value of their labor, it is nevertheless necessary to strive at all times to procure higher real wages and better conditions of labor;

(*d*) It is necessary to promote among the workers a thorough understanding of working-class economics: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a central body composed of the national and independent unions of Canada be here established to give collective expression to these aims and objects.

The congress by resolution approved the principle of the progressive reduction of the hours of labor; opposed any military duty or training in schools; indorsed the principle of establishing shop committees of delegates from the unions affiliated with the new congress; provided for the coordination of the efforts of the organizations composing the congress in regard to employment throughcut the Dominion; approved legislation for unemployment insurance; and expressed its attitude on various other matters.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wage Rates and Hours Established by Recent Agreements

Fishermen—Alaska

THE Alaska fishermen have made their agreements for the seasons of 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Gill-net fishermen, in addition to their regular wages of $150 for the run, receive 17½ cents for each king salmon weighing over 15 pounds, 4 cents for each red or coho salmon, 1½ cents for each chum salmon, and ⅝ cent for each pink salmon, except that the rate for king salmon is 20 cents during 1928 and 1929 and for red salmon 4⅛ cents in 1928 and 4¼ cents in 1929.

Meat Cutters

HERRIN, Ill.—A two-year agreement of Meat Cutters' Local Union No. 482, Herrin, Ill., dated November 1, 1926, provides for a wage of $160 a month for experienced meat cutters, and for apprentices, $110 for the first six months and $130 for the second six months. Members work eight hours a day, six days a week, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.; are allowed one afternoon to attend the Marion fair; and receive one week's vacation yearly with pay.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The agreement of Meat Cutters' Local Union No. 1, Syracuse, N. Y., made December 1, 1926, gives meat cutters $42 for a week of 5 days of 9 hours each and 10 hours on Saturday, work to be done between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except on Saturday, when they begin at 7 a. m.

Painters

NEW Castle, Pa.—An agreement was made between Painters' Local Union No. 24 and the Master Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of New Castle, Pa., April 1, 1927, providing for a wage of $1.25 per hour, a 40-hour week (5 days of 8 hours each), overtime at time and a half, and double time for Sundays and holidays. Contractors are to charge $1.65 per hour for their work.

Paterson, N. J.—On April 1, 1927, District Council No. 19, painters of Bergen and Passaic Counties, made an agreement providing for a wage of $1.50 per hour, a 40-hour week, no work on Saturday or Sunday, and all overtime work to be at double-time rate.

Photo-Engravers—Topeka, Kans.

A TWO-YEAR agreement was entered into between Photo-Engravers' Local Union No. 41 and the Capper Engraving Co., of Topeka, on March 1, 1927. Employees receive $55 a week for 44 hours' work. Apprentices receive $10 per week for the first year; $12.50 for the first six months of second year; $15 for the last six months of second year; $17.50 for the first six months of third year; $20 for the last six months of third year; $25 for the first six months of fourth year; $30 for the last six months of fourth year; $35 for the first six months of fifth year; $45 for the last six months of fifth year.

Plasterers—Steubenville, Ohio

PLASTERERS' Local Union No. 375, Steubenville, Ohio, made an agreement with the contractors effective May 1, 1927, by which wages of journeymen are $1.62½ per hour, foremen $1.75 per hour, with double time for Sundays and holidays. Cement finishers connected with the same local receive $1.37½ per hour.

Plumbers

KLAMATH Falls, Oreg.—Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 191, by agreement of April 1, 1927, receive $10 per day and work 44 hours per week. Overtime is paid for at double rates.

Middletown, N. Y.—Plumbers' Local Union No. 382 made an agreement with the Master Plumbers of Middletown, N. Y., April 1, 1927. Wages are $9 per day and hours of work 44 per week.

Portland, Me.—Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 217 made a two-year agreement April 1, 1927, providing for $1.12½ per hour, a 44-hour week, and double time for Sundays and holidays. Helpers receive 70 cents per hour.

Pressmen

GARY, Ind.—A two-year agreement was made by Printing Pressmen's Local Union No. 194 and a local paper, December 1, 1926. The man in charge receives $52.50 and tension men $45 per week for an eight-hour day.

Dubuque, Iowa.—A two-year agreement made September 17, 1926, between Printing Pressmen's Local Union No. 225 and employing printers of Dubuque, provides for an eight-hour day in newspaper offices, the man in charge to receive $40.40 per week for daywork and $43.40 for night work. Other journeymen receive $38.40 per week for daywork and $41.40 for night work. In job offices the rate is $35 for 44 hours' work.

Miami, Fla.—An agreement was made by Printing Pressmen's Local Union No. 207 with local newspapers of Miami, effective December 23, 1926, to October 1, 1928. Pressmen operating rotogravure presses receive $60 per week. For overtime, time and a half is paid, and for Sundays and holidays double time. Foremen on day crew receive $72 per week and on night crew $75. Assistant foremen receive $1 per day extra; men in charge of machines, $1 a day extra. Web pressmen receive $54 per week for daywork and $57 for night work; lobster shift, $60. Rotogravure pressmen work 44 hours per week on daywork and 40 hours on night work; other pressmen, 7 hours per day. Apprentices receive $27 per week for daywork and $28.50 for night work during the first year; $33.75 for daywork and $35.62 for night work during the second year; $40.50 for daywork and $42.75 for night work during the third year; $47.25 for daywork and $49.87 for night work during the fourth year.

Railroads—Maintenance-of-Way Employees

AN INCREASE in the rates of various maintenance-of-way employees of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co. has been agreed to by the company, effective May 1, 1927, the increase per month being as follows:

Ditching engineers, rail-derrick engineers, pile-driver engineers, and ditcher firemen, $6; cooks, $5; pumpers, watchmen of track, bridges, trestles, tunnels, slides, and equipment, highway-crossing watchmen, $4. For bridge and building department mechanics in service one year and over, the increase is 3 cents an hour, for trackmen in the service one year or over, 2 cents an hour.

Railroads—Signalmen

THE Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. made an agreement with the Brotherhood Railroad Signalmen of America, effective February 1, 1927, with the following hourly rates: Leading signalmen and relay repairmen, 85 cents; signal wiremen, 80 cents; signalmen, 77 cents; signal maintainers, 73 cents; assistant signal maintainers, 51 cents for the first 145 days with an increase of 2 cents for each succeeding 145 days up to 65 cents as a maximum; signalmen helpers, 47 cents for the first 145 days, 48 cents for second 145 days, and 49 cents thereafter.

Railroads—Telegraphers

FLORIDA East Coast Railway Co.—The Florida East Coast Railway Co. has made an agreement with the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, effective April 1, 1927. The rates vary at the different stations. Manager operators receive from 69 to 90 cents per hour; T. C. operators, from 63 to 90 cents per hour; clerk operators, from 58 to 80 cents per hour; operators, from 57 to 85 cents per hour; agent operators, from 56 to 68 cents per hour; and agents, from $175 to $225 per month. Unenumerated employees receive 56 cents per hour.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co.—The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co. and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co. of Texas, made an agreement with the Order of Railway Telegraphers, effective January 1, 1927. Telegraphers receive from 54 to 70 cents per hour; first telegraphers, 53 to 68 cents per hour; second telegraphers, 52 to 66 cents per hour; third telegraphers, 52 to 66 cents per hour; agent telegraphers, 53 to 80 cents per hour; agents, 53 to 83 cents per hour; telegrapher cashiers, 60 to 63 cents per hour; and towermen, 52 cents per hour.

New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co.—The New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co. made an agreement with the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, effective December 16, 1926, containing rates varying as follows: First operators, 58 to 68 cents per hour; second operators, 56 to 66 cents per hour; third operators, 58 to 63 cents per hour; agents and operators, 56 to 80 cents per hour; operator clerks, 58 cents per hour; ticket agents, 62 to 69 cents per hour; first towermen, 60 to 66 cents per hour; second towermen, 60 to 66 cents per hour; third towermen, 61 to 66 cents per hour.

In all these agreements eight hours is a day's work, with overtime at the rate of time and a half.

Railroads—Train Dispatchers

BALTIMORE & Ohio Railroad Co.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. made an agreement with the American Train Dispatchers' Association, January 16, 1927. The wages on the various divisions vary from $230 to $255 a month for an 8-hour day.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. made an agreement with the American Train Dispatchers' Association, February 16, 1927. The wages on the various divisions vary from $8.44 to $9.78 per day, the hours of work being 8 per day.

Railways, Electric

THE Aurora, Elgin & Fox River Electric Co. made an agreement with the Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local Division No. 215, effective March 20, 1927, until June 1, 1929. Runs are 9 hours on week days and 8 hours on Sundays, with overtime at the rate of time and a half. Truck drivers work 10 hours and linemen 9. The following is the scale:

Train Service

	Hourly rate (cents)
Interurban lines regular men	64
Interurban lines extra men, first year	58
Interurban lines extra men, thereafter	64
Two-man city car lines, 1st year	56
Two-man city car lines, thereafter	58
One-man cars, first year	58
One-man cars, thereafter	62
Working snow plows, sweepers, work trains, line cars, and express cars	64
Instructing students, additional to regular pay	10

Line department.—Linemen, $167.40 a month; groundmen, first year, 52 cents an hour; second year, 57 cents an hour; truck drivers, 57 cents an hour.

Aurora shops.—Hourly rates as follows: Armature winders, 82 cents; machinists and tool makers, 79 cents; head carpenters, 74 cents; carpenters, 67 cents; blacksmiths, 74 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 62 cents; electricians, 72 cents; painting, striping, and lettering, 67 cents; painters, 62 cents; painters' helpers, 52 cents; repairmen, 67 cents; repairmen's helpers, 58 cents; car cleaners, 48 cents; utility men, 58 cents. Night men: Head inspectors, 62 cents; inspectors, 58 cents; oilers, 60 cents; car cleaners, 48 cents; utility men, 48 cents. Hours: Day men, 9 hours, no Sundays. Night men, 10 hours every night except two per month.

Elgin shops.—Hourly rates as follows: Head repair men, 70 cents; carpenters, 67 cents; repair men, 67 cents; helpers, 58 cents; car cleaners, 48 cents. Night men: Head inspectors, 62 cents; inspectors, 58 cents; car cleaners, 48 cents; oilers, 58 cents. Hours: Day men, 9 hours, no Sundays. Night men, 10 hours, every night except two per month.

Wage scale for bus drivers to be the same as for train service.

Aurora garage.—A supplementary agreement signed March 20 contains the following hourly rates: Mechanics, 79, 72, 69½, and 67 cents; night mechanics, 64½ cents; day helpers, 52 cents; night helpers, 57 cents; night washers, 43 cents; and floor men, 48 cents.

Stereotypers

MIAMI, Fla.—The agreement between Stereotypers' Local Union No. 146 and the Miami newspapers, made December 13, 1926, for three years calls for a wage of $9 for daywork and $9.50 for night work for 7 hours, the lobster shift to receive $10. For overtime, time and a half is paid.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—The two-year agreement between Stereotypers' Local Union No. 14 and a publishing company of Portsmouth, Ohio, made January 1, 1927, calls for a daily wage of $9.12½ for daywork and $9.54⅙ for night work for foremen; $7.83⅓ for daywork and $8.16⅔ for night work for journeymen. Eight hours is a day's work, with overtime at time and a half and double time for Sundays.

Typographical Unions

AUGUSTA, Ga.—An agreement was made by Typographical Union No. 41 with a newspaper at Augusta, Ga., January 4, 1927. Journeymen receive $42 per week for 44 hours' work, foremen $3 extra. Night rates are $3 more. For hand composition the scale is $45 for newspaper work and $39 for job work. Time and a half is paid for overtime. Apprentices receive $11 a week during the second year; $13, third year; $15, fourth year; and $19, fifth year.

Burlington, Iowa.—Typographical Union No. 75 made a three-year agreement with a newspaper of Burlington, Iowa, effective October 1, 1926. The scale is to be $6.33⅓ per day beginning October 1, 1926; $6.50 beginning October 1, 1927; and $6.66⅔ beginning October 1, 1928, for daywork and 50 cents additional for night work. The hours are 48 per week. Apprentices receive $17 a week for the third year, $21 for the fourth, and $25 for the fifth year for daywork; $18 for the third year, $23 for the fourth year, and $27 for the fifth year for night work, with increase of $1 October 1, 1927, and another dollar October 1, 1928. For book and job work the hours are 44 per week; and the rates for daywork are 79⅙ cents per hour, night work, 85$\frac{5}{12}$ cents, October 1, 1926; 81½ cents for day and 88¼ cents for night work, October 1, 1927; 83½ cents for day and 91 cents for night work, October 1, 1928. Apprentices receive $16 per week for daywork and $18 for night work during the third year, $19.50 for day and $21.50 for night work during the fourth year, and $23 for day and $25 for night work during the fifth year from October 1, 1926, with $1 additional October 1, 1927, and another dollar October 1, 1928.

Flint, Mich.—Typographical Union No. 535 made a two-year agreement with the newspapers of Flint, Mich., February 1, 1927, by which journeymen are to receive 93¾ cents per hour for daywork and $1 for night work, 48 hours constituting a week. Apprentices receive $24 per week the third year, $29 the fourth year, and $34 the fifth year.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A five-year agreement was made by Typographical Union No. 198 with newspapers of Fort Worth, Tex., March 12, 1927, providing for a scale of $48 per week for daywork and $51 for night work for the first year, with an increase of $1 for each of the two succeeding years. A week consists of 48 hours. Apprentices receive one-third the scale in the third year, one-half in the fourth year, two-thirds during the first half of the fifth year, and three-fourths during the last half.

Haverhill, Mass.—A Haverhill, Mass., newspaper made an agreement with Typographical Union No. 38 for the year 1927. The scale is $7 for daywork and $7.50 for night work for an 8-hour day.

Joliet, Ill.—Local Typographical Union No. 194 made an agreement with a printing company of Joliet, Ill., effective March 1, 1927, to October 31, 1929, the day scale being $47 for a week of 48 hours and the night scale $2.50 more. For overtime, time and a half is paid, and for Sundays and holidays, double time. Apprentices receive $18.50 a week for the first half of the third year, $20.50 during the second half, $23 for the first half of the fourth year, $26 for the second half, and two-thirds of the scale during the fifth year.

Comparative Wages and Output in the Plate-Glass Industry of the United States and Belgium

INTERESTING data regarding comparative wages and output per man in the plate-glass industry of the United States and Belgium are presented in a recent report of the United States Tariff Commission.[1] It is there shown that daily wage rates in Belgium are approximately one-fourth those paid in the United States, but that the production per employee, measured in square feet of glass, is more than twice as great in the United States as in Belgium. The detailed tables below are reproduced from the report mentioned.

Daily Wages

TABLE 1 shows the rates of wages per day of 8 hours in the United States and Belgium, by occupations, for the years 1923, 1924, and 1925. For convenience of comparison the Belgian money has been converted into United States money at the exchange rates prevailing for the years specified.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF DAILY WAGE RATES (DAY OF 8 HOURS) IN PLATE-GLASS INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM

[Belgian francs converted into United States currency at average exchange rate of 6.36 cents for 1923, 4.61 cents for 1924, and 4.92 cents for 1925]

Occupation	1923		1924		1925		Average for 3 years	
	United States	Belgium	United States	Belgium	United States	Belgium	United States	Belgium*
Batch mixers	$4.54	$1.34	$4.50	$1.30	$5.11	$1.32	$4.72	$1.32
Furnace men	4.48	1.70	4.80	1.64	5.28	1.65	4.85	1.66
Casters	5.08	1.50	5.58	1.49	5.40	1.51	5.35	1.50
Lehrmen	4.28	1.57	4.80	1.55	5.00	1.59	4.69	1.57
Layers	5.70	1.41	5.84	1.34	5.72	1.41	5.75	1.39
Cutters	5.24	1.47	5.60	1.40	5.50	1.45	5.45	1.44
Grinders	4.88	1.43	5.00	1.37	5.12	1.48	5.00	1.43
Polishers	4.80	1.42	4.72	1.37	5.20	1.43	4.91	1.41
Examiners	5.78	1.44	5.68	1.39	5.54	1.46	5.67	1.43
Packers	4.88	1.16	4.72	1.10	4.91	1.14	4.84	1.13
Gasmen	4.56	1.83	4.40	1.74	4.29	1.81	4.42	1.79
Pot makers	7.04	1.47	8.40	1.43	7.38	1.50	7.61	1.47
Bricklayers	7.36	1.40	7.20	1.34	7.57	1.37	7.38	1.37
Machinists	5.28	1.46	5.68	1.34	5.50	1.40	5.49	1.40

* Simple average.

[1] United States. Tariff Commission. Cast polished plate glass; costs of production. Washington, 1927. (Mimeographed.)

An arrangement has been in force for several years, applying to all the plate-glass factories in Belgium, for adjustment of wages to increases in the cost of living, according to a sliding scale. This adjustment began with the index at 400 and an increase in wages of 5 per cent was given with every 20-point rise in the index. After the index reached 490, a 5 per cent increase in wages was given for every 5 per cent increase in the index. No decreases are made until the index falls below 400. During 1926 a number of increases were made in an endeavor to meet the rise in living costs.

Production Per Employee

TABLE 2 shows the comparative output of plate glass per employee in the United States and Belgium in 1925:

TABLE 2.—TOTAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE IN PLATE-GLASS INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM, 1925

Country	Production (square feet)	Number of employees	Production per employee (square feet)
United States	104, 256, 286	10, 750	9, 698
Belgium	33, 296, 538	7, 516	4, 430

Losses in Manufacture

LOSSES incurred in the manufacturing of plate glass may be due to several causes, such as poor glass, breakage in process, either unavoidable or through careless handling, the elimination of defects in the polished glass, and the production of unmarketable sizes in the order cutting department. Table 3 shows a comparison of the amount of losses incurred in manufacturing cast polished plate glass in the United States and Belgium for the three operating periods specified.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISONS OF LOSSES IN MANUFACTURING PLATE GLASS, UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM

Item	1923		1924		1925	
	United States	Belgium	United States	Belgium	United States	Belgium
Rough glass to process (sq. ft.)	107, 441, 232	41, 987, 819	108, 957, 378	48, 963, 207	135, 875, 461	38, 058, 135
Marketable production (sq. ft.)	83, 897, 416	37, 593, 336	84, 896, 501	42, 748, 839	104, 256, 628	33, 296, 538
Loss in process and in order cutting (sq. ft.)	23, 543, 816	4, 394, 483	24, 060, 877	6, 214, 368	31, 618, 833	4, 761, 597
Per cent lost	21. 91	10. 47	22. 08	12. 69	23. 27	12. 51

Wages and Hours of Labor of Cotton Operatives in Various Countries

A DOCUMENT prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May, 1927,[1] gives data as to rates of wages and hours worked in the cotton-textile industry in countries for which information could be obtained. The wage data, given for the latest available period, reduced in so far as this was possible to the basis of the 48-hour week, are shown in the table below. As explained in a footnote to the table, conversions into United States currency have been made on the basis of the average exchange rate at the period for which the data apply. In most cases the rates are minimum rates fixed by collective agreements between employers and workers, and actual earnings may exceed or fall below the rates, due to the working of short time, overtime, or receipt by individuals of a higher rate than the minimum. Where actual earnings are available these are shown in the second section of the table.

In Belgium wages vary with the cost of living; in September, 1926, the cost of living bonus was 75 per cent of the basic rate. If two shifts are worked, an additional bonus of 12 per cent is paid; double shifts were worked only in a small number of cases in 1926 and then only by a small proportion of the operatives. The rates for Canada are based on a small number of sample rates. Those for Germany are unweighted arithmetic averages for the principal cotton-textile centers, and in the case of skilled pieceworkers are "apparently guaranteed minima." In districts where family allowances are paid, the rates given include allowances for wife and two children.

The figures for Great Britain apply to actual earnings ("including the effects of short time, overtime, and piecework") in certain representative mills; and the report points out that the averages apply to only a small part of the total workers in the industry and that they are affected by variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages and by differences in the relative numbers of men, women, and children employed. The general level of piece rates in 1925 was 95 per cent above the standard rate. Part of this increase, it is stated, was obtained in 1919 when hours were reduced from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain the weekly wages at the same level as before.

[1] League of Nations. Economic and Financial Section. C. E. I. No. 9: Cotton industry. Geneva, 1927.

RATES OF WAGES AND ACTUAL EARNINGS IN THE COTTON-TEXTILE INDUSTRY FOR A 48-HOUR WEEK, BY COUNTRY AND OCCUPATION

Rates of wages

Country and occupation	Date to which figures apply	Rate per 48-hour week [1]
Austria:		
Pieceworkers—		
Spinners, male	June, 1925–Mar., 1926	[2] $5.76
Weavers, male	do	[2] 4.50
Unskilled workers—		
Males	do	[2] 4.22
Females	do	[2] 3.37
Belgium:		
Weavers (two 16/4 looms)	Sept., 1926	[3] 5.04
Weavers (four 10/4 looms)	do	[3] 5.14
Weavers (six 8/4 looms)	do	[3] 6.29
Spinners (2 mules, 500/800)	do	[3] 4.80
Spinners (2 mules, 1200/1300)	do	[3] 5.64
Ring spinners	do	[3] 2.70–[3] 3.70
Thread makers	do	[3] 3.79–[3] 4.62
Canada:		
Spinners	1925	14.16
Weavers	do	15.36
Germany:		
Spinners and weavers, male.	July, 1925	6.72
Helpers, male	do	5.47
Germany—Continued.		
Spinners and weavers, female.	July, 1925	$5.28
Helpers, female	do	3.98
Netherlands:		
Spinners	1924	10.49
Piecers, first	do	8.79
Piecers, second	do	8.62
Warpers, female	do	7.17
Winders, female	do	6.04
White weavers	do	9.23
Blanket weavers	do	9.56
Color weavers	do	9.56
Poland:		
Lodz—		
Spinners, female	Mar., 1926	[2] 2.80
Spinners, male	do	[2] 4.47
Weavers (2 small looms).	do	[2] 2.86
Weavers, male (large looms).	do	[2] 4.02
Bielsk—		
Spinners, 1 or 2 automatic machines.	Mar., 1925, to date.	[2] 4.41
Spinners, 3 machines	do	[2] 5.16
Spinners, 4 machines	do	[2] 5.79

Average actual earnings

France: [4]		
Spinners, male	Oct., 1925	[5] $6.72
Piecers, male (over 18)	do	[5] 5.62
Doublers, female	do	[5] 4.56
Great Britain:		
Preparers	Aug., 1926	7.24
Spinners	do	7.66
Weavers	do	8.05
All worker in the industry.	do	8.23
India:		
Bombay Presidency [6]—		
Men	Aug., 1923	2.08
Women	do	1.09
Youths and children	do	[7] 1.35
Bombay City—		
Mule spinners, male, (time-work).	do	2.91
Mule spinners, male (piecework).	do	3.21
Weavers, male (2 looms).	do	2.65
India—Continued.		
Bombay City—Con.		
Weavers, male (4 looms).	Aug., 1923	$4.02
Italy:		
Carders		[2] 5.47
Spinners (automatic machines).		[2] 6.26
Ring spinners		[2] 3.91
Weavers, male		[2] 5.02
Weavers, female		[2] 3.52
Japan: [8]		
Spinners	Feb., 1926	3.11
Weavers, female (power looms).	do	2.72
United States: [9]		
Mule spinners, male	1926	31.49
Frame spinners, male	do	13.87
Weavers, male	do	19.01
Frame spinners, female	do	13.54
Weavers, female	do	18.00

[1] Conversions into United States currency made on basis of average exchange rate for period to which figures apply, as follows: Austria, schilling=14.06 cents; Belgium, franc=2.72 cents; Canada, par value; France, franc=4.43 cents; Germany, par value; Great Britain, par value; India, par value; Italy, lira=3.95 cents; Japan, yen=45.40 cents; Netherlands, guilder=38.22 cents; Poland, zloty=12.69 cents (March, 1926) and 17.75 cents (March, 1925, to date).

[2] Hours per week not specified.

[3] Basic rate plus cost-of-living allowance of 75 per cent; actual wages range from 10 to 20 per cent above basic rate.

[4] Roubaix-Tourcoing district.

[5] Including cost-of-living bonus.

[6] Potential earnings slightly higher, as absenteeism is prevalent.

[7] 30-hour week.

[8] 13 important cities.

[9] Data from U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 446.

The statement below shows for the countries for which the information was given, the number of hours of labor per week:

	Hours per week
Belgium	48
Canada	50–55
Germany	46–48
Great Britain	48
India:	
Bombay City—	
Men	60
Women	57
Children	26⅖
Bombay Presidency—	
Men	63
Women	57⅗
Children	30
Japan	60
Netherlands	48

Wages, Employment, and Labor Conditions in the Shipbuilding Industry[1]

DURING the war period an enormous expansion took place in the shipbuilding industry in the various countries. Between 1900 and 1914 the mercantile fleet of the world increased at an average rate of 1,400,000 tons per year; during the war, however, 13,250,000 tons of merchant shipping was destroyed and immense expansion of shipyard capacity was necessary to replace this loss. The launchings in the year 1919 alone amounted to more than 7,000,000 tons, and by that time the world fleet had increased 15,000,000 tons over the 1914 figure. This was in addition "to the enormous amount of warship building and ship repairing that was undertaken." The signing of the armistice, however, put an end to this and resulted in a sharp depression in the industry. In 1925 the activity of shipyards of the various shipbuilding countries (excluding the United States) was only 48 per cent of the peak activity. The output of the United States shipyards alone in the peak year nearly equaled that of the peak year of all the other ship-producing countries combined. As the United States industry had the greatest expansion, so also it suffered the greatest decline; in 1925 the output of American yards was only 2.2 per cent of the peak year. By the end of 1926 signs of a revival of the shipbuilding industry were apparent in Great Britain, in Germany, and in Italy. By 1925 Italy had risen to third place among the shipbuilding powers, mainly due to the acquisition of yards in former Austrian territory ceded to Italy after the war. The report states that "it is impossible to foresee what proportion of the United States shipbuilding yards will be restored to activity."

The depression in shipping is seen to be unevenly spread, and the highest percentage of shipping laid up is in the United States, where the situation, as has already been explained, is abnormal. There is, of course, no evidence to show that the ships laid up are the oldest ones; but it is noteworthy that nowhere, except in the United States and Australia, does the tonnage of shipping laid up seriously exceed, over any considerable period, the tonnage of 25 years old and

[1] League of Nations. Economic and Financial Section. C. E. I. No. 8: Shipbuilding. Geneva, 1927. (Document prepared for use of International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May, 1927.)

over. If it could be assumed that the index of shipping laid up was an index of the degree of unemployment, the world position, excluding the United States, would not appear so serious. But in fact many ships recorded in the trade statistics of the world as entered and cleared with cargoes are, in fact, only partially loaded, and a certain number are occasionally being run at a loss as an alternative to laying up. The bulk of trade offering had decreased in 1923 as compared with 1913 by 15.6 per cent, according to the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, and is still to-day appreciably below pre-war.

The contraction in the demand for tonnage is explained partly by the general depression of trade, but also by certain special reasons operative since the war. Among these may be mentioned:

(1) The substitution of oil fuel for coal fuel in an increasing proportion of new ships, thus lessening the demand for bunker coal;

(2) The overland delivery of reparations coal from Germany which lessens the overseas demand of the recipient countries;

(3) The decrease in coal cargoes due to increased economy in the utilization of coal and the adoption of alternative means of securing power on sea and land;

(4) The tendency to use liner tonnage instead of tramp tonnage for merchandise;

(5) The development during the war of the merchant marine of countries bordering on the Pacific, which tends to decrease the demand for European tramp tonnage; and

(6) The general increase of the speed of vessels, increasing the number of trips made per year by individual ships.

Employment

THE scattered data given below, showing the number of wage earners in the shipyards of the different countries at various dates, give some indication of the decline of employment in the industry:

	Number of employees
Great Britain:	
June, 1921	407, 167
July, 1923	[1] 336, 500
July, 1926	[1] 282, 490
Per cent unemployed—ship building and repairing—	
October, 1924	40. 2
October, 1925	42. 1
October, 1926	46. 2
France:	
March, 1906	21, 926
Pre-war and 1921	30, 000
1926	20, 000
Germany:	
December 31, 1925	36, 809
August 31, 1926	29, 000
United States:	
1914	44, 489
1919	387, 446
1921	106, 445
1923	62, 297
Japan, 1923	43, 125
Netherlands, December 31, 1920	33, 169
Denmark, July 1, 1926	6, 246
Norway:	
December, 1916	10, 050
December, 1922	6, 029
December, 1923	6, 704
December, 1924	7, 635

[1] Insured persons.

The depression in the industry has also had an effect upon the volume of employment not only of its own workers but upon those in industries supplying the ship-construction industry with such products as machinery and equipment of various kinds, electrical appliances, refrigerating apparatus, furnishings, and fittings, and semimanufactured iron and steel.

Hours of Labor

IN general the 48-hour week is worked in European shipyards. There are, however, certain exceptions. Thus, in Great Britain the agreed week is 47 hours, but in practice the average is about 45 hours per week. In Germany, overtime, at a small extra rate of pay may be worked for 6 hours per week. No separate data are available as to hours worked in shipyards in the Netherlands. In the metal industry as a whole in the last half of 1926, 9 per cent of the workers averaged less than 48 hours per week, 35 per cent more than 48 hours, and in some cases more than 55 hours. In Denmark boilermen and certain other workers have a working week in excess of 48 hours. In Norway a short week is being worked in order to provide employment for a greater number of workers.

The 44-hour week prevails in shipyards in the United States.

Wages

THE table below, compiled from the report, shows the rates of wages paid in certain occupations in the industry. Conversions have been made on the basis of the average exchange rate at the time to which the figures apply. In order to make the data as comparable as possible the rates given in the report have been reduced to the basis of the 48-hour week where this could be done. The report points out, however, that "it is extremely difficult to make any effective comparison between wage rates in different countries because of the differences in the classification of labor, the variations in the methods of payment, and differences in the cost of living."

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS IN THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Country and occupation	Date to which figures apply	Wage rate per 48-hour week		
		Foreign money		United States currency [1]
		Unit	Amount	
France:				
Nantes—				
Ordinary laborers	Oct.-Nov., 1926	Franc	[2] 146.40	[2] $5.40
Special laborers	do	do	[3] 148.50	[3] 5.48
Skilled workers, lowest class	do	do	[4] 150.00	[4] 5.54
Skilled workers, highest class	do	do	[5] 177.90	[5] 6.56
Dunkirk—				
Ordinary laborers	do	do	[6] 133.80	[6] 4.94
Special laborers	do	do	[6] 141.00	[6] 5.20
Skilled workers, lowest class	do	do	[6] 148.20	[6] 5.47
Skilled workers, highest class	do	do	[6] 167.40	[6] 6.18
Germany (Hamburg):			s. d.	
Skilled men	1925		31 8.16 to 33 7.20	7.71–8.18
Semiskilled men	do		29 3.36 to 31 2.40	7.12–7.59
Unskilled men	do		24 11.52 to 26 10.56	6.07–6.54
Great Britain:				
Shipwrights [7]	June, 1925		55 7	13.52
Joiners [7]	do		57 9	14.05
Laborers [7]	do		38 5	9.35
Skilled workers [8]	do		56 8.17	13.79
Semiskilled workers [8]	do		42 4.60	10.23
Unskilled workers [8]	do		39 3.93	9.57
Norway:				
Skilled workers	First quarter, 1926	Krone	85.44	18.23
Unskilled workers	do	do	72.00	15.36
Skilled workers	June, 1926	do	70.56	15.06
Spain:				
Catalonia—				
Coppersmiths	(9)	Peseta	90	13.65
Mechanics	(9)	do	72	10.92
Foundrymen	(9)	do	72	10.92
Ship carpenters	(9)	do	78	11.82
All workers	(9)	do	60	9.10
Valencia and Bilbao—average	(9)	do	54	8.19
Ferrol and Cadiz—average	(9)	do	51	7.73
		Earnings per 48-hour week		
Denmark:				
Smiths and machine men	(9)	Krone	81.60	$21.39
Woodworkers	(9)	do	78.72	20.63
Copper and tin smiths	(9)	do	86.40	22.65
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam—				
Shipwrights	Last half, 1926	Guilder	[10] 33.75	[10] 13.55
Joiners	do	do	[10] 38.65	[10] 15.51
Rotterdam—				
Shipwrights	do	do	[10] 32.25	[10] 12.95
Joiners	do	do	[10] 34.75	[10] 13.95
Norway:				
Skilled workers	First quarter, 1926	Krone	98.40	21.00
Unskilled workers	do	do	87.36	18.64
Skilled workers	June, 1926	do	82.08	17.52
United States:				
Ship carpenters	May, 1925			[11] 42.67
Average—all workers—				
New York City	February, 1926			31.59
New York State, outside New York City	do			33.31

[1] Conversions made on basis of average exchange rate, as follows: France, 3.69 cents; Germany, par; Great Britain, par; Norway, 21.34 cents; Spain, 15.16 cents; Denmark, 26.21 cents; Netherlands, 40.14 cents.

[2] Including cost-of-living bonus of 50.40 francs ($1.86).
[3] Including cost-of-living bonus of 49.50 francs ($1.83).
[4] Including cost-of-living bonus of 48.30 francs ($1.78).
[5] Including cost-of-living bonus of 37.20 francs ($1.37).
[6] Including cost-of-living bonus of 45 francs ($1.66).
[7] Nine districts.
[8] Tyne district.
[9] Not specified.
[10] Number of working hours in week not specified.
[11] Union scale.

In Germany and the Netherlands piecework is general, the rate being fixed in Germany so as to yield earnings about 15 to 20 per cent over those for time work. In the Netherlands piecework earnings range from 10 to 30 per cent over the time-work rate, and average about 20 per cent above it.

Overtime

THE overtime rate in Hamburg, Germany, is fixed by collective agreement, at 20 per cent over the ordinary rate for the first two hours, and 40 per cent extra for all time thereafter. In the Netherlands overtime is paid for at the rate of 15 per cent extra for the first two hours and 25 per cent thereafter until 10 p. m.; for all time worked from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. 50 per cent extra is paid.

Hours, Wages, and Output in the Coal Industry

A MEMORANDUM on the coal industry of the world prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference [1] contains certain data on wages and production in the industry from which the following figures are taken.

Table 1 shows the average hours worked per day and per week for the principal coal-producing countries except the United States, for which comparable data are not available.

TABLE 1.—HOURS OF WORK AT COAL MINES IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1913 AND 1925

Country	Underground				Surface			
	Average hours per day		Hours per full week, 1925	Estimated working time at face per day, 1925	Average hours per day		Average hours per week	
	1913	1925			1913	1925	1913	1925
Germany:								
Ruhr	8½	[a] 8	48	6½	10⅔	[b] 10	64⅔	[b] 60
Upper Silesia	9½	[a] 8½	51	7	[c] 12	[b] 10	72	[b] 60
Belgium	9	7½	45	6–6½	8	[d] 8	48	[d] 48
France	8½	7½	45	6–6½	10	[d] 8	60	[d] 48
Great Britain	8½	7½	40¾–45	5¾	9	7¾	54	[d] 46½
Netherlands	8½	[a] 8	48	6½	[a] 8–9	8	51	48
Czechoslovakia	9	7¾–8	46½–48	6¼–6¾	9–10	8	57	48
Poland	9½	8	48	6½	10	8	60	48

[a] Including descent only.
[b] Not including breaks of 2 hours a day.
[c] Including breaks of 2 hours a day.
[d] Not including time for meals.
[e] Enginemen, 1911.

[1] League of Nations. Economic and Financial Section. C. E. I. No. 18: Coal. Geneva. 1927.

In Table 2 are given the force employed at coal mines and the output per man per year and per shift:

TABLE 2.—OUTPUT PER MAN AND PER SHIFT AT COAL MINES IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1909 TO 1924

Country	Period	Number of workers			Output per man per year (short tons)		Output per shift (hundredweight)	
		Underground	Surface	Total	Underground workers	Surface and underground workers	Underground workers	Surface and underground workers
Germany (Dortmund area) [1]	1909–1913			349,000	420.0	306.4	26.1	20.6
	1922	359,000	99,000	458,000	287.7	226.0	17.9	14.0
	1924	272,000	67,000	339,000	368.2	295.4	23.7	18.9
Belgium	1909–1913	104,000	40,000	144,000	245.8	178.6	16.6	11.9
	1923	110,000	50,000	160,000	224.9	152.1	15.3	10.3
	1924	119,000	53,009	172,000	216.1	149.9	14.7	10.0
United States:								
Anthracite	1909–1913			172,000		502.6	78.8	42.1
	1923	115,000	43,000	158,000	813.5	591.9	60.7	44.2
	1924	119,000	41,000	160,000	737.4	550.0	53.8	40.0
Bituminous	1909–1913			545,000		781.5	78.8	71.3
	1923	600,000	105,009	705,000	941.4	801.4	105.1	89.6
	1924	532,000	88,000	620,000	909.4	780.4	106.4	91.2
France (excluding Saar)	1909–1913	141,000	54,000	195,000	303.1	[2] 218.3	[2] 21.2	15.1
	1923	177,000	77,000	254,000	233.7	[2] 163.1	[2] 17.9	12.3
	1924	205,000	86,000	291,000	235.9	[2] 166.4	[2] 17.6	12.8
Poland (Upper Silesia)	1923	104,000	52,000	156,000	283.3	189.6	20.0	13.0
	1924	89,000	40,000	128,000	299.8	205.0	24.0	16.3
United Kingdom	1909–1913	846,000	202,000	1,048,000	357.1	[3] 287.7	[3] 28.9	[3] 22.8
	1923	966,000	237,000	1,203,000	320.8	256.8	25.2	20.0
	1924	966,000	248,000	1,214,000	309.7	246.9	24.9	19.7
Czechoslovakia	1913	46,000	16,000	62,000	340.6	253.5	24.6	17.8
	1923	52,000	17,000	69,000	259.0	197.3	23.5	17.1
	1924	54,000	16,000	70,000	310.8	239.2	23.9	17.9

[1] Yearly average. [2] Coal and lignite. [3] June, 1914.

The total wage bill at coal mines and the average wage per shift for all workers and for underground workers are given in Table 3:

TABLE 3.—TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES AND AVERAGE WAGE PER SHIFT IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1924

Country	Total amount paid in wages [1]	Wages per shift [1]	
		All workers	Underground workers
Great Britain	$667,420,000	$2.35	
France	[2] 94,267,600	[2] 1.20	[2] $1.33
Germany: [3]			
Ruhr	[4]	[4]	[4]
Upper Silesia	[5]	[5]	[5]
Belgium	[6] 73,776,000	[6] 1.37	[6] 1.49
Poland	[7] 36,284,000	[7] 1.08	[8] 1.15
Czechoslovakia	[9] 22,184,000	[9] 1.19	[9] 1.25
Canada	25,000,000	5.55	
United States	[10] 830,000,000		9.07

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of average exchange rate for year, as follows: Great Britain, $4.42; France, 5.24 cents; Belgium, 4.64 cents; Poland, 19.3 cents; Czechoslovakia, 2.95 cents; Canada, par.
[2] Including money bonuses of all kinds.
[3] Including all allowances and payments in kind as well as pay for holidays.
[4] Inconvertible for lack of exchange rate; total amount paid in wages, 733,000,000 marks, average wage per shift for all workers 6.27 marks, for underground workers, 6.43 marks.
[5] Total amount paid in wages, 57,000,000 marks, average wage per shift for all workers 4.77 marks, for underground workers, 5.05 marks.
[6] Including value of free coal to workers.
[7] Including insurance.
[8] Including insurance; rate applies to hewers and drawers only.
[9] Including allowances in money and in kind.
[10] 1919.

Average daily wages of mine employees in 1913 and 1924 are shown for the various countries in Table 4:

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES AT COAL MINES IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1913 AND 1924

Country	Average daily wages[1] of—							
	Hewers		All underground workers		Surface workers		All workers	
	1913	1924	1913	1924	1913	1924	1913	1924
Germany:[2]								
Ruhr	[3] $1.61	$1.68	[4] $1.14	$1.49	$1.09	$1.25	----	$1.42
Upper Silesia	[3] 1.22	1.53	[4] .89	1.13	.80	1.02	----	1.07
Belgium (southern district)[5]	[6] 1.26	[6] 1.55	[6] 1.11	[6] 1.54	[6] .70	[6] 1.04	[6] $1.00	[6] 1.38
France[7]	----	----	1.15	[8] 1.30	.78	[8] .96	1.04	[8] 1.20
Great Britain	----	----	----	----	----	----	[9] 1.60	[10] 2.08
Netherlands (South Limburg)	[11] 3.37	[12] 2.43	[11] 2.83	[12] 2.09	[11] 1.90	[12] 1.55	[11] 2.54	[12] 1.94
Poland (Upper Silesia)	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.45	[4] 1.09	[4] 1.07	.84	----	.96	[13] .99
Czechoslovakia	[13] 1.19	1.30	[13] 1.01	1.12	[13] .82	.92	[13] .95	1.07

[1] Conversions into United States currency made on basis of average exchange rate, as follows: Germany, 23.8 cents; Belgium, 19.3 and 4.64 cents; France, 19.3 and 5.24 cents; Great Britain, par and $4.42; Netherlands, 34.4 and 38.2 cents; Poland, 19.3 cents; Czechoslovakia, 2.42 and 2.95 cents.
[2] Including insurance and allowances.
[3] Hewers and loaders.
[4] Other underground workers.
[5] Excluding Limburg.
[6] After deducting fines, pension premiums, etc.
[7] Including allowances of all kinds.
[8] Last quarter.
[9] November, 1913.
[10] Including subvention; last quarter.
[11] 1920, last quarter.
[12] December.
[13] 1920.

Table 5 shows, for three years, per capita output and earnings per shift and per ton at British coal mines:

TABLE 5.—OUTPUT AND EARNINGS IN BRITISH COAL MINES, 1923 TO 1925

Period	Output per man shift	Earnings per man shift worked		Wages per ton	
		English money	United States currency[1]	English money	United States currency[1]
1923:	*Cwt.*	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
First quarter	18.25	9 7.72	$2.34	11 6.68	$2.81
Second quarter	17.90	9 9.70	2.38	11 11.46	2.91
Third quarter	17.42	10 7.20	2.58	13 3.26	3.23
Fourth quarter	17.76	10 3.33	2.50	12 7.85	3.08
1924:					
First quarter	17.79	10 2.82	2.49	12 7.30	3.08
Second quarter	17.48	10 11.12	2.66	13 8.00	3.33
Third quarter	17.33	10 10.22	2.64	13 8.19	3.33
Fourth quarter	17.74	10 7.04	2.58	13 .93	3.18
1925:					
First quarter	17.98	10 7.58	2.59	12 11.75	3.16
Second quarter	17.85	10 6.77	2.57	12 11.89	3.16
Third quarter	17.88	10 4.85	2.53	[2] 12 8.97	3.10

[1] Conversions made on par basis.
[2] Including subvention.

Average Yearly Earnings in the Iron and Steel Industry

ACCORDING to data collected by the League of Nations,[a] the number of workers employed in the iron and steel industry and the average wage bill per worker for the latest year for which figures could be obtained were as shown below:

NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED AND AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Country	Year	Blast furnaces			Steel works and rolling mills		
		Workers employed	Average yearly wage per worker		Workers employed	Average yearly wage per worker	
			Foreign money	United States currency[1]		Foreign money	United States currency[1]
Belgium	1925	5,930	(2)	----------	34,658	(2)	----------
France	1926	22,300	(2)	----------	87,000	(2)	----------
Germany	1924	24,371	Rm. 1,957	$465.77	124,117	Rm. 1,909	$454.34
Luxemburg	1925	6,222	Fr. 7,982	379.94	8,616	Fr. 8,127	386.85
Spain	1924	[3] 21,219	(2)	----------	(4)	(2)	----------
Sweden	1925	[3] 25,397	(2)	----------	(4)	(2)	----------
United Kingdom	1924	28,533	£162.3	717.37	117,052	£157.7	697.03
United States	[5] 1923	36,712	----------	1,605.00	388,201	----------	1,643.00

[1] Conversions made on basis of average exchange rate, as follows: Germany, 23.8 cents; Luxemburg, 4.76 cents; United Kingdom, $4.42.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Whole industry.
[4] Included with blast furnaces.
[5] Latest complete data; press release of U. S. Bureau of Census gives 370,726 employees in steel works and rolling mills in 1925 and an average yearly income per worker of $1,659; data for blast furnaces not available.

Controversy Over Basic Wage and Child Endowment in New South Wales[b]

AN ACCOUNT was given in the Labor Review for April, 1927 (p. 102), of the action of the Industrial Commissioner for New South Wales in declaring a basic wage of £4 4s.[c] a week for adult males, coupled with a recommendation that a State scheme of child endowment should be established as an adjunct to the living wage legislation. Organized labor protested against this action, pointing out that the basic wage thus fixed was identical with that set in August, 1925, that the cost of living had risen during the interval, and that it was not fair to the workers to set so low a basic wage with a promise of making it up by child endowment. The latter arrangement, they pointed out, would not help the single man, or the childless married man, who would have to meet the cost of living in 1927 with a basic wage adjusted to the prices of nearly two years ago. Nevertheless, they indorsed the idea of child endowment.

Early in February a bill was introduced in the lower house providing for payments to mothers at the rate of 5s. a week for each child under 14 years of age in cases in which the combined family income did not exceed £364 per annum. An endowment fund was to be

[a] League of Nations. Economic and financial section. C. E. I. No. 17: Memorandum on the iron and steel industry. Geneva, 1927. (Document prepared for use of International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May, 1927.)
[b] Data are from Australian Worker, issues of Mar. 2, Mar. 9, and Mar. 16, 1927.
[c] At par, pound=$4.8665, shilling=24.3 cents; exchange rate about par.

established, to which contributions should be paid by employers at a rate to be fixed by Parliament; no employer, however, should be liable to contribute unless he had paid in wages during the preceding year not less than £150. The State was also to contribute to the fund. The measure, with a number of amendments, passed the Assembly by a vote of 44 to 31, and went to the upper house. Here, on February 25, it was decided by a vote of 34 to 31 to postpone its consideration until an investigation could be made by a select committee into the financial aspects of the measure. As there was practically no chance that this committee would report before the adjournment of Parliament, it was considered that this action was tantamount to killing the bill.

As the bill had been proposed originally to supplement a basic wage which without it was regarded as inadequate to the needs of a family, the workers felt themselves defrauded by this action and took steps to secure a new basic wage declaration.

> In the New South Wales Parliament * * * the Minister for Labor and Industry asked for the suspension of the standing orders to allow the passing through all stages in one day of "a bill to provide that the industrial commissioner shall forthwith declare a living wage for adult male employees for purposes of the industrial arbitration act, 1912, and for purposes connected therewith."
>
> The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a first time. Almost immediately the minister moved the second reading and explained that the measure had been introduced because of the action of the Nationalists in the upper house in holding up the child endowment bill. The present measure would take the place of the child endowment bill.

The bill was rushed through and went to the upper house, where on its second reading an amendment was adopted empowering the commissioner to declare a basic wage for a male adult worker and also to establish separate rates for city and rural areas. "The manner in which the amendment was framed left it open to the industrial commissioner to declare a basic wage for a single man only." In this form the bill was passed and returned to the lower house for concurrence.

The amendment was exceedingly distasteful to the workers, who had hitherto maintained their contention that the basic wage should be determined by the needs of a normal family, which, in New South Wales, had been defined as consisting of a man, his wife, and two children under 14. Under the amended bill, it was pointed out, the commissioner might set a basic wage for a single man, for a married man without children, or for married men with any number of children he might think proper. The uniform basic wage, related to the needs of a normal family, might be lost entirely. Under the circumstances the lower house refused, by a vote of 42 to 35, to agree with the amended bill.

A conference was called, consisting of representatives of both houses, to see whether a compromise could be reached, but they were unable to come to an agreement upon the size of the group which should be cared for by the basic wage. The Nationalists proposed that it should be fixed with reference to the needs of a man, wife, and one child, other children in the family being cared for by an endowment scheme; the labor members insisted that it must be based on a family of four, with children in excess of two being cared for by the endowment scheme. Neither party was willing to yield, and there the matter rested.

Queensland Building Trades and the 40-Hour Week

THE Queensland Industrial Gazette for March 24, 1927, gives an account of proceedings taken against five building-trades unions for their attempt to establish the 40-hour week. In 1926 an award was made allowing the 44-hour week, but there has been a strong effort in various States of Australia to establish a shorter week, and the unions concerned had endeavored to accomplish this, taking the ground that the award had set a maximum but no minimum of hours. Several employers and employers' associations applied to the Board of Trade and Arbitration to cancel the registration of the unions concerned and to rescind the award permitting the 44-hour week on the following grounds, as summarized in the board's decision:

The ground of both applications is the refusal of the unions named to permit their members to work more than 40 hours per week. The award provides for a 44-hour week.

It appears all the unions that are parties to the award took a ballot among their members on the following question: "Are you in favor of the 40-hour working week?" The result of the voting was as follows:

	Yes	No
Carpenters and joiners	1,302	380
Builders' laborers	331	38
Plasterers	49	5
Bricklayers	102	10
Painters	359	56
Plumbers	186	25

The following unions instructed their members not to work more than 40 hours per week: The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the builders' laborers, bricklayers, and the painters. Clearly, they had no authority from their members to take this course, as the question of striking work was not put to a vote.

The plumbers and plasterers unions, taking a correct view of the position, allowed their members to work 44 hours, as before.

When the matter came up for a hearing, the board, acting as a court, pointed out that no vote had been taken on the question of a strike and proposed that a secret ballot should be taken on that issue. Since this could not be done satisfactorily without the cooperation of the unions, the court asked the union representatives present to accept the plan and help to carry it through. After an adjournment for consideration, the representatives informed the court that they had no authority to adopt this course. Thereupon the court gave the following decision:

We have come to the conclusion that we should immediately cancel the registration of the unions that have brought about this illegal strike, namely:

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Australasia Union of Employees, Queensland.

The Queensland Branch Australian Builders' Laborers' Federation Union of Employees.

The United Operative Bricklayers' Society of Queensland Union of Employees.

The Operative Painters and Decorators of Australasia (Queensland Branch) Union of Employees.

To this extent the application of the employers is granted. But we have decided not to rescind the award. No other course is open to us consistent with justice to the unions that are observing the award and to the very large number of members of the deregistered unions who, despite the illegal instructions to the contrary, have continued working.

This decision was rendered on February 3, and the registration of the four unions was canceled on the same day. A further decision,

given on February 14, suspended the award in so far as it related to bricklayers in the factories and shops district of Brisbane.

In a discussion of Australian trade-unions the Australian Yearbook for 1926 observes:

> The benefits obtained by registering trade-unions under the trade-union acts in force in the various States are not considered of much value. * * * In Queensland some of the largest labor unions withdrew from registration during 1911, mainly on account of the necessity for closer restriction of their objects as set forth in their rules, consequent on legal decisions affecting trade-unions.

The effect of the board's decision is therefore somewhat problematic.

Agricultural Wages in Canada, 1924 to 1926

WAGES of agricultural laborers in Canada, 1924 to 1926, inclusive, are given in the following table, compiled from the February, 1927, issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA, 1924 TO 1926

Province	Males, per month, summer season			Females, per month, summer season			Males, per year			Females, per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board
Canada:												
1924	$40	$22	$62	$23	$19	$42	$380	$256	$636	$244	$217	$461
1925	40	23	63	22	19	41	383	258	641	244	218	462
1926	41	23	64	23	19	42	384	255	639	242	213	455
Prince Edward Island:												
1924	28	15	43	16	12	28	261	180	441	178	145	323
1925	31	16	47	18	13	31	293	176	469	175	138	313
1926	31	16	47	17	13	30	294	190	484	180	145	325
Nova Scotia:												
1924	36	19	55	17	13	30	356	215	571	189	147	336
1925	36	20	56	18	15	33	347	221	568	199	161	360
1926	35	19	54	18	14	32	350	238	588	194	175	369
New Brunswick:												
1924	35	18	53	16	15	31	332	206	538	172	160	332
1925	37	17	54	18	13	31	370	191	561	210	151	361
1926	39	18	57	17	14	31	354	175	529	176	143	319
Quebec:												
1924	37	19	56	18	13	31	332	189	521	185	132	317
1925	37	19	56	19	13	32	340	196	536	190	141	331
1926	38	19	57	19	13	32	345	202	547	185	141	326
Ontario:												
1924	36	21	57	21	17	38	345	234	579	225	188	413
1925	34	20	54	22	17	39	326	222	548	227	182	409
1926	37	21	58	22	17	39	349	234	583	232	187	419
Manitoba:												
1924	37	22	59	21	19	40	341	251	592	222	208	430
1925	38	22	60	21	19	40	357	260	617	221	215	436
1926	38	22	60	22	18	40	367	247	614	233	205	438
Saskatchewan:												
1924	43	23	66	24	20	44	394	269	663	253	234	487
1925	42	24	66	22	21	43	396	268	664	257	234	491
1926	43	24	67	24	21	45	406	272	678	261	237	498
Alberta:												
1924	42	24	66	24	21	45	389	276	665	253	241	494
1925	44	24	68	27	22	49	421	280	701	277	244	521
1926	45	24	69	25	22	47	422	279	701	271	249	520
British Columbia:												
1924	49	26	75	28	22	50	500	305	805	332	252	584
1925	46	26	72	26	21	47	470	300	770	282	232	514
1926	49	27	76	27	23	50	452	315	767	278	254	532

English Regulation of Agricultural Wages [1]

IN REPORTING on the work done under the English agricultural wages act in the second year of its operation, the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries comments on the growing tendency to fix wages for a longer period than was done at first. There are 47 agricultural wage committees in England, each dealing with a specified area, and each liable to have its work reviewed by a central board should it fail or refuse to fix a wage, or should either side appeal from one after it has been set. At first these local committees were disposed to set wages for a short period, not longer than six months, but the frequent revision this necessitated has been found inconvenient and longer periods have been growing in favor.

There has been a tendency on the part of committees to fix rates for a period of 12 months, the number who have adopted this period being now 30 out of the total of 47, as compared with only 14 a year ago. Committees have no doubt been swayed by the desirability of enabling farmers to budget a full year ahead on their labor costs. There has also been an increase (from 8 to 12) in the number of areas where no terminal date has been inserted in the minimum rate orders, with the result that there are only five areas where rates are definitely fixed for less than one year.

Wages of Adult Male Workers

THE average minimum rate for adult male workers has been increased during the year from 31s. 5d.[2] per week to only 31s. 8d. In the summer of 1925 the lowest minimum rate was 29s. per week; by the summer of 1926, the lowest minimum was 30s. per week, set for 13 areas, and from this it rose to 36s., set for three areas. The hours vary with the season and the locality, generally running in summer from 50 to 54 and in winter from 48 to 54. Hertfordshire is an exception, the hours being 48 the year round, and the eastern and northern areas of Lancashire are exceptions in the other direction, having a 60-hour week both winter and summer. It is explained, however, that in this latter case the majority of the workers come under the head of "special classes," and as such have exceptional wages as well as exceptional hours, their minimum weekly rate being 42s.

Special classes of male workers, such as stockmen and shepherds, receive higher minima in consideration of the longer hours their work requires, and in some cases, in recognition of the special skill involved. In 12 areas, special rates have been fixed for the harvesting season.

Rates for Adult Women

THERE are only two cases in which women's rates have been fixed on a weekly basis: Hertfordshire, where the minimum rate for women aged 19 and over is 24s. for a week of 48 hours the year round, and Middlesex where for women aged 18 and over the the rate is 25s. for 50 hours in summer and 24s. for 48 hours in winter. In Durham a daily rate of 2s. 6d. has been fixed for women

[1] Great Britain. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Report of proceedings under agricultural wages (regulation) act for the year ending Sept. 30, 1926. London, 1927.
[2] At par shilling = 24.3 cents, penny = 2.03 cents; exchange rate approximately par.

of 18 years and over, and elsewhere women's wages are usually fixed on an hourly basis, varying from 4½d. to 6d. for adult female workers.

Exemptions

IF A worker is partially disabled by either physical or mental infirmity, the committee may issue a permit allowing his employment at a stated wage lower than the ordinary minimum. At the close of September, 1926, there were 10,454 such permits in force throughout the country. Of these, 1,591 were on account of mental deficiency, 1,759 on account of physical disabilities, 3,912 on account of old age, and 3,192 on account of infirmity due to other causes. Only 44 of these affected female workers.

Enforcement of Minimum Rates

IF AN employer fails to pay the full minimum rate, the employee affected has a right of complaint to an official of the department whose duty it is to investigate and take suitable action. This branch of the work has grown materially since the act came into force; for the quarter ending September 30, 1926, a total of 473 complaints was received, as against 209 for the quarter ending March 31, 1925. The amount of wages recovered for the workers has reached an impressive total, especially when it is considered that the minimum rates which are to be enforced average for the ordinary male worker 31s. 8d. or about $7.70 a week.

Of the 1,626 complaints received (since the act came into force), about 400 proved on examination either to be groundless or to be of such a nature as to enable them to be disposed of by correspondence. Of the 1,200 referred to inspectors for investigation, about 800 were dealt with and £6,150 in arrears of wages recovered on behalf of workers, and an additional £1,500 was outstanding. In the remaining 400 cases investigation was proceeding. In 350 cases out of the 800 investigated, the ministry was unable to take further action owing to lack of corroboration or other similar reason.

Earnings as Distinct from Minimum Wage

IT IS explained that the ministry has for some time past been trying to secure data showing the actual earnings of the average agricultural worker, but it has proved impossible, without an exhaustive investigation, to arrive at any close approximation. The average minimum wage of the ordinary male worker, as above stated, is 31s. 8d. per week.

This figure relates only to the normal week's work of the ordinary worker and does not cover the regular extra remuneration of workers employed in attendance on animals, nor does it include extra earnings on harvest and other seasonal work.

Apart from such extra earnings there seems reason to believe that in a certain number of cases, particularly in districts bordering on industrial centers, the normal weekly wage of the ordinary worker somewhat exceeds the bare minimum rate. On the other hand it appears that over large areas of the country the wages normally paid are simply the general weekly minimum wages fixed under the act, which tend in practice to become the "standard" for ordinary work.

Trend of Wages of Agricultural Labor in Sweden, 1913 to 1925

A RECENT report of the Swedish Department of Social Affairs [1] gives detailed data as to wages and hours of labor in agriculture in that country. The data are based upon returns from 2,166 rural communes.

Hours of labor.—Ordinary farm laborers had an average working-day of 9.8 hours in summer and 7.8 hours in winter. Those of employees charged with the duty of looking after the horses averaged from 30 minutes to an hour longer per day than those of ordinary farm laborers. The hours of cattlemen vary but little during the year, averaging 10.4 hours in summer and 10.2 in winter.

Wages.—Wages of farm laborers increased steadily from 1913 to 1920. Thereafter wages decreased abruptly for several years, rose slightly in 1924, but fell again in 1925. The table below shows the wages of permanent and temporary employees in 1913 and each year since 1920:

WAGES WITH AND WITHOUT BOARD, OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN SWEDEN, 1913 TO 1925

[Krone = $0.2680]

Year	Annual wages of permanent employees					
	Farm laborers				Horsemen	
	Males		Females		With board	Without board
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board		
	Kronor	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*
1913	326	683	197	485	329	720
1920	1,075	2,105	661	1,495	1,047	2,352
1921	784	1,551	541	1,174	807	1,649
1922	609	1,246	450	975	651	1,325
1923	566	1,155	423	913	615	1,275
1924	570	1,164	430	933	624	1,371
1925	566	1,139	426	909	627	1,318

Year	Daily wages of temporary employees							
	Males				Females			
	Without board		With board		Without board		With board	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
	Kronor	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*
1913	2.97	2.19	2.05	1.43	1.77	1.34	1.21	0.89
1920	9.37	7.20	6.41	4.71	5.62	4.30	3.72	2.79
1921	6.74	5.06	4.75	3.34	4.41	3.33	3.05	2.19
1922	5.04	3.89	3.48	2.51	3.46	2.66	2.39	1.77
1923	4.74	3.67	3.28	2.40	3.23	2.51	2.27	1.69
1924	4.79	3.72	3.34	2.48	3.27	2.54	2.28	1.71
1925	4.74	3.70	3.32	2.47	3.24	2.53	2.27	1.70

[1] Sweden. [Socialdepartementet.] Socialstyrelsen. Arbetartillgång, arbetstid och arbetslön inom sveriges jordbruk år 1925. Jämte specialundersökning rörande arbetstidens förändringar inom jordbruket åren 1911–1925. Stockholm, 1926.

STABILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Fund of a Manufacturing Company[1]

AN ACCOUNT of the operation of the unemployment fund established by the Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia, is given in the May issue of Factory. The establishment of this fund was the result of the depression of 1920, in which the company was obliged to lay off men without being able to make any provision for them which would help them meet the emergency.

In addition to the emergency fund set up by the company, a consistent effort is also made to secure steady operation through forecasting, better selling methods, and manufacturing for stock; fluctuations in the manufacturing department are met in large measure by the flexible working week and by the use to some extent of production employees on expense work, maintenance, and the like when it has been necessary to cut down production.

The product manufactured by the company is staple in character so that there is little danger of depreciation or obsolescence if manufacturing is carried ahead of orders. Experiments have been made in forecasting, based on study of the cyclical depressions in the industry as compared with general business cycles, but they have not yet reached a stage where absolute reliance can be placed on the predictions.

As a further effort toward stabilization, the firm follows a definite policy of putting increased energy into selling when sales come hardest, the increased selling cost being more than offset by the saving in the overhead account through continued production. Along with this policy new outlets for production are being constantly sought and extensive research is carried on. A flexible working week is an important part of the policy of stabilization, however. In order to avoid lay-offs and maintain the normal pay roll in times of depression it is necessary in busy periods to make the number of workers on the pay roll equal as nearly as possible the number required in normal periods. To do this the number of men needed to meet production requirements are determined, based on the standard working week and the output in an average month, and by shortening or lengthening the work periods production requirements can be met without either hiring or firing or the alternative practice of maintaining too large a force for ordinary periods in order to have it available for peak loads.

In all this work the assumption has been that the 1920 experience was the most violent depression in a lifetime and therefore its force measures the maximum depression which will have to be met. As the firm sells its product largely to industrial establishments, the slump in 1920 was felt very keenly. From this experience the management developed the plan of an unemployment fund which guarantees the employees against part of the losses of unemployment or decreased activity in the plant.

[1] Factory, May, 1927, pp. 876 et seq. "We stick by our workers—and they stick by us," by Charles S. Redding.

The length of time for which employees may receive compensation is graded according to length of service, employees of 3 months' service being entitled to 3 weeks' compensation in a year, 1 year's service to compensation for 5 weeks, increasing to 26 weeks' compensation for employees of 5 years' service or over. Employees with dependents receive 75 per cent of their wages for these periods and those with no dependents receive half pay. Study of the pay roll and employment records for 1920 showed that a comparatively small sum would take care of the compensation at these rates and for these periods, largely because the most highly skilled workers and those with the longest periods of service are naturally the last to be laid off in times of depression.

The fund was started, therefore, with a fund of $5,000, which represented approximately 2 per cent of the pay roll for the first 7 months of the year, and each week 2 per cent of the weekly pay roll was added until the fund reached the specified amount of twice the maximum weekly pay roll of the preceding 12 months. The unemployment benefits paid from the fund in the period it has been in operation have amounted to not more than $400, as on the few occasions when it has been necessary to cut down on production it has been possible to put the employees on other work in the plant.

If a period of extra volume of work is prolonged so that it seems there is a permanent increase in the business, it is the policy of the firm to increase the working force and get rid of the overtime before it becomes a habit.

The unemployment fund is maintained entirely by the firm, as it is considered that the provision of steady employment is a definite responsibility of the company which is in no way shared by the employees. They do not, however, plan to make it profitable for an employee to loaf and beneficiaries of the fund agree to make every effort to secure other employment.

The various stabilization policies followed by the firm are summed up as follows:

> Study and experiment to perfect business forecasting; apply extra sales energy when sales are most needed; study new outlets, to get broader distribution; maintain intensive research for product improvement; make financial provision for manufacturing standard products to stock; adjust hours to business volume, to prevent unnecessary hiring. If, in spite of all this, lay-offs become necessary, be prepared with an emergency fund to carry regular employees till business picks up.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in April, 1927

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 0.9 per cent in April, 1927, as compared with March, and pay-roll totals decreased 1.1 per cent. A falling off in manufacturing employment totals is customary in April, owing to the seasonal character of so many industries, but the decreases in this month in 1927 were not so large as in the same month of 1926.

The level of employment in April, 1927, was 2.4 per cent lower than in April, 1926, and pay-roll totals were 0.6 per cent lower. These differences, however, are both smaller than the differences shown in the preceding month over a 12-month period.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for April, 1927, is 90.6, as compared with 91.4 for March, 1927, and 92.8 for April, 1926; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for April, 1927, is 96.6, as compared with 97.7 for March, 1927, and 97.2 for April, 1926.

The April, 1927, report is based on returns from 10,537 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries. These establishments, in April, had 3,071,884 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $83,463,800.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in March and April, 1927

SIXTEEN of the 54 separate industries had more employees in April, 1927, than in March, and the same number of industries had larger pay-roll totals, although in five instances the industries were not identical. Industries connected with building operations naturally predominate in the increases at this season, and notable seasonal increases also were made by the ice-cream, sugar-refining, automobile-tire, and fertilizer industries. The automobile industry gained 0.8 per cent in employment and 2.8 per cent in employees' earnings. The most marked decreases were in the clothing industries and in confectionery, flour, woolen and worsted goods, leather, boots and shoes, chewing and smoking tobacco, pianos, agricultural implements, petroleum refining, and pottery. The iron and steel and the shipbuilding industries both fell off somewhat as to employment, while their pay-roll totals increased.

The stone, clay, and glass group of industries showed a considerably larger number of employees in April, and the chemical and the vehicle groups showed small increases, but the remaining nine groups showed reduced forces.

The Pacific and the Mountain geographic divisions both reported decided improvement in employment and pay-roll totals in April, as compared with March, and the East North Central and the South Atlantic divisions reported small increases in both items, while the New England, Middle Atlantic, and both South Central divisions all reported less favorable conditions in April.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1927

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		March, 1927	April, 1927		March, 1927	April, 1927	
Food and kindred products	**1,482**	**208,796**	**205,864**	(1)	**$5,314,961**	**$5,257,374**	(1)
Slaughtering and meat packing	184	83,707	81,897	−2.2	2,119,210	2,102,579	−0.8
Confectionery	262	30,613	29,288	−4.3	580,872	536,903	−7.6
Ice cream	197	9,034	9,516	+5.3	300,205	316,575	+5.5
Flour	337	15,538	14,971	−3.6	399,913	386,417	−3.4
Baking	487	59,464	59,394	−0.1	1,603,352	1,593,172	−0.6
Sugar refining, cane	15	10,440	10,798	+3.4	311,409	321,728	+3.3
Textiles and their products	**1,892**	**620,389**	**612,674**	(1)	**12,749,333**	**12,160,104**	(1)
Cotton goods	469	238,221	237,863	−0.2	3,997,439	3,942,073	−1.4
Hosiery and knit goods	245	84,450	84,541	+0.1	1,701,118	1,675,788	−1.5
Silk goods	199	57,549	57,470	−0.1	1,260,972	1,198,796	−4.9
Woolen and worsted goods	192	63,099	61,183	−3.0	1,397,123	1,341,134	−4.0
Carpets and rugs	30	24,879	24,729	−0.6	680,718	652,972	−4.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	98	31,956	31,972	+0.1	809,298	799,393	−1.2
Clothing, men's	285	63,727	59,569	−6.5	1,612,686	1,333,000	−17.3
Shirts and collars	87	19,447	19,136	−1.6	324,393	316,715	−2.4
Clothing, women's	210	24,579	23,876	−2.9	672,082	608,305	−9.5
Millinery and lace goods	77	12,482	12,335	−1.2	293,504	291,928	−0.5
Iron and steel and their products	**1,828**	**690,989**	**685,232**	(1)	**21,049,801**	**20,765,035**	(1)
Iron and steel	207	277,212	276,333	−0.3	8,732,626	8,814,297	+0.9
Cast-iron pipe	47	14,329	14,389	+0.4	351,613	357,332	+1.6
Structural ironwork	153	22,572	22,721	+0.7	656,355	639,754	−2.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	996	256,460	252,494	−1.5	7,831,040	7,564,450	−3.4
Hardware	67	34,036	33,737	−0.9	881,372	860,207	−2.4
Machine tools	156	31,075	30,498	−1.9	958,783	922,048	−3.8
Steamfittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	116	40,351	40,412	+0.2	1,213,342	1,189,954	−1.9
Stoves	86	14,954	14,648	−2.0	424,670	416,993	−1.8
Lumber and its products	**1,108**	**211,800**	**211,120**	(1)	**4,689,275**	**4,633,218**	(1)
Lumber, sawmills	453	119,521	120,117	+0.5	2,398,107	2,372,257	−1.1
Lumber, millwork	250	30,305	30,619	+1.0	741,330	758,937	+2.4
Furniture	405	61,974	60,384	−2.6	1,549,838	1,502,024	−3.1
Leather and its products	**371**	**127,247**	**126,938**	(1)	**2,962,675**	**2,767,882**	(1)
Leather	136	29,354	28,032	−4.5	738,109	703,054	−4.7
Boots and shoes	235	97,893	92,906	−5.1	2,224,566	2,064,828	−7.2
Paper and printing	**925**	**176,683**	**174,836**	(1)	**5,756,712**	**5,699,335**	(1)
Paper and pulp	214	56,271	56,191	−0.1	1,515,256	1,488,556	−1.8
Paper boxes	189	20,432	20,302	−0.6	461,013	456,725	−0.9
Printing, book and job	311	49,654	48,516	−2.3	1,777,275	1,723,026	−3.1
Printing, newspapers	211	49,726	49,827	+0.2	2,003,168	2,031,028	+1.4
Chemicals and allied products	**292**	**98,499**	**97,660**	(1)	**2,922,215**	**2,877,136**	(1)
Chemicals	127	32,641	32,581	−0.2	918,762	904,272	−1.6
Fertilizers	103	11,275	11,923	+5.7	203,419	223,556	+9.9
Petroleum refining	62	54,583	53,156	−2.6	1,800,034	1,749,308	−2.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	**868**	**111,199**	**114,562**	(1)	**3,063,916**	**3,067,668**	(1)
Cement	97	24,770	25,753	+4.0	717,407	772,536	+7.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	390	31,291	34,159	+9.2	811,965	871,352	+7.3
Pottery	61	13,959	13,549	−2.9	380,969	367,930	−3.4
Glass	120	41,179	41,101	−0.2	1,052,575	1,055,850	+0.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**214**	**53,171**	**52,735**	(1)	**1,479,026**	**1,385,016**	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware	71	21,514	21,164	−1.6	560,277	532,614	−4.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products	143	31,657	31,571	−0.3	918,749	852,402	−7.2
Tobacco products	**189**	**42,546**	**41,444**	(1)	**723,850**	**694,559**	(1)
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	28	8,572	7,937	−7.4	127,419	116,332	−8.7
Cigars and cigarettes	161	33,974	33,507	−1.4	596,431	578,227	−3.1

[1] The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change, wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1927—Con.

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		March, 1927	April, 1927		March, 1927	April, 1927	
Vehicles for land transportation	**1,163**	**492,895**	**496,153**	(1)	**$15,074,306**	**$16,423,612**	(1)
Automobiles	197	325,491	328,135	+0.8	11,007,653	11,312,518	+2.8
Carriages and wagons	65	1,939	1,906	−1.7	43,145	43,692	+1.3
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	398	26,786	26,768	−0.1	831,428	826,774	−0.6
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	503	138,679	139,344	+0.5	4,192,080	4,240,628	+1.2
Miscellaneous industries	**405**	**258,259**	**258,666**	(1)	**7,636,041**	**7,732,861**	(1)
Agricultural implements	90	26,757	25,984	−2.9	760,871	748,343	−1.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	164	119,330	118,982	−0.3	3,530,363	3,524,658	−0.2
Pianos and organs	42	7,841	7,580	−3.3	226,770	214,780	−5.3
Rubber boots and shoes	10	17,795	17,552	−1.4	437,726	438,114	+0.1
Automobile tires	59	52,797	55,689	+5.5	1,691,053	1,801,145	+6.5
Shipbuilding, steel	40	33,739	32,879	−2.5	989,258	1,005,821	+1.7
All industries	**10,537**	**3,091,873**	**3,071,884**	(1)	**84,321,111**	**83,463,800**	(1)

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,378	431,883	426,234	−1.3	$10,717,645	$10,306,554	−3.8
Middle Atlantic	2,567	882,907	867,374	−1.8	25,555,971	24,913,979	−2.5
East North Central	2,761	999,918	1,000,635	+0.1	30,607,895	30,856,140	+0.5
West North Central	978	153,003	152,880	−0.1	3,888,121	3,922,486	+0.9
South Atlantic	1,091	287,479	288,144	+0.2	5,457,244	5,473,836	+0.3
East South Central	463	106,860	106,141	−0.7	2,132,278	2,098,058	−1.6
West South Central	460	89,452	88,349	−1.2	1,928,150	1,894,493	−1.7
Mountain	177	26,029	26,382	+1.4	737,038	742,608	+0.8
Pacific	662	114,342	115,745	+1.2	3,206,769	3,255,646	+1.5
All divisions	**10,537**	**3,091,873**	**3,071,884**	(1)	**84,321,111**	**83,463,800**	(1)

[1] The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change, wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF CHANGE, MARCH TO APRIL, 1927—12 GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES

[Computed from the index numbers of each group, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries of the group, by the number of employees, or wages paid, in the industries]

Group	Per cent of change, March to April, 1927		Group	Per cent of change, March to April, 1927	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	−1.4	−1.1	Metal products, other than iron and steel	−0.7	−6.7
Textiles and their products	−1.6	−5.4	Tobacco products	−2.3	−3.8
Iron and steel and their products	−1.0	−1.4	Vehicles for land transportation	+0.6	+2.0
Lumber and its products	−0.1	−1.2	Miscellaneous industries	−0.7	+1.7
Leather and its products	−4.9	−6.4			
Paper and printing	−0.8	−1.1	All industries	−0.9	−1.1
Chemicals and allied products	+0.2	−0.5			
Stone, clay, and glass products	+3.2	+2.9			

Comparison of Employment and Pay Roll Totals in April, 1927, and April, 1926

THE volume of employment in manufacturing industries was 2.4 per cent less in April, 1927, than in April, 1926, and employees' earnings were 0.6 per cent smaller.

Of the 12 groups of industries, 5 reported an improved condition in April, 1927, as compared with the same month of 1926, both as to number and to earnings of employees, and 2 other groups reported larger earnings for employees, although in one instance there was no change in number of employees and in the other there was a decrease in employment. These 7 groups were food, textile, paper, chemical, the group of miscellaneous industries, leather, and stone, clay, and glass.

Sixteen separate industries were employing more people and their pay rolls were higher in April, 1927, than in April, 1926. These industries were slaughtering, baking, cotton, silk, and woolen goods, textile finishing, women's clothing, boots and shoes, the two printing industries, chemicals, fertilizers, petroleum refining, brick, automobile tires, and shipbuilding. On the other hand, each of the industries included in the iron and steel, other metal, lumber, tobacco, and vehicle groups, as well as the carpet, shirt, millinery, agricultural implement, and piano industries, were in a noticeably less favorable condition in April, 1927, than in April, 1926.

The fertilizer industry, which invariably reaches its peak in March or April, this year has failed by 7 per cent to reach the high points of employment of 1926 and 1925, the index for both those years having stood at 153.

The South Atlantic geographic division gained approximately 3 per cent both in employment and pay-roll totals over this 12-month period, while each of the remaining 8 divisions fell off considerably in employment and 5 of them in pay-roll totals as well, the East South Central States having lost 7.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively, in the two items.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS, APRIL, 1927, WITH APRIL, 1926

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries and for the total of all industries are weighted in the same manner as are the per cents of change in Table 2]

Industry	Per cent of change, April, 1927, with April, 1926		Industry	Per cent of change, April, 1927, with April, 1926	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	+0.5	+1.6	**Textiles and their products—Continued.**		
Slaughtering and meat packing	+1.7	+2.4	Carpets and rugs	−6.5	−2.6
Confectionery	−3.1	−3.3	Dyeing and finishing textiles	+0.4	+3.1
Ice cream	−3.4	−3.5	Clothing, men's	−3.3	−7.0
Flour	+0.2	(1)	Shirts and collars	−8.0	−11.0
Baking	+2.2	+4.3	Clothing, women's	+7.2	+10.1
Sugar refining, cane	−6.3	−7.1	Millinery and lace goods	−8.8	−10.4
Textiles and their products	+0.5	+1.9			
Cotton goods	+1.9	+3.5	**Iron and steel and their products**	−4.3	−3.4
Hosiery and knit goods	−1.9	+3.3	Iron and steel	−4.9	−1.3
Silk goods	+0.6	+0.8	Cast-iron pipe	−6.4	−6.2
Woolen and worsted goods	+3.0	+4.6			

[1] No change.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS, APRIL, 1927, WITH APRIL, 1926—Continued

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries and for the total of all industries are weighted in the same manner as are the per cents of change in Table 2]

Industry	Per cent of change, April, 1927, with April, 1926	
	Number on pay-roll	Amount of pay-roll
Iron and steel and their products—Continued.		
Structural ironwork	−2.2	−5.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	−3.1	−4.0
Hardware	−8.0	−6.3
Machine tools	−4.4	−6.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−8.4	−7.9
Stoves	−8.4	−10.0
Lumber and its products	−9.7	−7.8
Lumber, sawmills	−10.8	−9.7
Lumber, millwork	−11.0	−9.7
Furniture	−5.5	−0.9
Leather and its products	(1)	+2.4
Leather	−2.5	−4.2
Boots and shoes	+0.9	+5.5
Paper and printing	+1.1	+1.8
Paper and pulp	−2.0	−2.8
Paper boxes	−3.2	−1.7
Printing, book and job	+1.7	+2.7
Printing, newspapers	+4.8	+5.5
Chemicals and allied products	+1.7	+4.5
Chemicals	+1.0	+4.7
Fertilizers	+3.5	+5.1
Petroleum refining	+1.4	+3.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	−1.4	+0.8
Cement	(1)	+4.1
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued.		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+1.3	+5.0
Pottery	−3.6	−1.5
Glass	−3.6	−3.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel	−7.0	−11.9
Stamped and enamel ware	−13.0	−13.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products	−4.3	−11.2
Tobacco products	−3.3	−5.8
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	−6.3	−9.8
Cigars and cigarettes	−2.9	−5.3
Vehicles for land transportation	−8.9	−6.1
Automobiles	−6.6	−4.7
Carriages and wagons	−22.2	−15.3
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−0.9	−1.1
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	−11.0	−7.9
Miscellaneous industries	+5.4	+10.1
Agricultural implements	−10.8	−10.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	−3.6	−1.7
Pianos and organs	−11.1	−17.0
Rubber boots and shoes	−5.2	−3.2
Automobile tires	+0.2	+4.7
Shipbuilding, steel	+18.7	+22.8
All industries	−2.4	−0.6

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION		
New England	−4.1	−4.7
Middle Atlantic	−4.8	−3.6
East North Central	−3.0	−0.7
West North Central	−2.4	−2.5
South Atlantic	+2.7	+3.2
East South Central	−7.7	−6.9
West South Central	−3.1	+0.6
Mountain	−1.9	+1.5
Pacific	−2.2	+0.7
All divisions	−2.4	−0.6

[1] No change.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in the 54 industries combined, in April, 1927, were 0.3 per cent less than in March, 1927, and 1.8 per cent greater than in April, 1926.

In April, 1927, 20 industries showed a gain in per capita earnings as compared with March, 1927, while 34 industries showed a gain as compared with April, 1926.

The changes shown in the comparison from month to month are, to a large extent, only reflecting seasonal changes in employment. The slowing down of an industry usually is followed first by the

dropping of the less-skilled workers, thus automatically increasing the average earnings per employee of those retained. The changes shown in the comparison over a 12-month period, on the other hand, more nearly reflect actual changes in the status of an industry. In the present comparison, however, carriages and wagons show the greatest increase in per capita earnings over the 12-month period, while the industry itself has declined to a greater extent than any other in the period considered. This illustration only goes to show that no conclusions can be drawn from per capita earnings without closely studying the industries concerned for unusual conditions.

TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, APRIL, 1927, WITH MARCH, 1927, AND APRIL, 1926

Industry	Per cent of change April, 1927, compared with		Industry	Per cent of change April, 1927, compared with	
	March, 1927	April, 1926		March, 1927	April, 1926
Shipbuilding, steel	+4.3	+3.4	Printing, book and job	−0.8	+1.2
Fertilizers	+3.9	+1.2	Shirts and collars	−0.8	−3.6
Cement	+3.6	+4.0	Woolen and worsted goods	−1.0	+1.8
Carriages and wagons	+3.0	+8.8	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	−1.3	−3.7
Automobiles	+2.0	+1.8	Cotton goods	−1.3	+1.7
Rubber boots and shoes	+1.5	+2.1	Dyeing and finishing textiles	−1.3	+2.4
Slaughtering and meat packing	+1.4	+0.9	Chemicals	−1.4	+3.6
Agricultural implements	+1.3	−0.1	Hardware	−1.5	+1.9
Iron and steel	+1.3	+3.6	Lumber, sawmills	−1.5	+1.4
Lumber, millwork	+1.3	+1.4	Hosiery and knit goods	−1.6	+5.3
Cast-iron pipe	+1.2	+0.2	Paper and pulp	−1.6	−0.9
Printing, newspapers	+1.2	+0.9	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	−1.7	+3.9
Automobile tires	+1.0	+4.6	Cigars and cigarettes	−1.7	−2.6
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	+0.7	+3.3	Foundry and machine-shop products	−1.9	−1.0
Millinery and lace goods	+0.7	−2.0	Machine tools	−2.0	−1.9
Glass	+0.5	+0.4	Pianos and organs	−2.0	−6.6
Flour	+0.3	−0.1	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−2.1	+0.4
Stoves	+0.2	−1.6	Boots and shoes	−2.2	+4.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+0.1	+2.2	Structural ironwork	−3.2	−3.7
Ice cream	+0.1	−0.3	Stamped and enameled ware	−3.3	−0.7
Sugar refining, cane	−0.1	−0.5	Confectionery	−3.4	−0.4
Petroleum refining	−0.2	+2.3	Carpets and rugs	−3.5	+3.0
Leather	−0.3	−1.9	Silk goods	−4.8	+0.5
Paper boxes	−0.3	+1.5	Clothing, women's	−6.8	+2.8
Baking	−0.5	+2.1	Brass, bronze, and copper products	−7.0	−7.3
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−0.5	−0.2	Clothing, men's	−11.6	−3.9
Pottery	−0.5	+2.1			
Furniture	−0.6	+2.5			

Wage Changes

FIFTY-ONE establishments in 20 industries reported increases in wage rates during the month ending April 15, 1927. These increases averaged 3.7 per cent and affected nearly 9,000 employees or 39 per cent of the total number in the establishments concerned.

Twenty-two establishments in 13 industries reported decreases in wage rates during the same period. The decreases averaged 8.4 per cent and affected nearly 3,400 employees or 57 per cent of the total number in the establishments concerned.

TABLE 5.—WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1927

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
Increases							
Slaughtering and meat packing	184	1	6	6.0	107	7	(1)
Confectionery	262	2	6 -10	7.4	51	12	(1)
Ice cream	197	2	5 -15	8.6	11	13	(1)
Cotton goods	469	1	12	12.0	50	11	(1)
Silk goods	199	1	7	7.0	34	6	(1)
Structural ironwork	153	1	8	8.0	50	21	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	996	10	4 -14.6	8.3	164	7	(1)
Machine tools	156	1	4.8	4.8	6	30	(1)
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	116	1	10	10.0	45	32	(1)
Furniture	405	3	5.9- 8.7	7.0	39	7	(1)
Leather	136	1	8	8.0	30	5	(1)
Paper boxes	189	1	1.5	1.5	19	6	(1)
Printing, book and job	311	4	2 - 9.1	3.3	63	18	(1)
Printing, newspapers	211	1	15	15.0	50	48	(1)
Chemicals	127	2	8 -10	9.3	124	6	(1)
Cement	97	1	7	7.0	9	8	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	390	4	2 -12.5	10.8	139	44	(1)
Automobiles	197	2	7 -10	7.0	313	15	(1)
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	503	7	3 - 3.1	3.1	2,925	95	2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	164	5	2.8- 5	2.8	4,638	63	4
Decreases							
Slaughtering and meat packing	184	1	20	20.0	12	24	(1)
Baking	487	1	10	10.0	30	52	(1)
Woolen and worsted goods	192	2	5 -24	12.1	112	48	(1)
Millinery and lace goods	77	1	10	10.0	35	85	(1)
Iron and steel	207	3	2.5- 5	3.9	815	49	(1)
Machine tools	156	1	5	5.0	134	100	(1)
Lumber, sawmills	453	3	5 -10	9.7	701	94	1
Lumber, millwork	250	3	10	10.0	90	100	(1)
Boots and shoes	235	3	10	10.0	588	33	1
Fertilizers	103	1	14	14.0	30	71	(1)
Cigars and cigarettes	161	1	10	10.0	194	75	1
Automobiles	197	1	10	10.0	600	82	(1)
Carriages and wagons	65	1	10	10.0	20	28	1

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for April, 1927, and for March, 1927, and April, 1926, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals in each of the 54 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in Table 6.

The general index of employment for April, 1927, is 90.6, this number being 0.9 per cent lower than the index for March, 1927, and 2.4 per cent lower than the index for April, 1926. The general index of pay-roll totals for April, 1927, is 96.6, this number being 1.1 per

cent lower than the index for March, 1927, and 0.6 per cent lower than the index for April, 1926.

In computing the general index and the group indexes the index numbers for separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

Following Table 7 is a series of graphs, made from index numbers, showing clearly the course of employment for each month of 1926 as compared with the corresponding month of 1927 as far as April. The first chart represents the 54 separate industries combined and shows the course of pay-roll totals as well as the course of employment, and following this presentation are charts showing the trend of employment in each separate industry.

For all of the basic data for these 55 charts the monthly average index for the year 1923 equals 100.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—APRIL, 1926, AND MARCH AND APRIL, 1927

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	April, 1926	March, 1927	April, 1927	April, 1926	March, 1927	April, 1927
General index	**92.8**	**91.4**	**90.6**	**97.2**	**97.7**	**96.6**
Food and kindred products	**85.6**	**87.2**	**86.0**	**88.6**	**91.0**	**90.0**
Slaughtering and meat packing	76.2	79.2	77.5	78.1	80.6	80.0
Confectionery	78.3	79.3	75.9	85.0	89.0	82.2
Ice cream	91.0	83.4	87.9	98.6	90.1	95.1
Flour	82.2	85.5	82.4	83.5	86.4	83.5
Baking	98.8	101.1	101.0	102.1	107.1	106.5
Sugar refining, cane	99.2	89.9	93.0	101.7	91.5	94.5
Textiles and their products	**87.9**	**89.7**	**88.3**	**87.2**	**94.0**	**88.9**
Cotton goods	86.0	87.8	87.6	86.1	90.4	89.1
Hosiery and knit goods	100.2	98.2	98.3	111.1	116.5	114.8
Silk goods	100.6	101.3	101.2	105.2	111.5	106.0
Woolen and worsted goods	77.4	82.1	79.7	74.0	80.7	77.4
Carpets and rugs	97.0	91.3	90.7	91.6	93.0	89.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	99.7	100.0	100.1	102.6	107.1	105.8
Clothing, men's	82.3	85.1	79.6	72.5	81.4	67.4
Shirts and collars	85.9	80.3	79.0	91.7	83.6	81.6
Clothing, women's	84.5	93.3	90.6	84.4	102.7	92.9
Millinery and lace goods	80.6	74.4	73.5	87.6	78.9	78.5
Iron and steel and their products	**93.4**	**90.3**	**89.4**	**99.8**	**97.8**	**96.4**
Iron and steel	100.2	95.6	95.3	106.3	104.0	104.9
Cast-iron pipe	106.6	99.4	99.8	110.3	101.9	103.5
Structural ironwork	96.3	93.5	94.2	104.0	100.4	97.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	87.7	86.3	85.0	92.4	91.8	88.7
Hardware	91.4	84.9	84.1	100.3	96.3	94.0
Machine tools	103.4	100.7	98.8	115.2	112.1	107.8
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	99.3	90.9	91.0	104.5	98.1	96.2
Stoves	87.8	82.1	80.4	92.3	84.6	83.1
Lumber and its products	**91.7**	**83.9**	**83.8**	**97.1**	**90.6**	**89.5**
Lumber, sawmills	87.8	77.9	78.3	93.2	85.2	84.2
Lumber, millwork	100.0	88.2	89.0	105.2	92.7	95.0
Furniture	99.9	96.9	94.4	106.3	107.8	104.4
Leather and its products	**87.1**	**91.6**	**87.1**	**83.2**	**90.0**	**84.3**
Leather	91.1	92.9	88.8	93.8	94.3	89.9
Boots and shoes	85.8	91.2	86.6	77.6	88.3	81.9
Paper and printing	**102.5**	**104.4**	**103.6**	**111.0**	**114.3**	**113.0**
Paper and pulp	96.1	94.3	94.2	103.1	102.0	100.2
Paper boxes	98.4	95.9	95.3	106.8	106.0	105.0
Printing, book and job	102.4	106.5	104.1	112.8	119.6	115.9
Printing, newspapers	110.7	115.8	116.0	118.1	122.9	124.6
Chemicals and allied products	**103.4**	**105.0**	**105.2**	**104.8**	**110.0**	**108.5**
Chemicals	95.7	96.9	96.7	103.9	110.6	108.8
Fertilizers	137.5	134.6	142.3	137.9	131.8	144.9
Petroleum	98.9	103.0	100.3	96.6	103.3	100.4

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—APRIL, 1926, AND MARCH AND APRIL, 1927—Continued

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	April, 1926	March, 1927	April, 1927	April, 1926	March, 1927	April, 1927
Stone, clay, and glass products	**99.2**	**94.8**	**97.8**	**105.0**	**102.8**	**105.8**
Cement	88.2	84.8	88.2	91.1	88.0	94.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	98.4	91.3	99.7	99.2	97.1	104.2
Pottery	109.6	108.8	105.7	122.1	124.5	120.3
Glass	100.0	96.6	96.4	109.6	106.0	106.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**101.0**	**94.6**	**93.9**	**103.6**	**97.9**	**91.3**
Stamped and enameled ware	101.4	89.6	88.2	100.6	91.2	86.7
Brass, bronze, and copper products	100.8	96.8	96.5	104.7	100.3	93.0
Tobacco products	**84.4**	**83.5**	**81.6**	**83.9**	**82.1**	**79.9**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	96.7	97.8	90.6	101.2	100.0	91.3
Cigars and cigarettes	82.8	81.6	80.4	81.9	80.0	77.6
Vehicles for land transportation	**95.3**	**86.3**	**86.8**	**99.4**	**91.3**	**93.1**
Automobiles	114.5	106.1	106.9	121.5	112.6	115.8
Carriages and wagons	94.2	74.5	73.3	95.4	79.7	80.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	90.3	89.5	89.5	92.9	92.5	91.9
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	83.4	73.9	74.2	85.7	77.9	78.9
Miscellaneous industries	**96.6**	**102.5**	**101.8**	**102.9**	**111.4**	**113.3**
Agricultural implements	105.1	96.6	93.8	120.8	109.5	107.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	97.0	93.8	93.5	101.9	100.4	100.2
Pianos and organs	95.1	87.4	84.5	105.3	92.3	87.4
Rubber boots and shoes	91.1	87.6	86.4	100.7	97.5	97.5
Automobile tires	111.6	105.9	111.8	116.1	114.1	121.5
Shipbuilding, steel	90.5	110.1	107.4	97.3	117.5	119.5

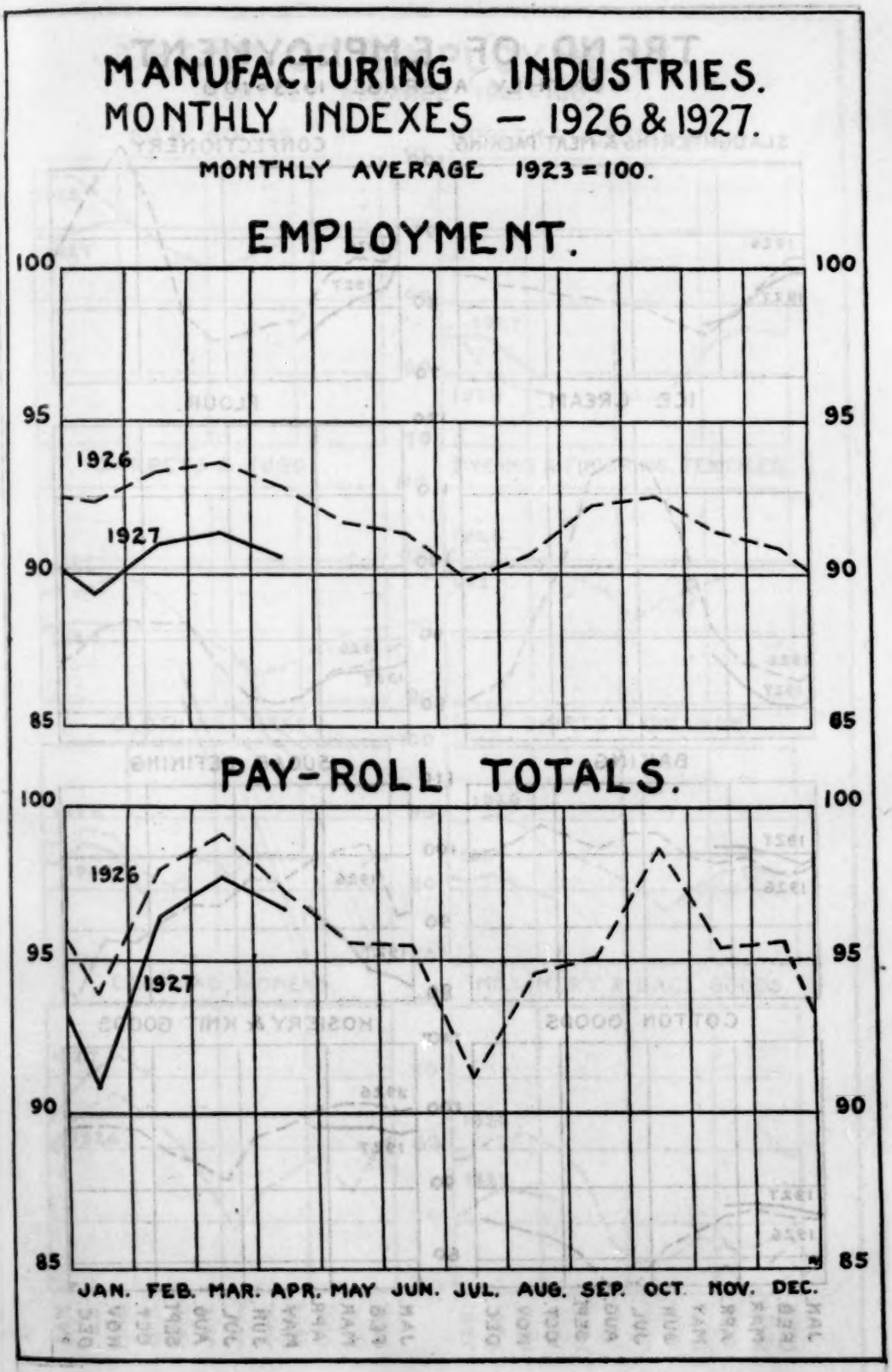
Table 7, following, shows the general index of employment in manufacturing industries and the general index of pay-roll totals from January, 1923, to April, 1927.

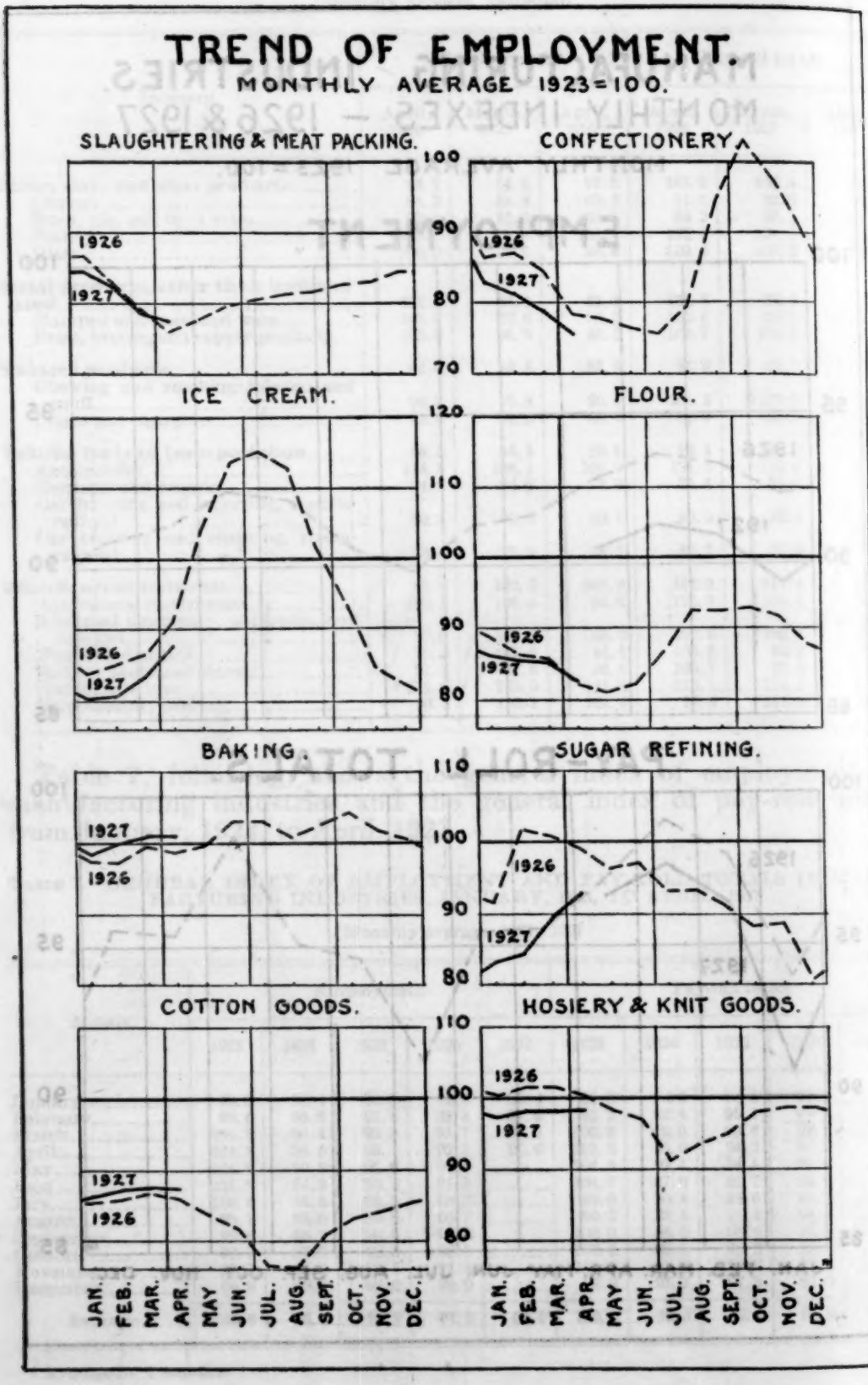
TABLE 7.—GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO APRIL, 1927

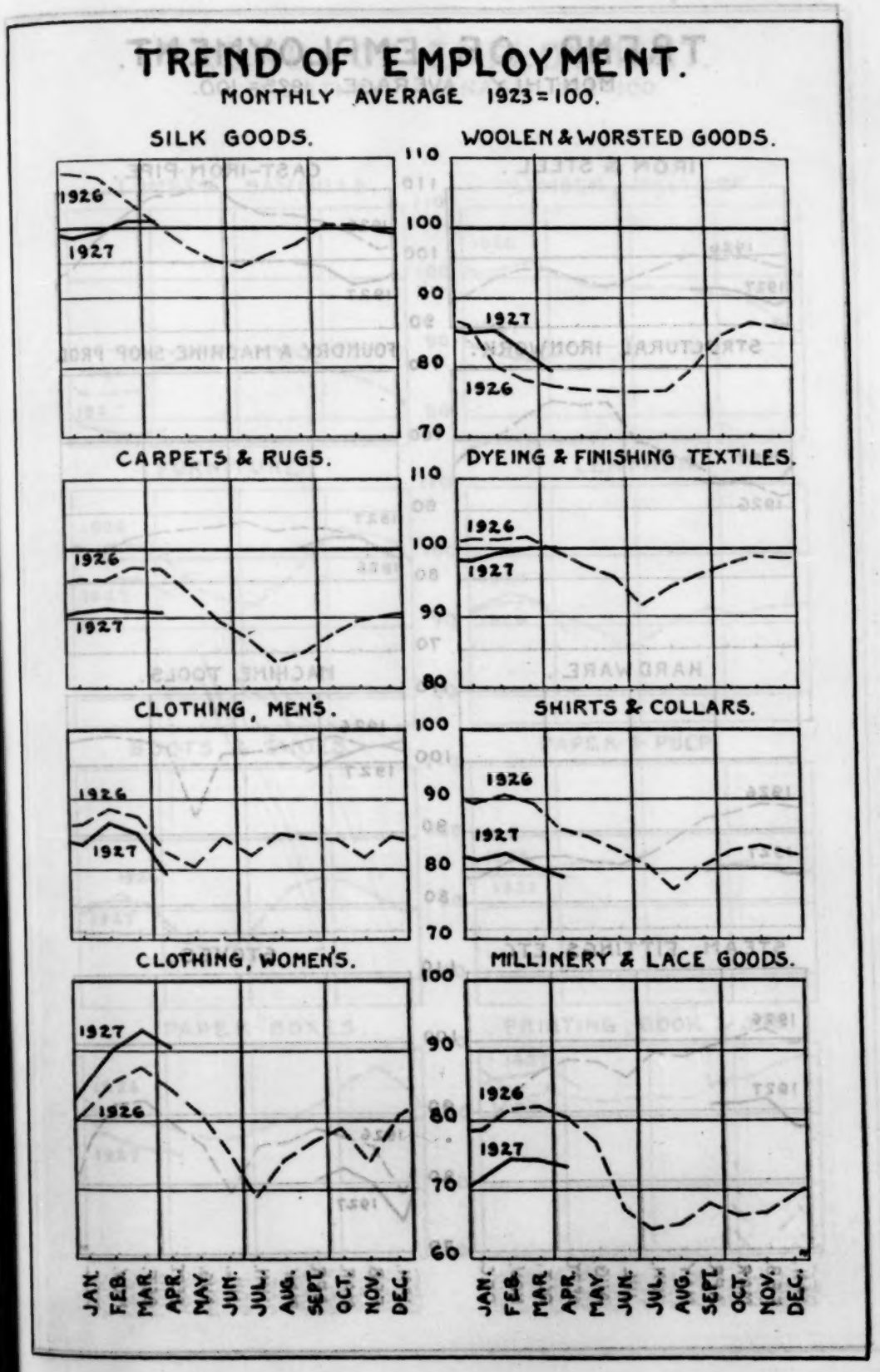
[Monthly average, 1923=100]

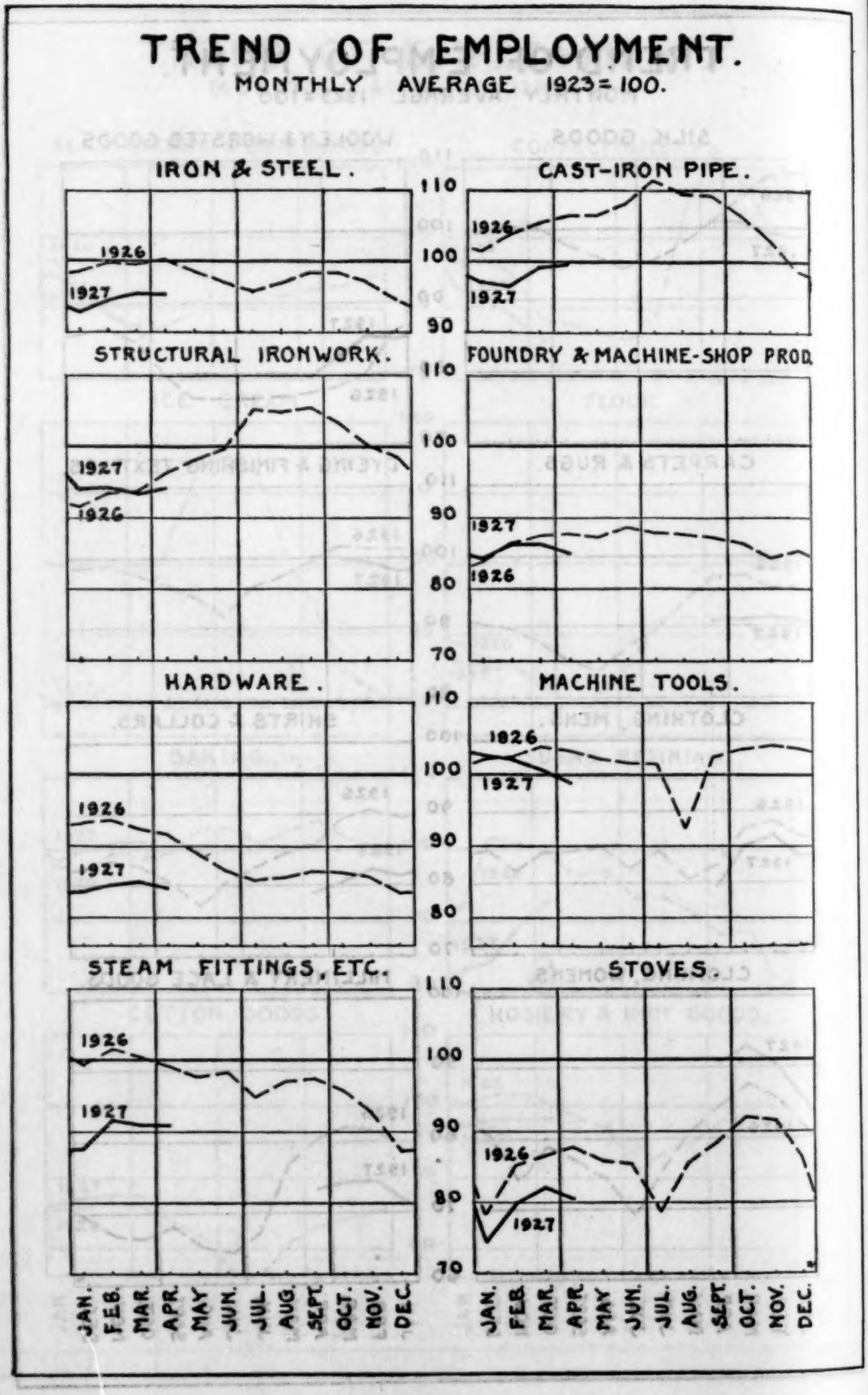
Month	Employment					Pay-roll totals				
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	98.0	95.4	90.0	92.3	89.4	91.8	94.5	90.0	93.9	90.9
February	99.6	96.6	91.6	93.3	91.0	95.2	99.4	95.1	97.9	96.4
March	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7	91.4	100.3	99.0	96.6	99.1	97.7
April	101.8	94.5	92.1	92.8	90.6	101.3	96.9	94.2	97.2	96.6
May	101.8	90.8	90.9	91.7	.....	104.8	92.4	94.4	95.6	.....
June	101.9	87.9	90.1	91.3	.....	104.7	87.0	91.7	95.5	.....
July	100.4	84.8	89.3	89.8	.....	99.9	80.8	89.6	91.2	.....
August	99.7	85.0	89.9	90.7	.....	99.3	83.5	91.4	94.6	.....
September	99.8	86.7	90.9	92.2	.....	100.0	86.0	90.4	95.1	.....
October	99.3	87.9	92.3	92.5	.....	102.3	88.5	96.2	98.6	.....
November	98.7	87.8	92.5	91.4	.....	101.0	87.6	96.2	95.4	.....
December	96.9	89.4	92.6	90.9	.....	98.9	91.7	97.3	95.6	.....
Average	**100.0**	**90.3**	**91.3**	**91.9**	[1] **90.6**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**93.6**	**95.8**	[1] **95.4**

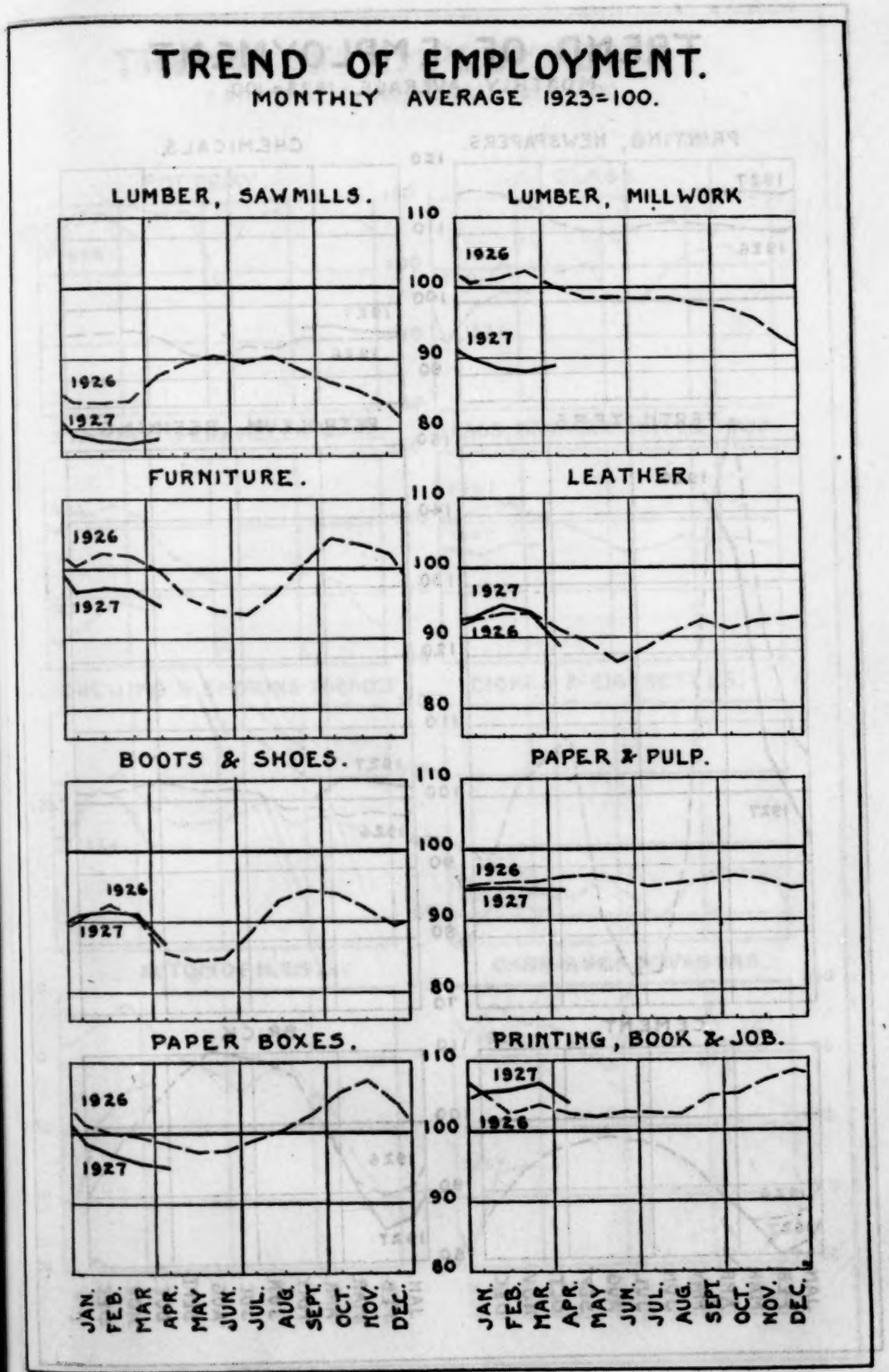
[1] Average for 4 months.

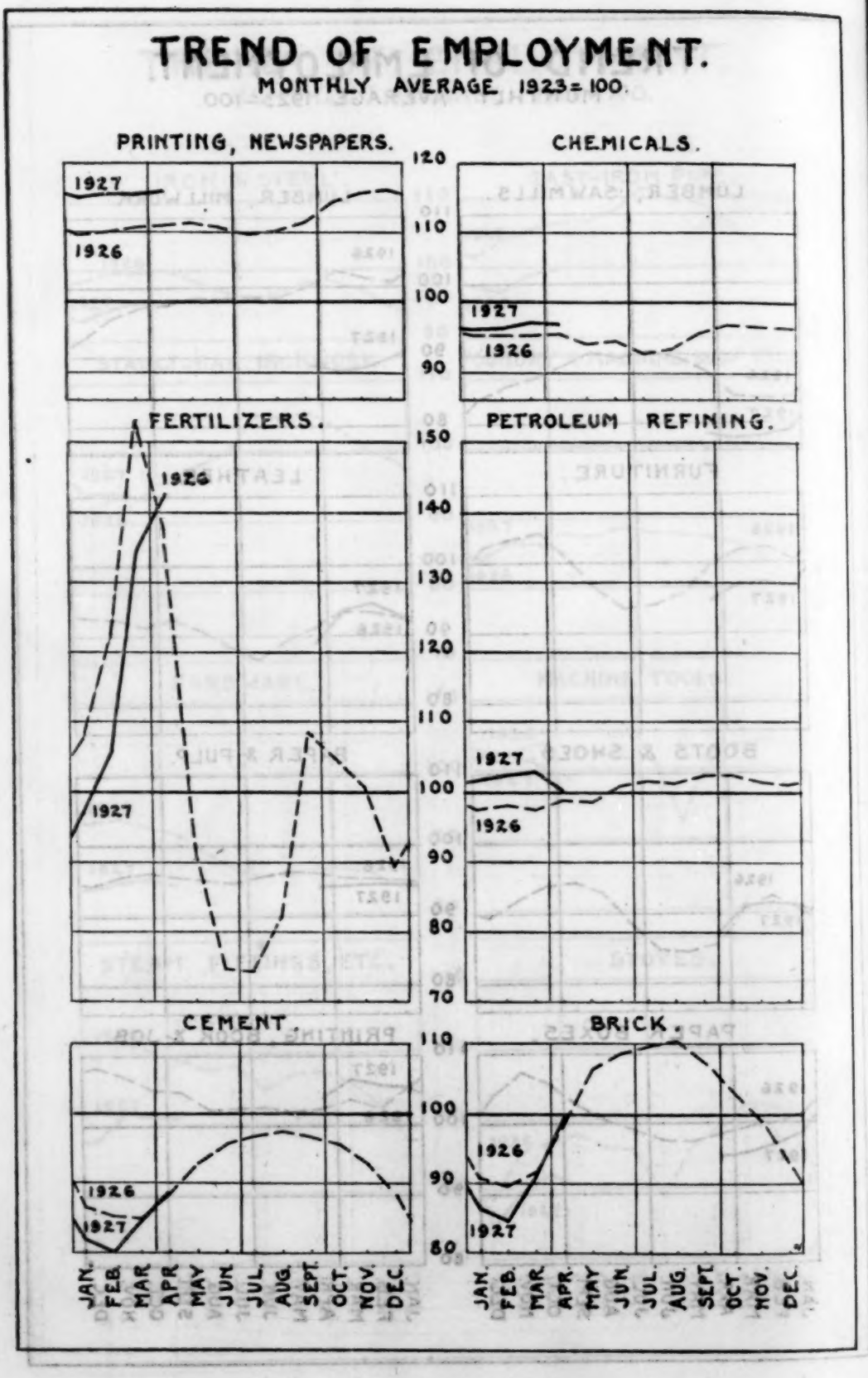

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.
MONTHLY INDEXES — 1926 & 1927.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.
EMPLOYMENT.
100
95
90
85
1926
1927
PAY-ROLL TOTALS.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT NOV. DEC.


TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.
SLAUGHTERING & MEAT PACKING.
CONFECTIONERY
ICE CREAM.
FLOUR.
BAKING.
SUGAR REFINING.
COTTON GOODS.
HOSIERY & KNIT GOODS.
1926
1927
100
90
80
70
120
110
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.


TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.
SILK GOODS.
1926
1927
WOOLEN & WORSTED GOODS.
110
100
90
80
70
1927
1926
CARPETS & RUGS.
1926
1927
DYEING & FINISHING TEXTILES.
110
100
90
80
1926
1927
CLOTHING, MEN'S.
100
90
80
70
1926
1927
SHIRTS & COLLARS.
1926
1927
CLOTHING, WOMEN'S.
100
90
80
70
60
1927
1926
MILLINERY & LACE GOODS.
1926
1927
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.


TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.
IRON & STEEL.
CAST-IRON PIPE.
STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.
FOUNDRY & MACHINE-SHOP PROD.
HARDWARE.
MACHINE TOOLS.
STEAM FITTINGS, ETC.
STOVES.
1926
1927
110
100
90
80
70
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.


TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.
LUMBER, SAWMILLS.
LUMBER, MILLWORK
FURNITURE.
LEATHER
BOOTS & SHOES.
PAPER & PULP.
PAPER BOXES.
PRINTING, BOOK & JOB.
1926
1927
110
100
90
80
JAN.
FEB.
MAR
APR.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.


TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.
PRINTING, NEWSPAPERS.
CHEMICALS.
FERTILIZERS.
PETROLEUM REFINING.
CEMENT.
BRICK.
1927
1926
120
110
100
90
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
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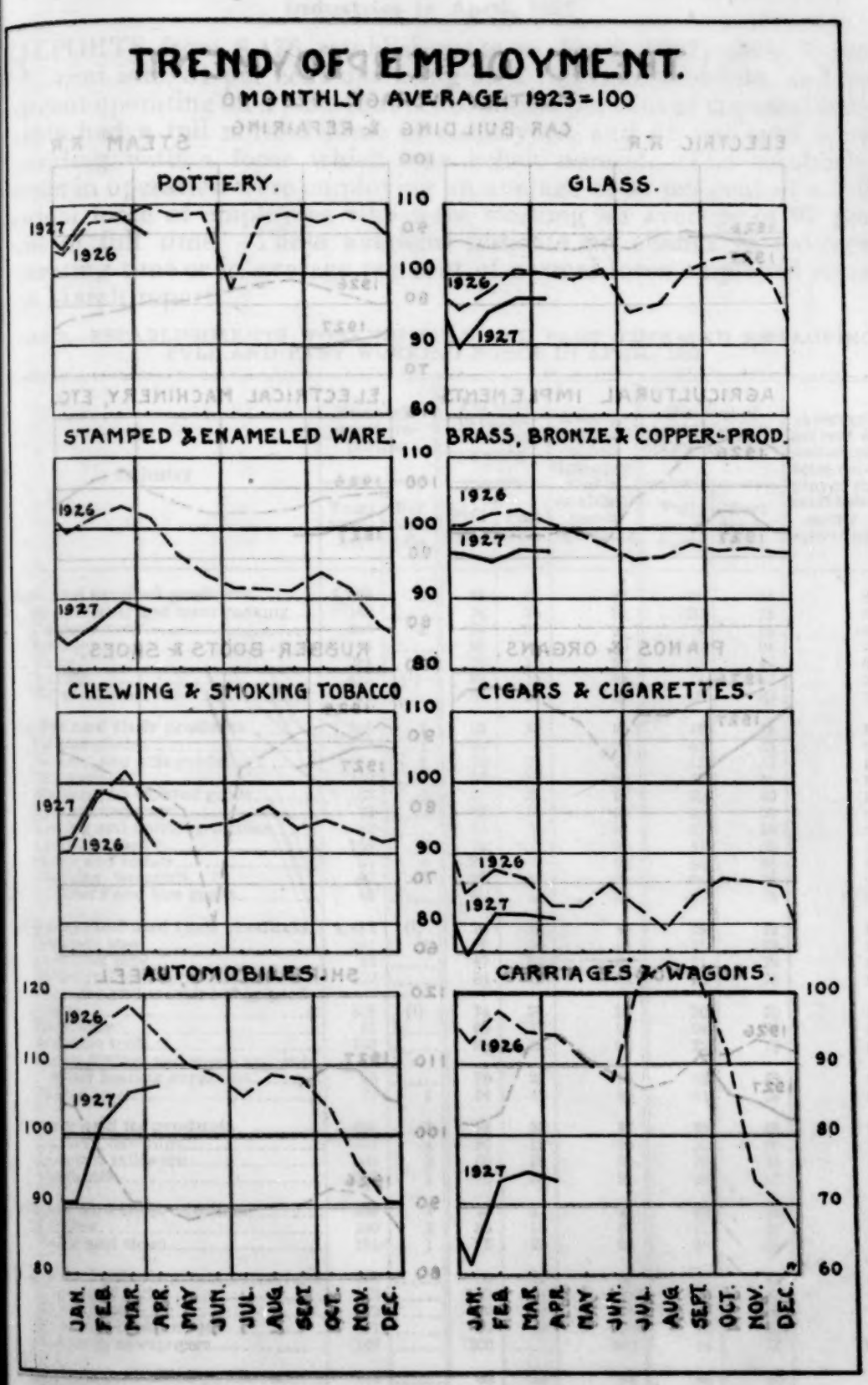
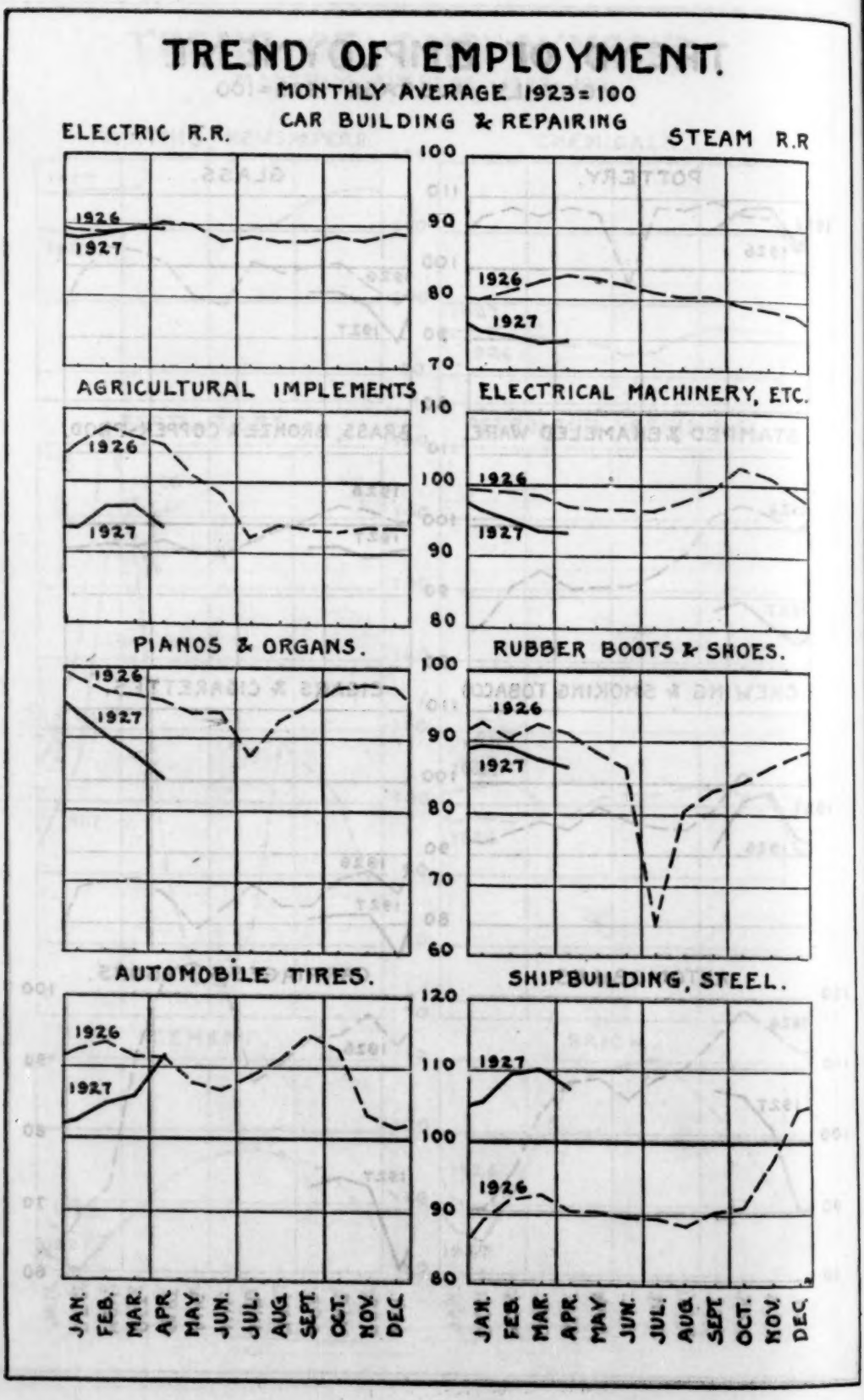
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.


TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100
POTTERY.
GLASS.
STAMPED & ENAMELED WARE.
BRASS, BRONZE & COPPER-PROD.
CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO
CIGARS & CIGARETTES.
AUTOMOBILES.
CARRIAGES & WAGONS.
1926
1927
110
100
90
80
120
70
60
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.


TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100
ELECTRIC R.R.
CAR BUILDING & REPAIRING
STEAM R.R
1926
1927
100
90
80
70
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, ETC.
110
100
90
80
PIANOS & ORGANS.
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES.
100
90
80
70
60
AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
SHIPBUILDING, STEEL.
120
110
100
90
80
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.

Proportion of Time Worked and Force Employed in Manufacturing Industries in April, 1927

REPORTS from 8,176 establishments in April, 1927, show 1 per cent idle, 81 per cent operating on a full-time schedule, and 19 per cent operating on a part-time schedule; 38 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees, and 61 per cent were operating with a force which was below normal. The establishments in operation were employing an average of 88 per cent of a full normal force of employees who were working an average of 97 per cent of full time. These averages indicate no change in average operating time or in average per cent of normal force employed since the March report.

TABLE 8.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN APRIL, 1927

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Food and kindred products	**1,208**	**1**	**79**	**21**	**95**	**35**	**64**	**85**
Slaughtering and meat packing	148	------	76	24	96	22	78	87
Confectionery	206	2	59	39	91	8	89	67
Ice cream	144	------	96	4	99	6	94	70
Flour	284	1	70	29	90	50	49	90
Baking	415	(1)	90	10	98	53	47	95
Sugar refining, cane	11	------	64	36	90	18	82	78
Textiles and their products	**1,354**	**1**	**83**	**16**	**98**	**49**	**49**	**91**
Cotton goods	413	1	93	6	100	66	33	96
Hosiery and knit goods	175	1	78	21	97	42	57	87
Silk goods	150	------	82	18	98	50	50	96
Woolen and worsted goods	168	2	65	32	95	29	69	84
Carpets and rugs	22	------	82	18	96	41	59	88
Dyeing and finishing textiles	82	------	76	24	96	41	59	89
Clothing, men's	156	3	79	17	95	44	53	85
Shirts and collars	51	4	88	8	99	35	61	92
Clothing, women's	97	1	87	12	98	61	38	93
Millinery and lace goods	40	------	85	15	98	23	78	80
Iron and steel and their products	**1,482**	**(1)**	**75**	**25**	**96**	**29**	**71**	**86**
Iron and steel	161	1	80	20	96	21	78	85
Cast-iron pipe	43	------	47	53	85	21	79	85
Structural ironwork	122	------	84	16	97	25	75	80
Foundry and machine-shop products	816	(1)	74	25	96	30	70	86
Hardware	51	------	63	37	94	24	76	85
Machine tools	133	------	88	12	98	22	78	84
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	85	------	80	20	96	42	58	93
Stoves	71	1	54	45	90	41	58	89
Lumber and its products	**900**	**2**	**76**	**22**	**97**	**32**	**66**	**85**
Lumber, sawmills	393	4	83	13	98	31	65	84
Lumber, millwork	198	2	69	29	96	23	76	81
Furniture	309	1	71	28	95	39	61	88
Leather and its products	**281**	**1**	**78**	**21**	**95**	**31**	**68**	**87**
Leather	100	2	85	13	97	31	67	86
Boots and shoes	181	1	75	25	94	31	69	87
Paper and printing	**612**	------	**88**	**12**	**98**	**53**	**47**	**94**
Paper and pulp	132	------	89	11	98	47	53	94
Paper boxes	122	------	69	31	95	31	69	88
Printing, book and job	211	------	90	10	99	49	51	95
Printing, newspapers	147	------	100	------	100	84	16	100
Chemicals and allied products	**245**	------	**88**	**12**	**98**	**44**	**56**	**91**
Chemicals	99	------	93	7	99	46	54	91
Fertilizers	100	------	77	23	98	45	55	92
Petroleum refining	46	------	100	------	100	39	61	89

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 8.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN APRIL, 1927—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Stone, clay, and glass products	**539**	**3**	**82**	**15**	**96**	**30**	**67**	87
Cement	75	------	96	4	100	29	71	88
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	314	4	76	20	95	25	71	86
Pottery	54	4	72	24	93	39	57	92
Glass	96	3	96	1	100	42	55	90
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**178**	------	**80**	**20**	**97**	**29**	**71**	87
Stamped and enameled ware	49	------	80	20	97	22	78	88
Brass, bronze, and copper products	129	------	80	20	96	31	69	87
Tobacco products	**113**	**4**	**47**	**49**	**90**	**33**	**64**	87
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	12	------	50	50	92	50	50	95
Cigars and cigarettes	101	5	47	49	89	30	65	86
Vehicles for land transportation	**957**	(1)	**91**	**9**	**99**	**49**	**51**	90
Automobiles	132	------	80	20	97	39	61	86
Carriages and wagons	56	2	88	11	98	38	61	80
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	344	------	97	3	100	65	35	96
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	425	------	89	11	99	40	60	87
Miscellaneous industries	**307**	------	**78**	**22**	**97**	**32**	**68**	87
Agricultural implements	73	------	73	27	97	25	75	83
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	127	------	80	20	97	32	68	88
Pianos and organs	24	------	63	38	90	38	63	88
Rubber boots and shoes	9	------	44	56	94	44	56	93
Automobile tires	44	------	82	18	97	32	68	84
Shipbuilding, steel	30	------	100	------	100	37	63	102
Total	**8,176**	**1**	**81**	**19**	**97**	**38**	**61**	88

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, March, 1926, and February and March, 1927

THE number of employees on the 15th of March, 1927, and the total earnings of employees in the entire month of March, 1927, on Class I railroads of the United States, are shown in the table following, together with similar information for February, 1927, and March, 1926. The data are presented for all occupations combined, excluding executives and officials, and also for the six general groups of occupations; under each group data are shown separately for a few of the more important occupations.

Class I railroads are roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, MARCH, 1926, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1927	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1927
Professional, clerical, and general	283,132	282,877	283,207	$39,430,537	$37,739,951	$39,852,124
Clerks	166,466	165,126	165,195	22,084,403	20,550,805	22,080,666
Stenographers and typists	25,295	25,426	25,475	3,158,678	3,068,914	3,216,741
Maintenance of way and structures	359,751	353,516	371,624	34,563,565	31,252,824	35,611,853
Laborers, extra gang and work train	48,885	47,453	51,582	3,861,159	3,181,197	3,986,562
Laborers, track and roadway section	183,068	178,125	189,456	13,873,695	11,886,805	14,164,721
Maintenance of equipment and stores	525,554	509,213	502,287	71,250,338	62,545,353	69,435,998
Carmen	113,878	108,804	107,454	17,448,225	14,964,417	16,925,578
Machinists	61,679	60,456	59,913	10,287,127	8,954,701	10,087,522
Skilled trades, helpers	115,680	112,613	110,275	13,320,437	11,664,767	13,037,392
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	44,249	43,113	42,537	4,275,093	3,817,017	4,147,132
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	60,509	59,018	57,819	5,155,066	4,394,856	4,966,076
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	207,808	204,757	206,308	25,919,460	23,656,178	25,833,616
Station agents	30,702	30,526	30,475	4,836,762	4,466,210	4,835,432
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	25,869	25,244	25,097	3,949,327	3,536,187	3,893,995
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	39,507	37,029	38,667	3,810,056	3,129,426	3,706,796
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	22,237	21,979	21,964	1,675,568	1,666,197	1,694,297
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	24,287	24,052	23,912	4,584,738	4,343,239	4,572,894
Transportation, train and engine	328,107	329,144	326,348	66,430,818	60,995,922	66,639,719
Road conductors	36,635	36,792	36,656	8,743,492	8,202,193	8,963,312
Road brakemen and flagmen	74,416	74,461	74,230	13,037,942	12,002,301	13,148,270
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	55,139	55,814	55,002	9,727,200	9,000,802	9,830,689
Road engineers and motormen	43,557	44,139	43,710	11,866,047	10,696,580	11,667,111
Road firemen and helpers	45,332	45,258	44,769	8,833,987	8,158,888	8,909,546
All occupations	1,728,639	1,703,559	1,713,686	242,179,456	220,533,467	242,006,204

State Reports on Employment

California

THE following data, taken from the April, 1927, Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, show changes in volume of employment and pay roll from March, 1926, to March, 1927, in 803 establishments in that State:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 803 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN MARCH, 1926, AND MARCH, 1927

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1926	Amount in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	13	1,519	+10.4	$47,115	+10.4
Lime, cement, plaster	8	2,267	+13.2	64,996	+1.3
Brick, tile, pottery	18	2,985	+20.6	73,467	+10.3
Glass	9	808	+9.3	27,690	+15.5
Total	48	7,579	+15.0	213,268	+8.0
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements	7	1,701	+4.2	47,212	+2.1
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	15	3,155	−8.3	101,978	−7.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products	9	1,047	−5.9	28,526	−7.0
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks	8	802	−9.2	26,475	−12.7
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc	7	2,295	−.6	66,922	−11.1
Structural and ornamental steel	21	4,521	−9.5	139,595	−11.4
Ship and boat building and naval repairs	6	6,670	+40.4	215,619	+37.3
Tin cans	7	2,260	−2.9	62,234	+.6
Other iron foundry and machine-shop products	72	8,054	+13.1	254,309	+15.2
Other sheet-metal products	22	1,597	−3.0	48,134	−4.1
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops	19	8,931	+5.4	278,606	+8.2
Total	193	41,033	+6.0	1,269,610	+6.0
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging	22	9,389	−5.7	244,310	−8.6
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc	62	9,314	−11.8	253,585	−15.7
Other wood manufactures	43	4,626	−3.0	133,377	−.4
Total	127	23,329	−7.7	631,272	−10.1
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning	8	812	−4.5	23,952	−3.3
Finished leather products	6	468	−12.5	10,004	−13.1
Rubber products	7	2,590	+1.3	78,029	+5.9
Total	21	3,870	−1.8	111,985	+1.8
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives	4	466	0	13,190	−8.9
Mineral oil refining	7	12,818	+13.3	505,011	+19.3
Paints, dyes, and colors	8	721	+1.8	17,468	−5.4
Miscellaneous chemical products	14	2,103	+5.9	56,283	+5.8
Total	33	16,108	+11.3	591,952	+16.2
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc	13	1,946	−3.0	48,820	−3.3
Printing	63	2,670	+1.1	94,470	0
Publishing	17	3,435	−3.3	128,986	−.1
Other paper products	9	971	−4.9	24,244	−1.8
Total	102	9,022	−2.2	296,520	−.8

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 803 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN MARCH, 1926, AND MARCH, 1927—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1926	Amount in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1926
Textiles:					
Knit goods	10	914	−3.3	$20,575	+2.5
Other textile products	6	1,603	+2.2	35,643	+3.8
Total	16	2,517	+.2	56,218	+3.3
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing	26	3,031	+.7	67,317	−.3
Women's clothing	10	996	+29.9	22,157	+42.9
Millinery	6	816	−1.4	15,812	+1.0
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	24	3,812	+6.9	86,548	+4.0
Total	66	8,655	+5.9	191,834	+5.5
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning, preserving of fruits and vegetables	37	4,316	+4.1	79,204	+15.6
Canning, packing of fish	7	805	−25.5	8,082	−51.8
Confectionery and ice cream	26	1,622	−1.6	40,534	+2.2
Groceries, not elsewhere specified	6	536	−.9	12,512	+1.8
Bread and bakery products	21	3,694	+6.3	106,892	+7.4
Sugar	6	2,879	+.6	79,098	−6.2
Slaughtering and meat products	16	2,828	−4.5	86,359	−.4
Cigars and other tobacco products	4	974	+4.4	18,401	+2.8
Beverages	4	504	−2.7	11,598	−7.1
Dairy products	10	1,607	+15.1	52,455	+21.6
Flour and grist mills	14	1,127	−2.5	32,212	−.7
Ice manufactures	15	1,104	−5.3	36,401	−.8
Other food products	13	952	+7.9	20,164	−.2
Total	179	22,948	+.8	583,912	+2.3
Water, light, and power	5	7,508	−12.0	246,139	−11.2
Miscellaneous	13	2,068	−1.7	55,232	−5.7
Grand total, all industries	803	144,637	+1.6	4,247,942	+2.1

Iowa

THE April, 1927, issue of the Iowa Employment Survey, published by the bureau of labor of that State, shows the following changes in volume of employment from March to April, 1927:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, MARCH TO APRIL, 1927

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll, April, 1927	
		Number	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1927
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing	9	7,724	−3.7
Cereals	2	1,077	−.5
Flour	3	96	0
Bakery products	9	1,015	+6.4
Confectionery	5	117	−4.9
Poultry, produce, butter, etc	9	906	+10.1
Sugar, starch, sirup, glucose, etc	3	744	0
Other food products, coffee, etc	8	295	+11.3
Total	48	11,974	−1.2
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's	10	1,018	+1.3
Millinery	2	138	−2.8
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	3	545	+6.4
Hosiery, awnings, etc	6	687	−.9
Buttons, pearl	7	571	−.5
Total	28	2,959	+1.1
Iron and steel works:			
Foundry and machine shops	25	2,694	+4.3
Brass, bronze products, plumbers' supplies	5	439	+1.6
Autos, tractors, and engines	5	1,562	−3.4
Furnaces	7	313	−1.3
Pumps	5	372	−11.4
Agricultural implements	11	1,267	+6.8
Washing machines	8	2,560	−.2
Total	66	9,207	+2.1
Lumber products:			
Millwork, interiors, etc	17	2,920	−2.0
Furniture, desks, etc	8	1,103	−1.7
Refrigerators	2	149	0
Coffins, undertakers' supplies	5	171	−1.2
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	4	123	+7.9
Total	36	4,466	−1.6
Leather products:			
Shoes	2	250	0
Saddlery and harness	4	171	−18.2
Fur goods and tanning	5	112	−6.7
Gloves and mittens	2	212	−1.9
Total	13	745	−6.3
Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Paper products	5	351	+.6
Printing and publishing	13	2,492	+.1
Total	18	2,843	+.2
Patent medicines, chemicals and compounds	7	410	+3.0
Stone and clay products:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum	8	1,604	+16.9
Brick and tile	13	1,116	+24.8
Marble and granite, crushed rock, and stone	3	62	0
Total	24	2,782	+19.5
Tobacco and cigars	5	321	−1.5
Railway car shops	7	9,542	+16.0
Various industries:			
Auto tires and tubes	2	138	−9.2
Brooms and brushes	5	169	+7.7
Laundries	5	229	−.9
Mercantile	10	3,336	−1.4
Public service	5	3,978	−.2
Seeds	2	622	+9.1
Wholesale houses	22	1,256	−1.3
Commission houses	9	268	−3.8
Other industries	13	3,377	+4.5
Total	73	13,373	+.6
Grand total	325	58,622	+3.0

Maryland

THE following report on volume of employment in Maryland from March to April, 1927, was furnished by the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN APRIL, 1927

Industry	Establishments reporting both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees, April, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1927	Amount, April, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1927
Bakery	4	382	−9.1	$9,953	−1.3
Beverages and soft drinks	3	152	+12.5	4,061	+7.3
Boots and shoes	7	1,256	+1.1	21,290	+5.4
Boxes, fancy and paper	9	515	+1.3	7,689	+2.6
Boxes, wooden	3	141	−2.1	2,420	−4.9
Brass and bronze	3	2,276	−3.0	59,097	+.6
Brick, tile, etc	5	813	+.9	21,208	+7.3
Brushes	4	531	−2.1	9,372	−4.3
Chemicals	6	1,214	+1.5	30,479	−5.6
Clothing, men's outer garments	5	2,183	−8.7	37,634	−20.7
Clothing, women's outer garments	5	851	+3.0	11,977	+4.7
Confectionery	5	663	−3.8	8,890	−8.6
Cotton goods	5	2,214	−3.8	35,381	−8.3
Fertilizer	3	877	+42.8	18,151	+43.0
Food preparations	3	88	−4.4	2,318	−6.2
Foundry	9	1,040	−.4	25,549	−3.1
Furnishing goods, men's	5	981	+10.7	13,758	+8.2
Furniture	11	1,005	−9.6	25,181	−8.8
Glass manufacture	3	717	−1.0	16,880	+.7
Ice cream	4	265	−2.3	8,617	+.3
Leather goods	5	586	−10.6	12,109	−3.1
Lithographing	3	457	+3.1	14,246	+5.6
Lumber and planing	7	604	+1.6	15,624	+6.0
Mattresses and spring beds	3	139	−5.5	3,527	−1.6
Pianos	3	981	−2.4	24,820	−2.7
Plumbers' supplies	4	1,462	−.9	40,455	−1.2
Printing	10	1,380	+.9	48,165	+1.9
Rubber-tire manufacture	1	3,272	+19.7	209,654	+44.1
Shipbuilding	3	660	+14.7	23,157	+39.1
Shirts	3	448	+1.3	5,407	+2.7
Silk goods	3	578	−10.9	9,359	−4.8
Stamping and enameling ware	4	1,196	+2.0	18,471	−17.5
Tinware	3	1,972	−3.0	43,502	−2.1
Tobacco	6	866	−.7	13,455	+2.2
Umbrellas	3	319	+1.9	5,149	+2.6
Miscellaneous	13	4,098	+.3	97,048	+2.1

Massachusetts

A PRESS release from the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows the following changes in volume of employment in various industries in that State from February, 1927, to March, 1927:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1,052 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1927

Industry	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners employed			
		February, 1927	March, 1927		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Bookbinding	15	932	658	267	925
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	43	2,343	1,729	616	2,345
Boots and shoes	88	26,451	20,366	5,996	26,362
Boxes, paper	27	2,124	1,390	687	2,077
Boxes, wooden packing	12	998	932	78	1,010
Bread and other bakery products	50	4,260	4,024	267	4,291
Carpets and rugs	5	3,612	3,207	438	3,645
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	2,984	2,948	----------	2,948
Clothing, men's	28	4,295	3,898	405	4,303
Clothing, women's	34	1,693	1,382	254	1,636
Confectionery	18	3,576	2,742	873	3,615
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	15	472	449	8	457
Cotton goods	55	43,061	39,539	2,627	42,166
Cutlery and tools	20	2,088	1,333	778	2,111
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	6,731	6,306	543	6,849
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	16	10,292	9,565	502	10,067
Foundry products	27	2,763	1,859	920	2,779
Furniture	36	3,856	3,222	718	3,940
Gas and by-products	13	1,258	1,058	177	1,235
Hosiery and knit goods	12	5,236	3,498	1,619	5,117
Jewelry	34	2,283	1,116	1,166	2,282
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	32	6,611	6,483	45	6,528
Machine shop products	46	6,275	5,606	556	6,162
Machine and other tools	27	2,760	2,337	429	2,766
Motor vehicles, bodies and parts	16	4,374	4,326	21	4,347
Musical instruments	13	1,225	492	657	1,149
Paper and wood pulp	26	6,615	5,134	1,465	6,599
Printing and publishing, book and job	51	4,255	4,208	99	4,307
Printing and publishing, newspaper	18	2,422	2,408	9	2,417
Rubber footwear	3	9,232	7,308	1,484	8,792
Rubber goods	7	2,892	2,835	----------	2,835
Silk goods	10	4,204	1,677	2,544	4,221
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,553	285	1,218	1,503
Stationery goods	12	1,617	1,596	58	1,654
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	9	1,791	1,783	----------	1,783
Stoves and stove linings	5	1,596	33	1,559	1,592
Textile machinery and parts	13	4,250	2,022	2,415	4,437
Tobacco	5	786	425	216	641
Woolen and worsted goods	60	20,394	13,246	6,562	19,808
All other industries	132	31,532	25,661	5,892	31,553
Total, all industries	1,052	245,692	199,086	44,168	243,254

New Jersey

THE New Jersey Department of Labor issued the following data showing the changes in volume of employment and pay roll from February to March, 1927, in 869 establishments in that State:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 869 NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS, MARCH, 1927, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1927

Industry	Number of plants reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927	Amount in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927
Food and kindred products:					
Baking	16	1,386	−2.9	$$45,830	−0.2
Canning and preserving	8	4,047	+.4	82,742	−.3
Confectionery and ice cream	7	319	+2.9	7,124	−8.7
Provisions	3	1,332	−2.4	39,346	−3.5
Other food products	12	2,707	+9.6	74,044	+7.5
Total	46	9,791	+2.0	249,086	+1.1
Textiles and their products:					
Carpets and rugs	3	1,207	−.2	34,318	−8.1
Clothing	31	4,557	+9.6	91,917	+13.0
Cotton goods	15	7,409	−3.7	154,714	+2.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	38	12,420	+.1	365,235	+9.1
Hats and caps	6	1,118	+.1	28,568	−8.8
Hosiery and knit goods	17	3,875	−.5	115,254	+2.0
Millinery and lace	10	1,007	+.7	20,876	−18.4
Shirts and collars	9	2,143	−.6	41,607	+.5
Silk goods	58	9,609	+2.9	249,481	+2.3
Woolen and worsted goods	17	8,615	−6.4	220,674	−10.0
Miscellaneous textile products	10	2,060	+2.3	49,390	+11.1
Total	214	54,020	−.3	1,372,034	+1.7
Iron and steel and their products:					
Cast-iron pipe	6	3,404	+3.7	102,239	+3.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	29	21,400	−3.1	596,745	−2.6
Foundry and machine shop products	79	18,715	−.5	561,305	+.8
Hardware	7	957	−.3	26,971	−2.4
Iron and steel forgings	8	776	−.3	23,675	+.2
Machine tools	22	3,622	−4.5	108,948	−2.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	13	3,908	−3.4	120,079	−3.0
Structural iron work	10	1,772	−1.2	51,882	−1.2
Total	174	54,554	−1.8	1,591,844	−.9
Lumber and its products:					
Furniture	5	1,297	−1.4	37,998	−.4
Lumber and millwork	14	720	−2.0	20,639	+2.1
Total	19	2,017	−1.6	58,637	+.5
Leather and its products:					
Boots and shoes	7	1,221	+2.1	29,992	−3.4
Leather	22	3,716	+.7	110,557	+1.3
Leather products	4	447	−15.3	11,495	−12.5
Total	33	5,384	−.6	152,044	−.8
Tobacco products	13	3,350	−6.2	62,540	+2.2
Paper and printing:					
Paper and pulp	24	4,301	+5.9	121,253	−2.2
Paper boxes	18	1,554	−.2	31,397	+.8
Printing, book and job	12	2,001	−.7	65,730	+3.9
Printing, newspaper	10	1,995	+.4	83,614	+1.0
Total	64	9,851	+2.4	301,994	+.3

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 869 NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS, MARCH, 1927, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1927—Continued

Industry	Number of plants reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927	Amount in March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927
Chemicals and allied products:					
Chemicals	42	9,626	+2.6	$268,798	+0.1
Explosives	6	2,203	+.9	58,131	−27.1
Oils and greases	9	1,646	+1.4	48,726	+3.0
Paints and varnish	13	1,706	−.5	49,266	−.1
Petroleum refining	8	15,641	+.5	504,191	−6.2
Total	78	30,822	+1.2	929,112	−5.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	26	4,106	+1.1	148,117	+20.1
Glass	7	3,391	−1.9	76,357	+1.1
Pottery	22	5,074	−1.3	152,379	+.1
Other products	2	889	−9.4	34,093	−9.2
Total	57	13,460	−1.3	410,946	+5.7
Metal products, other than iron and steel:					
Brass, bronze, and copper products	11	523	−24.2	18,055	−21.6
Sheet metal and enameled ware	23	4,746	−3.9	125,572	−7.9
Smelting and refining	9	3,957	−2.0	123,160	−6.2
Wire and wire goods	15	8,103	----------	230,139	−3.6
Total	58	17,329	−2.5	496,926	−6.1
Vehicles for land transportation:					
Automobiles and parts	13	5,209	−1.0	164,476	−1.8
Car building and repairing, steam railroad	9	5,258	----------	148,730	−3.0
Total	22	10,467	−.5	313,206	−2.4
Miscellaneous industries:					
Cork and cork specialties	5	1,833	+.5	50,576	+.4
Jewelry and novelties	29	4,033	−.2	122,246	+3.3
Laundries	8	934	+.6	18,821	−.3
Musical instruments	4	8,378	+.3	243,510	+1.2
Rubber tires and goods	30	9,990	+1.2	274,782	+2.8
Shipbuilding	6	7,705	+2.0	232,712	+3.7
Unclassified	9	3,733	+6.7	110,762	+6.8
Total	91	36,606	+1.5	1,053,409	+2.9
Grand total, all industries	869	247,651	−.3	6,991,778	−.4

New York

THE New York State Department of Labor has furnished the following index numbers of employment and pay rolls in New York State factories in March, 1927, as compared with March, 1926, and February, 1927, using the June, 1914, figures as a base.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, MARCH, 1926, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927

[June, 1914=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay roll		
	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass	99	94	100	238	221	233
Miscellaneous stone and minerals	152	152	160	350	340	358
Lime, cement, and plaster	117	99	113	277	223	259
Cement	84	66	86	198	141	191
Brick, tile, and pottery	76	72	74	169	168	164
Brick	46	39	44	103	102	99
Pottery	148	149	141	302	303	286
Glass	84	85	88	199	195	199
Metals and machinery	119	117	127	264	257	276
Silverware and jewelry	94	94	98	218	216	236
Brass, copper, and aluminum	136	133	141	316	307	319
Iron and steel	118	113	132	257	247	285
Structural and architectural iron	68	65	69	161	158	166
Sheet metal and hardware	101	99	106	237	226	243
Hardware	163	162	159	363	361	346
Stamped and enameled ware	79	74	87	211	190	218
Firearms, tools, and cutlery	113	114	100	223	226	195
Cutlery and tools	129	131	125	277	283	261
Cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus	152	150	177	358	361	398
Steam and hot water heating	181	179	211	444	448	494
Stoves	67	65	72	145	140	143
Machinery and electrical apparatus	120	120	131	263	259	281
Agricultural implements	59	60	63	125	129	132
Electrical machinery and apparatus	126	127	144	276	269	304
Foundries and machine shops	118	118	125	260	258	273
Automobiles, aeroplanes, etc	151	144	168	311	294	344
Automobiles and parts	159	152	179	327	309	365
Railroad equipment and repair work	101	101	116	242	240	267
Locomotives and equipment	86	83	115	203	196	276
Railroad repair work	111	112	116	264	265	262
Boat and ship building	114	107	100	264	195	203
Instruments and appliances	129	129	121	269	270	244
Wood manufactures	95	96	99	234	231	239
Saw and planing mills	68	68	73	166	161	170
Millwork	87	89	96	214	212	229
Sawmills	66	66	64	143	138	135
Furniture and cabinet work	112	112	116	264	259	273
Furniture	115	115	119	272	265	279
Pianos and other musical instruments	105	109	104	277	281	282
Miscellaneous wood, etc	97	98	102	242	237	242
Furs, leather, and rubber goods	105	105	107	242	242	234
Leather	119	129	117	255	309	266
Furs and fur goods	81	79	61	238	216	152
Shoes	129	128	130	271	272	263
Gloves, bags, canvas goods	67	65	69	177	169	170
Rubber and gutta percha	82	83	91	228	222	233
Pearl, horn, bone, etc	71	70	83	181	176	202
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc	109	108	103	245	239	225
Drugs and industrial chemicals	109	107	98	249	242	210
Paints and colors	94	93	99	192	186	198
Oil products	99	99	97	225	219	218
Petroleum refining	79	79	83	179	179	187
Photographic and miscellaneous chemicals	131	129	121	290	286	259
Pulp and paper	93	92	99	213	211	226
Printing and paper goods	96	97	96	230	225	225
Paper boxes and tubes	68	67	68	169	166	169
Miscellaneous paper goods	97	100	97	223	222	230
Printing and bookmaking	102	102	101	238	233	232
Printing, newspapers	98	97	100	201	201	197
Printing, book and job	103	103	101	248	241	242
Textiles	84	84	88	203	201	201
Silk and silk goods	65	65	79	149	143	170
Woolens, carpets, felts	100	100	97	268	266	235
Carpets and rugs	120	119	114	335	332	281
Woolens and worsteds	64	66	70	156	158	160
Cotton goods	101	101	101	225	223	224
Knit goods, except silk	71	71	80	155	152	171
Other textiles	88	89	90	213	214	211
Dyeing and finishing	88	87	89	205	207	206
Clothing and millinery	79	78	82	199	200	208
Men's clothing	94	98	100	225	242	242
Men's furnishings	64	66	74	139	137	158
Shirts and collars	65	66	75	126	122	147
Women's clothing	72	69	73	211	205	211
Women's underwear	62	63	63	158	156	159
Women's headwear	112	98	98	308	264	254
Miscellaneous sewing	76	77	81	179	176	197
Laundering and cleaning	89	89	86	190	196	191

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, MARCH, 1926, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll		
	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926	March, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1926
Food and tobacco	77	77	85	178	177	191
Flour, feed, and cereals	115	115	121	227	229	239
Flour	118	119	128	216	224	242
Canning and preserving	31	30	36	108	108	126
Sugar and other groceries	81	81	95	182	182	214
Sugar refining	53	51	71	131	129	172
Meat and dairy products	111	113	116	222	229	237
Meat packing	113	115	119	225	235	239
Bakery products	139	136	144	324	316	326
Candy	123	130	143	307	314	339
Beverages	36	35	37	65	63	65
Tobacco	32	32	38	77	74	88
Water, light, and power	132	133	133	284	291	287
Total	98	98	103	232	228	237

Oklahoma

THE data given below, from the April 15, 1927, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, show the changes in employment and pay rolls in 710 establishments in Oklahoma from February to March, 1927:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1927

Industry	Number of plants reporting	March, 1927			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927	Amount	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927
Cottonseed oil mills	13	350	−12.3	$6,998	−9.5
Food production:					
Bakeries	35	573	−2.1	15,323	+.9
Confections	7	44	−22.8	780	−18.7
Creameries and dairies	11	154	+20.3	3,157	+38.0
Flour mills	44	379	+2.4	9,118	+5.1
Ice and ice cream	33	337	+11.6	8,929	+10.0
Meat and poultry	14	1,551	+8.4	37,160	+7.4
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills	46	3,034	+22.7	79,369	+11.6
Smelters	17	2,235	+4.1	61,118	+.6
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc	29	1,088	−6.5	33,164	−8.4
Machine shops and foundries	38	1,277	−1.0	36,150	−.1
Tank construction and erection	16	889	+35.1	22,568	+26.1
Oil industry:					
Producing and gasoline manufacture	123	4,587	+2.3	140,002	+.6
Refineries	66	6,110	−.8	205,240	−.4
Printing: Job work	24	248	+.4	7,336	−1.5
Public utilities:					
Steam railway shops	11	1,738	−1.7	45,739	−7.2
Street railways	6	780	+8.5	18,571	+2.7
Water, light, and power	50	1,146	−6.4	32,634	−1.9
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile	11	375	+3.6	8,086	+6.4
Cement and plaster	6	945	+9.8	24,464	+4.7
Crushed stone	6	285	+85.1	3,450	+23.2
Glass manufacture	9	855	−.6	19,857	+14.6
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacture	9	320	+1.6	4,476	+10.4
Laundries, etc	52	1,348	+1.6	24,155	−.1
Woodworking:					
Sawmills	14	424	+9.0	5,034	−8.0
Millwork, etc	20	351	.0	9,791	+.5
Total, all industries	710	31,423	+4.0	$62,666	+1.8

Pennsylvania

THE Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania furnished the following report on changes in employment, in weekly man-hours, and in pay-roll totals in Pennsylvania from March to April, 1927:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, IN TOTAL WEEKLY MAN-HOURS, AND IN WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 501 PENNSYLVANIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN MARCH AND APRIL, 1927

Group and industry	Number of plants reporting	Number of wage earners week ending—		Total weekly man-hours, week ending—		Total weekly pay roll: Per cent of change March to April, 1927
		Apr. 15, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with March, 1927	
Metal manufactures:						
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	13	9,497	+1.6	473,158	+1.9	+3.4
Car construction and repair	13	7,804	−2.6	358,385	−3.4	−.9
Electrical machinery and apparatus	14	4,185	−7.5	185,716	−13.3	−14.1
Engines, machines, and machine tools	31	9,448	−6.4	457,418	−8.8	−7.8
Foundries and machine shops	46	8,437	+.9	411,203	+1.7	+1.3
Heating appliances and apparatus	5	1,472	−1.8	72,179	+2.3	+1.6
Iron and steel blast furnaces	10	8,833	−3.2	447,228	−2.4	−1.8
Iron and steel forgings	6	1,446	−3.0	50,223	−14.6	−13.8
Steel works and rolling mills	25	35,058	−1.7	1,703,950	−3.9	−4.2
Structural iron works	11	1,812	+1.5	84,611	−3.9	−2.3
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	17	11,113	+3.0	555,823	+5.3	+7.0
Shipbuilding	3	5,996	−2.3	256,565	+1.3	+1.0
Hardware	6	1,211	+1.3	57,581	+1.5	+1.7
Nonferrous metals	7	754	−1.4	36,238	+1.6	+2.6
Total	207	107,066	−1.6	5,150,278	−2.4	−1.9
Textile products:						
Carpets and rugs	5	1,685	−4.9	82,358	−6.1	−.1
Clothing	10	1,040	+.1	46,545	−2.7	−.6
Cotton goods	13	1,957	−4.3	92,534	−5.3	−5.7
Silk goods	21	9,030	−7.2	392,106	−2.8	−2.8
Woolens and worsteds	10	3,408	−10.5	164,720	−7.9	−8.3
Knit goods and hosiery	12	2,778	−1.6	124,376	−6.8	−4.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	5	759	−7.7	34,174	−4.1	−3.3
Total	76	20,657	−6.3	936,813	−4.9	−4.1
Foods and tobacco:						
Bakeries	18	1,536	−1.2	78,619	−1.8	−1.7
Confectionery and ice cream	10	901	+4.6	49,615	+2.1	+6.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	9	1,218	−.1	61,374	+.3	+1.2
Cigars and tobacco	6	285	(1)	12,389	+2.1	−1.6
Total	43	3,940	+.5	201,997	+0.0	+1.4
Building materials:						
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	14	2,590	−1.1	126,923	+9.3	+8.1
Cement	8	4,152	+1.4	247,988	−.3	+.9
Glass	13	4,895	−4.4	236,967	+1.2	−2.5
Pottery	3	600	−4.5	27,523	−4.1	−7.0
Total	38	12,237	−1.8	639,401	+1.9	+.4
Construction and contracting:						
Buildings	17	1,011	+10.0	41,057	+9.6	+9.6
Street and highway	3	333	+282.8	10,097	+267.0	+196.9
General	12	2,074	−2.6	99,326	−5.3	−1.4
Total	32	3,418	+9.0	150,480	+3.7	+6.5
Chemicals and allied products:						
Chemicals and drugs	10	556	−2.8	30,036	−3.9	−3.9
Paints and varnishes	4	224	+2.3	11,575	+4.2	+3.7
Total	14	780	−1.4	41,611	−1.8	−1.9
Miscellaneous industries:						
Lumber and planing mill products	19	1,102	+.2	52,721	+.5	+1.7
Furniture	13	1,112	−.9	53,418	−3.7	−6.1
Leather tanning	9	2,121	+.2	106,342	+.6	+2.4
Leather products	5	176	−9.3	8,027	−19.3	−15.6
Boots and shoes	11	1,835	+.8	90,426	+4.6	+5.2
Paper and pulp products	9	2,576	+.3	138,874	−1.1	+.6
Printing and publishing	22	1,350	+1.3	63,828	+5.0	+6.1
Rubber tires and goods	3	903	+5.4	46,486	+5.2	+7.6
Total	91	11,175	+.6	560,122	+.8	+2.2
All industries	501	159,273	−1.8	7,680,702	−2.0	−1.4

[1] No change.

Wisconsin

THE April, 1927, issue of the Wisconsin Labor Market, issued by the State industrial commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in March, 1927:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN FROM MARCH, 1926, AND FEBRUARY, 1927, TO MARCH, 1927

Industry	Per cent of change			
	February, 1927, to March, 1927		March, 1926, to March, 1927	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Manual				
Agriculture			+26.6	
Logging	+0.4	−8.4	−19.2	
Mining	−2.0	−8.9	−7.1	+8.2
Lead and zinc	−3.1	−9.3	−19.3	−2.5
Iron	+.5	−8.2	+36.8	+39.8
Stone crushing and quarrying	+10.0	+9.1	+28.6	+23.6
Manufacturing	+.6	−.4	−4.4	−7.2
Stone and allied industries	−4.7	−6.0	+9.5	−1.3
Brick, tile, and cement blocks	−16.4	−21.8	+24.4	+14.5
Stone finishing	−1.0	−2.6	+6.1	−3.6
Metal	+1.2	−.1	−9.0	−13.8
Pig iron and rolling mill products	+1.2	−.6	−27.9	−30.0
Structural iron work	+2.6	+2.7	+4.9	+4.2
Foundries and machine shops	+4.0	+5.4	−7.7	−6.5
Railroad repair shops	+.2	−.2	+1.2	+3.2
Stoves	−.4	−7.7	−21.8	−27.2
Aluminum and enamelware	+3.1	+2.5	+5.8	+4.5
Machinery	+1.3	+1.2	−11.8	−9.3
Automobiles	+2.3	−3.6	−14.2	−33.7
Other metal products	−4.5	−6.9	−5.9	−17.2
Wood	+.3	−.6	−7.1	−8.5
Sawmills and planing mills	+4.1	+3.8	−12.0	−8.7
Box factories	+3.4	−8.7	+3.1	−.9
Panel and veneer mills	−10.9	−1.8	−2.8	−7.6
Furniture	−.6	−7.0	−5.9	−17.1
Sash, door, and interior finish	+.5	−.2	−5.7	−4.9
Other wood products	+.3	+1.3	−4.6	−2.7
Rubber	+3.0	−3.2	+10.8	+13.0
Leather	−2.5	−2.1	−12.3	−19.2
Tanning	−6.8	−6.8	−42.1	−49.5
Boots and shoes	−2.3	−.1	+12.6	+9.6
Other leather products	+1.9	+.2	+2.7	+1.5
Paper	−.4	−3.4	+3.1	+3.1
Paper and pulp mills	−.9	−5.4	+4.2	+3.1
Paper boxes	−.1	+1.4	+5.7	+9.0
Other paper products	+1.8	+1.2	−3.9	−.6
Textiles	−1.2	+2.1	−5.0	−1.1
Hosiery and other knit goods	−1.3	+3.5	−6.3	+.5
Clothing	−1.1	−.8	+2.2	+2.3
Other textile products	−.8	+3.4	−13.1	−12.6
Foods	+4.3	+2.3	+7.8	+7.4
Meat packing	+6.3	+3.5	+14.0	+18.3
Baking and confectionery	−.8	−.2	+3.8	+4.6
Milk products	+10.2	−.5	+17.3	+14.7
Canning and preserving	−4.1	+3.0	−17.6	−3.3
Flour mills	+14.9	−11.9	−5.3	−27.4
Tobacco manufacturing	−.5	+.1	+24.0	+15.4
Other food products	+9.9	+10.4	+6.5	+1.9
Light and power	−4.5	−3.6	+16.1	+23.4
Printing and publishing	+1.2	+1.9	+6.9	+8.1
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	+.7	+.2	+3.7	+9.4
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives)	−2.2	+.1	−24.1	−21.1
Construction:				
Building	−1.3	+3.4	−12.1	+1.8
Highway	+53.3		+44.4	+52.4
Railroad	−.4	−7.6	−5.0	−4.1
Marine, dredging, sewer digging	+26.0	+17.5	−25.3	−23.8
Communication:				
Steam railways	−3.6	−6.8	−7.6	−1.1
Electric railways	+1.2	−4.7	−4.7	−2.0
Express, telephone, and telegraph	−1.4	−5.7	−3.6	−.6
Wholesale trade	−1.6	−9.6	+9.0	+7.2
Hotels and restaurants	−1.1		+4.5	
Nonmanual				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	+.9	+1.2	+4.6	+6.2
Construction	0.0	+4.0	+2.1	+5.9
Communication	−.1	−4.0	+.2	+4.1
Wholesale trade	+2.5	−3.6	−13.0	−10.1
Retail trade—Sales force only	−1.7	−0.4	+1.1	−4.6
Miscellaneous professional services	+.3	+4.8	+7.4	+2.6
Hotels and restaurants	+5.4		−2.4	

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices [1] received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers:

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food on April 15, 1926, and March 15 and April 15, 1927, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the retail price per pound of potatoes was 6.7 cents on April 15, 1926; 3.7 cents on March 15, 1927; and 3.7 cents on April 15, 1927. These figures show a decrease of 45 per cent in the year and no change in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows a decrease of 5.4 per cent on April 15, 1927, as compared with April 15, 1926, and no change on April 15, 1927, as compared with March 15, 1927.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APRIL 15, 1927, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1927, AND APRIL 15, 1926

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Apr. 15, 1927, compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	41.1	41.1	41.8	+2	+2
Round steak	do	35.2	35.6	36.4	+3	+2
Rib roast	do	30.2	30.4	30.9	+2	+2
Chuck roast	do	22.3	22.8	23.3	+4	+2
Plate beef	do	14.7	14.9	15.2	+3	+2
Pork chops	do	38.3	36.6	36.9	−4	+1
Bacon	do	48.5	48.4	48.0	−1	−1
Ham	do	54.5	56.5	56.7	+4	+0.4
Lamb, leg of	do	37.9	38.4	40.0	+6	+4
Hens	do	40.5	38.7	38.9	−4	+1
Salmon, canned	do	37.8	33.0	32.7	−13	−1
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.9	14.1	14.0	+1	−1
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.5	11.4	11.4	−1	0
Butter	Pound	50.9	59.2	58.4	+15	−1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	30.5	28.7	28.6	−6	−0.3
Cheese	do	36.5	37.3	37.1	+2	−1
Lard	do	21.5	19.4	19.1	−11	−2
Vegetable lard substitutes	do	25.7	25.2	25.1	−2	−0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	38.6	35.4	33.9	−12	−4
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.4	9.4	0	0
Flour	do	6.1	5.5	5.5	−10	0
Corn meal	do	5.1	5.1	5.1	0	0
Rolled oats	do	9.1	9.1	9.0	−1	−1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	11.0	10.8	10.2	−7	−6

[1] In addition to retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APRIL 15, 1927, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1927, AND APRIL 15, 1926—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Apr. 15, 1927, compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	25.4	25.5	25.4	0	−0.4
Macaroni	Pound	20.2	20.1	20.0	−1	−0.4
Rice	do	11.7	10.8	10.7	−8	−1
Beans, navy	do	9.3	9.1	9.1	−2	0
Potatoes	do	6.7	3.7	3.7	−45	0
Onions	do	6.3	5.9	7.4	+17	+25
Cabbage	do	7.4	5.2	5.5	−26	+6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.0	11.6	11.6	−3	0
Corn, canned	do	16.5	15.9	15.8	−4	−1
Peas, canned	do	17.6	17.0	17.0	−3	0
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.0	12.2	12.1	+1	−1
Sugar	Pound	6.6	7.4	7.3	+11	−1
Tea	do	76.3	77.6	77.6	+2	0
Coffee	do	51.1	49.3	48.8	−5	−1
Prunes	do	17.1	15.8	15.5	−9	−2
Raisins	do	14.6	14.3	14.3	−2	0
Bananas	Dozen	35.5	34.1	34.0	−4	−0.3
Oranges	do	52.6	46.9	48.3	−8	+3
Weighted food index					−5.4	0.0

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on April 15, 1913, and on April 15 of each year from 1921 to 1927, together with percentage changes in April of each of these specified years, compared with April, 1913. For example, the retail price per pound of rice was 8.6 cents in April, 1913; 9.2 cents in April, 1921; 9.4 cents in April, 1922; 9.4 cents in April, 1923; 9.8 cents in April, 1924; 11.0 cents in April, 1925; 11.7 cents in April, 1926; and 10.7 cents in April, 1927.

As compared with April, 1913, these prices show increases of 7 per cent in April, 1921; 9 per cent in April, 1922, and April, 1923; 14 per cent in April, 1924; 28 per cent in April, 1925; 36 per cent in April, 1926; and 24 per cent in April, 1927.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 56.6 per cent in April, 1927, as compared with April, 1913.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APRIL 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH APRIL 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Apr. 15—								Per cent of increase Apr. 15 of each specified year compared with Apr. 15, 1913						
		1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*							
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.5	40.0	36.4	37.9	39.6	40.4	41.1	41.8	57	43	49	55	58	61	64
Round steak	do	22.2	35.6	31.4	32.3	33.6	34.6	35.2	36.4	60	41	45	51	56	59	64
Rib roast	do	20.0	30.4	27.3	27.8	29.0	29.7	30.2	30.9	52	37	39	45	49	51	55
Chuck roast	do	16.2	22.4	19.5	19.7	20.9	21.6	22.3	23.3	38	20	22	29	33	38	44
Plate beef	do	12.2	15.4	13.0	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.7	15.2	26	7	4	9	13	20	25
Pork chops	do	21.6	37.1	33.0	28.4	28.7	36.8	38.3	36.9	72	53	31	33	70	77	71
Bacon	do	26.8	44.4	39.7	39.1	36.2	46.6	48.5	48.0	66	48	46	35	74	81	79
Ham	do	26.5	49.3	50.7	45.1	44.3	53.5	54.5	56.7	86	91	70	67	102	106	114
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	34.6	38.5	36.2	38.8	38.6	37.9	40.0	71	91	79	92	91	88	98
Hens	do	22.2	43.1	37.8	36.1	36.1	37.9	40.5	38.9	94	70	63	63	71	82	75
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	38.4	32.4	31.2	31.1	31.2	37.8	32.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	14.9	12.7	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	67	43	53	55	55	56	57
Milk, evaporated	[1]	----	14.6	11.1	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Butter	Pound	40.4	55.6	45.2	57.3	50.1	53.3	50.9	58.4	38	12	42	24	32	26	45
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	30.6	27.3	28.3	29.3	30.1	30.5	28.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cheese	do	22.0	37.3	32.1	36.3	35.6	36.5	36.5	37.1	70	46	65	62	66	66	69
Lard	do	15.8	18.4	16.9	17.5	17.2	23.2	21.5	19.1	16	7	11	9	47	36	21
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	23.1	22.1	22.6	24.5	25.9	25.7	25.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.2	34.3	31.7	34.4	32.1	38.1	38.6	33.9	36	26	37	27	51	53	35
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	84	55	55	55	68	68	68
Flour	do	3.3	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	79	61	48	39	85	85	67
Corn meal	do	2.9	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.1	5.1	59	34	38	52	90	76	76
Rolled oats	do	----	10.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Corn flakes	[2]	----	12.8	10.1	9.7	9.7	11.0	11.0	10.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wheat cereal	[3]	----	29.8	25.9	24.6	24.3	24.6	25.4	25.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Macaroni	Pound	----	20.9	20.0	19.8	19.5	20.4	20.2	20.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Rice	do	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.8	11.0	11.7	10.7	7	9	9	14	28	36	24
Beans, navy	do	----	8.1	9.3	11.4	9.8	10.4	9.3	9.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Potatoes	do	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	6.7	3.7	53	93	67	87	60	347	247
Onions	do	----	3.9	13.8	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.3	7.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cabbage	do	----	5.1	5.3	8.4	7.1	5.5	7.4	5.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Beans, baked	[4]	----	14.9	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.0	11.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Corn, canned	[4]	----	16.3	15.6	15.4	15.8	18.0	16.5	15.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Peas, canned	[4]	----	17.8	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.5	17.6	17.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tomatoes, canned	[4]	----	11.5	13.7	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.0	12.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	9.7	6.7	10.6	9.9	7.5	6.6	7.3	80	24	93	83	39	22	35
Tea	do	54.3	70.4	67.7	69.2	71.0	75.5	76.3	77.6	30	25	27	31	39	41	43
Coffee	do	29.8	36.6	35.7	38.0	41.8	52.1	51.1	48.8	23	20	28	40	75	71	64
Prunes	do	----	19.5	20.0	19.7	17.5	17.4	17.1	15.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Raisins	do	----	31.3	24.4	18.0	15.6	14.5	14.6	14.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bananas	Dozen	----	40.9	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.4	35.5	34.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oranges	do	----	44.4	61.1	50.2	40.2	51.8	52.6	48.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Weighted food index [5]		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	55.0	41.6	45.9	44.1	53.8	65.6	56.6

[1] 15-16 ounce can.
[2] 8-ounce package.
[3] 28-ounce package.
[4] No. 2 can.
[5] Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for $1 in specified years, 1913 to 1926, and in March and April, 1927.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1926, AND IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1927

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	25.4	3.9	22.3	4.5	19.8	5.1	16.0	6.3	12.1	8.3	21.0	4.8
1920	43.7	2.3	39.5	2.5	33.2	3.0	26.2	3.8	18.3	5.5	42.3	2.4
1921	38.8	2.6	34.4	2.9	29.1	3.4	21.2	4.7	14.3	7.0	34.9	2.9
1922	37.4	2.7	32.3	3.1	27.6	3.6	19.7	5.1	12.8	7.8	33.0	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	33.5	3.0	28.4	3.5	20.2	5.0	12.9	7.8	30.4	3.3
1924	39.6	2.5	33.8	3.0	28.8	3.5	20.8	4.8	13.2	7.6	30.8	3.2
1925	40.6	2.5	34.7	2.9	29.6	3.4	21.6	4.6	13.8	7.2	36.6	2.7
1926	41.3	2.4	35.6	2.8	30.3	3.3	22.5	4.4	14.6	6.8	39.5	2.5
1927:												
March	41.1	2.4	35.6	2.8	30.4	3.3	22.8	4.4	14.9	6.7	36.6	2.7
April	41.8	2.4	36.4	2.7	30.9	3.2	23.3	4.3	15.2	6.6	36.9	2.7

	Bacon		Ham		Hens		Milk		Butter		Cheese	
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	27.0	3.7	26.9	3.7	21.3	4.7	8.9	11.2	38.3	2.6	22.1	4.5
1920	52.3	1.9	55.5	1.8	44.7	2.2	16.7	6.0	70.1	1.4	41.6	2.4
1921	42.7	2.3	48.8	2.0	39.7	2.5	14.6	6.8	51.7	1.9	34.0	2.9
1922	39.8	2.5	48.8	2.0	36.0	2.8	13.1	7.6	47.9	2.1	32.9	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	45.5	2.2	35.0	2.9	13.8	7.2	55.4	1.8	36.9	2.7
1924	37.7	2.7	45.3	2.2	35.3	2.8	13.8	7.2	51.7	1.9	35.3	2.8
1925	46.7	2.1	52.6	1.9	36.6	2.7	14.0	7.1	54.8	1.8	36.7	2.7
1926	50.3	2.0	57.4	1.7	38.8	2.6	14.0	7.1	53.1	1.9	36.6	2.7
1927:												
March	48.4	2.1	56.5	1.8	38.7	2.6	14.1	7.1	59.2	1.7	37.3	2.7
April	48.0	2.1	56.7	1.8	38.9	2.6	14.0	7.1	58.4	1.7	37.1	2.7

	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per doz*	*Dozs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs*
1913	15.8	6.3	34.5	2.9	5.6	17.9	3.3	30.3	3.0	33.3	8.7	11.5
1920	29.5	3.4	68.1	1.5	11.5	8.7	8.1	12.3	6.5	15.4	17.4	5.7
1921	18.0	5.6	50.9	2.0	9.9	10.1	5.8	17.2	4.5	22.2	9.5	10.5
1922	17.0	5.9	44.4	2.3	8.7	11.5	5.1	19.6	3.9	25.6	9.5	10.5
1923	17.7	5.6	46.5	2.2	8.7	11.5	4.7	21.3	4.1	24.4	9.5	10.5
1924	19.0	5.3	47.8	2.1	8.8	11.4	4.9	20.4	4.7	21.3	10.1	9.9
1925	23.3	4.3	52.1	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.4	18.5	11.1	9.0
1926	21.9	4.6	48.5	2.1	9.4	10.6	6.0	16.7	5.1	19.6	11.6	8.6
1927:												
March	19.4	5.2	35.4	2.8	9.4	10.6	5.5	18.2	5.1	19.6	10.8	9.3
April	19.1	5.2	33.9	2.9	9.4	10.6	5.5	18.2	5.1	19.6	10.7	9.3

	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee	
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	1.7	58.8	5.5	18.2	54.4	1.8	29.8	3.4
1920	6.3	15.9	19.4	5.2	73.3	1.4	47.0	2.1
1921	3.1	32.3	8.0	12.5	69.7	1.4	36.3	2.8
1922	2.8	35.7	7.3	13.7	68.1	1.5	36.1	2.8
1923	2.9	34.5	10.1	9.9	69.5	1.4	37.7	2.7
1924	2.7	37.0	9.2	10.9	71.5	1.4	43.3	2.3
1925	3.6	27.8	7.2	13.9	75.5	1.3	51.5	1.9
1926	4.9	20.4	6.9	14.5	76.7	1.3	51.0	2.0
1927:								
March	3.7	27.0	7.4	13.5	77.6	1.3	49.3	2.0
April	3.7	27.0	7.3	13.7	77.6	1.3	48.8	2.0

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, from 1913 to 1926,[2] and by months for 1926, and for January through April, 1927. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of sirloin steak for the year 1926 was 162.6, which means that the average money price for the year 1926 was 62.6 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. As compared with the relative price, 159.8 in 1925, the figures for 1926 show an increase of nearly 3 points, but an increase of 1.75 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers showing changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles has varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.0 are 153.8 for March and 153.6 for April, 1927.

The curve shown in the chart on page 173 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, BY YEARS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1926, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1926, AND JANUARY THROUGH APRIL, 1927

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Hens	Milk	Butter	Cheese
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	209.9	187.6	183.0	188.2
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	186.4	164.0	135.0	153.9
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	169.0	147.2	125.1	148.9
1923	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	164.3	155.1	144.7	167.0
1924	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	165.7	155.1	135.0	159.7
1925	159.8	155.6	149.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	166.1
1926	162.6	159.6	153.0	140.6	120.7	188.1	186.3	213.4	182.2	157.3	138.6	165.6
1926: January	160.6	157.0	151.5	138.1	119.8	173.8	178.5	198.1	181.2	159.6	144.6	170.1
February	159.8	156.1	148.0	138.1	120.7	172.9	181.1	199.3	182.6	159.6	142.3	169.7
March	160.2	156.5	151.0	138.1	120.7	177.1	179.3	200.7	185.0	157.3	139.9	168.3
April	161.8	157.8	152.5	139.4	121.5	182.4	179.6	202.6	190.1	156.2	132.9	165.2
May	163.4	160.5	153.5	140.6	120.7	191.9	182.6	207.8	192.5	156.2	130.5	162.9
June	165.4	162.3	154.5	141.9	120.7	200.0	190.7	221.9	188.7	155.1	131.3	161.5
July	165.4	162.8	155.1	141.9	119.8	198.6	193.7	226.4	184.0	155.1	130.8	161.1
August	164.6	162.3	153.5	140.6	118.2	192.9	192.6	225.7	177.9	156.2	132.1	161.5
September	165.0	163.2	154.5	141.9	119.8	202.4	192.2	224.5	177.5	157.3	137.1	163.3
October	163.4	161.4	154.5	142.5	120.7	202.9	191.5	222.3	176.5	157.3	141.8	166.1
November	161.0	159.2	152.5	141.9	121.5	187.1	188.9	217.1	174.2	158.4	145.4	167.0
December	160.2	158.3	152.5	141.9	123.1	177.1	183.7	212.3	174.6	159.6	154.8	169.2
1927: January	160.6	158.3	153.0	141.9	124.0	174.3	181.1	211.2	180.8	158.4	152.5	170.1
February	161.0	158.7	153.5	141.9	123.1	171.0	179.6	210.8	180.8	158.4	153.5	170.1
March	161.8	159.6	153.5	142.5	123.1	174.3	179.3	210.0	181.7	158.4	154.6	168.8
April	164.6	163.2	156.1	145.6	125.6	175.7	177.8	210.8	182.6	157.3	152.5	167.9

[2] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1925, see Bulletin No. 396, pp. 44 to 61 and Bulletin No. 418, pp. 38 to 51.

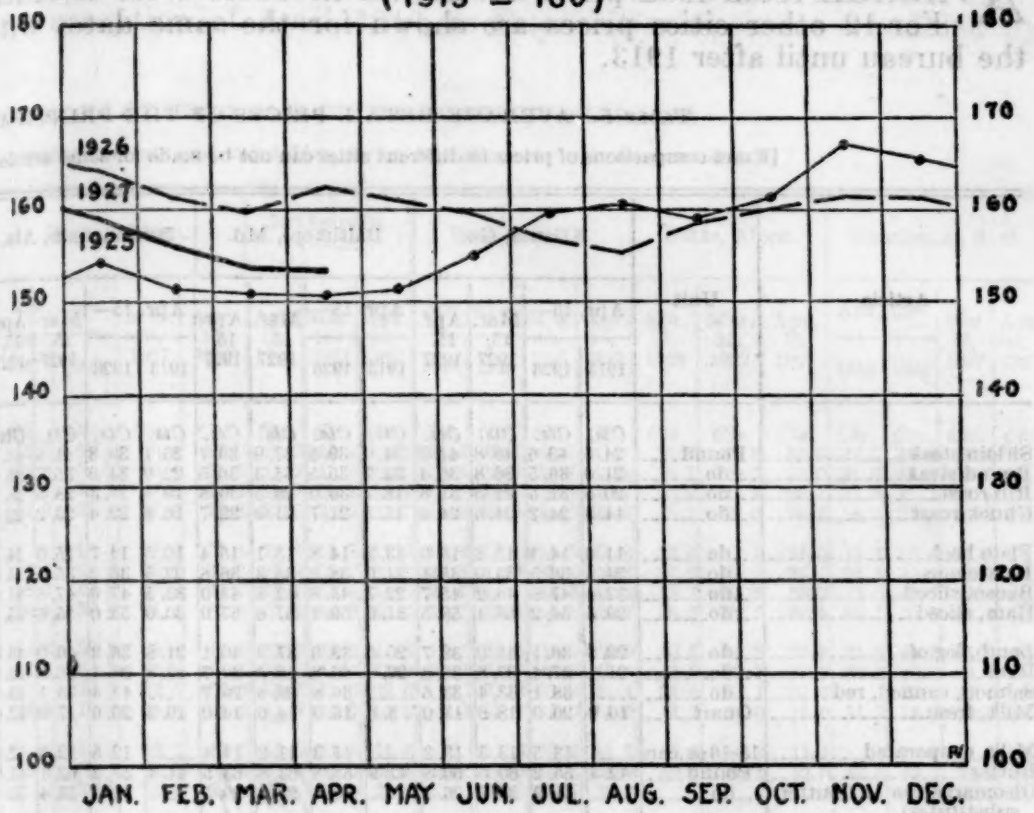
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, BY YEARS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1926, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1926, AND JANUARY THROUGH APRIL, 1927—Continued

Year and month	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All articles[1]
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1921	113.9	147.5	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	128.1	121.8	153.3
1922	107.6	128.7	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	125.2	121.1	141.6
1923	112.0	134.8	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	127.8	126.5	146.2
1924	120.3	138.6	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	131.4	145.3	145.9
1925	147.5	151.0	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	138.8	172.8	157.4
1926	138.6	140.6	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	288.2	125.5	141.0	171.1	160.6
1926: January	141.1	156.2	167.9	187.9	173.3	133.3	341.2	121.8	139.9	172.1	164.3
February	140.5	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	139.9	172.1	161.5
March	138.6	111.6	167.9	187.9	173.3	134.5	329.4	121.8	139.9	172.1	159.9
April	136.1	111.9	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	394.1	120.0	140.3	171.5	162.4
May	136.1	112.8	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	352.9	121.8	140.4	171.1	161.1
June	143.0	118.0	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	294.1	125.5	141.4	171.1	159.7
July	144.9	122.0	167.9	181.8	170.0	134.5	241.2	125.5	141.5	171.5	157.0
August	143.7	130.1	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	211.8	127.3	141.7	171.1	155.7
September	141.1	149.3	167.9	175.8	170.0	134.5	229.4	127.3	141.5	171.1	158.5
October	138.6	168.7	167.9	172.7	170.0	133.3	223.5	129.1	142.1	170.8	160.0
November	133.5	191.3	167.9	172.7	170.0	129.9	235.3	129.1	141.7	170.5	161.6
December	129.1	189.0	167.9	169.7	170.0	128.7	235.3	132.7	141.4	170.1	161.8
1927: January	126.6	162.0	167.9	169.7	170.0	126.4	235.3	136.4	142.5	168.5	159.3
February	124.1	128.1	167.9	169.7	170.0	124.1	223.5	136.4	142.3	167.4	156.0
March	122.8	102.6	167.9	166.7	170.0	124.1	217.6	134.5	142.6	165.4	153.8
April	120.9	98.3	167.9	166.7	170.0	123.0	217.6	132.7	142.6	163.8	153.6

[1] 30 articles in 1907; 15 articles in 1908–1912; 22 articles in 1913–1920; 43 articles in 1921–1927.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

(1913 = 100)



AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Exact comparisons of prices in different cities can not be made for some articles,

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
		1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.5	40.6	40.8	41.0	24.0	39.5	37.9	39.7	26.1	39.8	41.4	41.4
Round steak	do	21.0	36.5	36.8	36.4	22.7	35.5	35.3	36.5	22.0	34.9	35.7	35.4
Rib roast	do	20.6	31.5	32.5	31.8	18.7	30.0	29.5	30.8	19.3	27.3	28.5	28.9
Chuck roast	do	14.5	24.2	24.6	24.4	16.3	21.7	21.9	22.7	16.8	22.4	23.2	22.6
Plate beef	do	11.6	14.3	13.8	15.0	13.2	14.8	15.1	15.4	10.5	14.7	15.0	14.5
Pork chops	do	24.5	36.5	35.0	35.4	21.0	38.2	35.3	36.8	22.5	36.2	35.6	35.8
Bacon, sliced	do	32.4	47.5	46.2	45.7	22.7	43.8	42.8	43.0	32.5	47.9	47.8	47.6
Ham, sliced	do	29.5	54.2	58.1	58.5	31.0	59.1	57.6	57.9	30.0	53.0	55.6	55.3
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	36.1	41.0	39.7	20.5	39.0	37.9	40.1	21.8	36.3	40.0	40.0
Hens	do	21.1	37.4	37.8	36.6	22.0	42.8	40.3	39.7	19.3	36.1	36.8	35.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	38.1	33.4	33.6	-----	36.8	29.8	29.7	-----	41.4	35.1	35.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	8.8	13.0	14.0	14.0	10.3	20.0	17.0	17.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	13.5	13.3	13.2	-----	11.3	11.2	11.4	-----	12.5	12.5	12.4
Butter	Pound	42.4	55.2	60.5	60.8	42.9	55.8	63.8	63.5	44.4	57.2	62.1	61.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	31.9	27.2	26.7	-----	30.8	29.6	29.5	-----	36.2	33.4	33.0
Cheese	do	25.0	33.7	36.5	36.5	23.3	34.9	35.2	34.9	21.8	35.8	36.8	36.2
Lard	do	15.4	21.5	18.7	18.3	14.3	19.6	17.5	17.1	15.8	22.0	20.5	20.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	24.4	21.0	21.0	-----	24.1	23.0	22.3	-----	22.1	22.6	22.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.4	37.9	33.1	32.7	21.7	35.9	33.8	30.5	22.7	38.2	33.0	32.9
Bread	Pound	6.0	10.4	10.8	10.8	5.4	9.8	9.9	9.9	5.3	10.3	10.4	10.4
Flour	do	3.7	7.1	6.5	6.5	3.2	5.8	5.2	5.2	3.8	7.2	6.7	6.7
Corn meal	do	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.5	9.6	9.4	-----	8.5	8.1	8.1	-----	10.1	10.0	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	-----	11.3	11.5	10.0	-----	10.2	9.9	9.1	-----	12.2	12.1	11.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	-----	26.2	26.4	26.2	-----	24.4	24.4	24.1	-----	26.6	27.1	27.4
Macaroni	Pound	-----	21.6	21.4	21.7	-----	19.0	19.0	18.9	-----	18.9	18.8	18.9
Rice	do	8.6	11.3	9.8	10.3	9.0	10.8	9.5	9.5	8.2	12.2	10.8	10.8
Beans, navy	do	-----	10.7	10.0	10.2	-----	8.1	8.1	7.9	-----	11.5	10.2	10.0
Potatoes	do	2.0	7.6	4.7	5.1	1.5	6.7	3.7	3.6	1.9	7.4	5.1	5.2
Onions	do	-----	7.9	7.9	8.6	-----	6.1	6.0	6.5	-----	8.1	7.4	8.1
Cabbage	do	-----	7.8	5.2	5.3	-----	8.2	6.3	6.1	-----	8.1	5.8	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	11.6	11.5	11.4	-----	10.6	10.5	10.4	-----	12.8	11.7	11.6
Corn, canned	do	-----	17.7	17.8	17.8	-----	15.7	14.6	14.3	-----	18.0	17.7	17.5
Peas, canned	do	-----	19.1	19.2	19.6	-----	15.8	14.5	14.7	-----	21.8	20.8	21.1
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	11.4	11.8	12.0	-----	9.9	10.7	10.6	-----	11.2	11.6	11.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	7.1	7.8	7.7	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.3	5.2	7.1	7.9	7.9
Tea	do	60.0	103.7	105.9	105.9	56.0	74.6	73.4	73.2	61.3	94.4	96.2	96.2
Coffee	do	32.0	50.7	51.3	50.2	25.2	47.7	44.5	43.5	28.8	54.4	53.1	53.4
Prunes	do	-----	18.1	17.2	17.2	-----	14.5	13.2	13.1	-----	19.4	18.6	18.2
Raisins	do	----	14.9	16.5	16.3	-----	13.5	12.9	13.0	-----	15.2	15.0	14.7
Bananas	Dozen	-----	27.7	29.5	29.1	-----	25.8	25.9	25.0	-----	38.9	37.5	37.5
Oranges	do	-----	47.0	36.3	38.8	-----	51.6	41.3	46.1	-----	49.1	41.2	42.9

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

Cities on Specified Dates

for April 15, 1913 and 1926, and for March 15 and April 15, 1927. the exception of April, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

particularly meats and vegetables, owing to differences in trade practices]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
1913	1926						1913	1926						1913	1926		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1] 36.3	[1] 65.0	[1] 65.6	[1] 67.9	48.2	48.9	49.3	22.3	39.7	40.7	41.4	31.2	32.3	32.6	22.3	34.5	33.2	33.7
34.0	50.9	50.4	53.7	41.6	41.7	42.5	19.3	33.3	34.6	35.1	26.7	29.2	30.0	21.0	31.2	30.7	31.3
24.4	38.5	37.8	39.2	36.9	36.9	38.1	17.5	29.8	30.4	31.4	26.9	27.6	28.1	21.3	27.2	26.8	27.5
18.0	27.1	27.7	28.8	27.5	26.9	27.7	15.5	22.9	24.0	24.2	18.9	19.0	20.3	16.3	21.2	20.5	21.9
-----	18.4	18.9	19.4	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	14.4	14.5	14.6	12.6	13.1	14.0	12.1	15.4	15.0	14.6
23.8	40.8	39.1	39.3	39.9	38.7	38.7	20.8	41.9	38.4	39.3	37.9	35.2	36.1	24.3	35.2	35.2	35.5
25.0	46.8	47.2	47.7	52.1	53.6	53.2	21.5	44.7	44.5	44.4	55.7	55.8	56.3	25.5	43.2	42.4	41.7
30.5	58.6	61.1	61.4	57.4	60.0	60.0	25.7	53.4	55.1	54.7	58.3	60.5	60.8	26.7	50.3	52.4	52.4
24.3	38.9	39.4	41.6	37.6	39.5	41.8	18.7	34.2	34.6	36.9	40.5	36.2	39.6	21.8	42.5	41.9	42.5
24.6	43.9	40.0	41.1	44.3	41.4	41.9	22.8	41.9	40.6	40.6	40.0	37.7	39.3	22.2	40.8	38.1	38.5
-----	37.9	32.5	32.3	33.7	32.0	32.0	-----	37.8	31.9	31.4	33.6	31.1	31.3	-----	39.1	29.4	29.0
8.9	14.9	14.4	14.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.0	14.0	11.7	18.0	19.0	19.0
-----	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.6	-----	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.1	-----	11.9	11.9	11.9
42.1	52.1	61.0	60.4	51.3	60.9	60.5	40.2	51.2	59.5	59.2	49.1	56.3	52.0	41.5	52.1	58.2	58.0
-----	30.7	30.0	29.6	29.4	28.9	28.9	-----	30.0	29.3	29.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	31.5	31.9	31.6
22.6	39.0	38.2	38.5	39.8	39.6	40.6	19.0	38.1	38.5	38.4	37.1	36.5	36.5	20.8	33.6	35.9	34.7
16.0	21.5	19.9	19.3	20.7	19.0	18.6	14.3	20.4	18.2	18.1	24.6	23.3	23.3	15.0	23.6	20.7	20.3
-----	25.4	24.5	24.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	-----	26.3	26.6	26.3	29.8	29.5	29.5	-----	23.9	22.7	21.6
31.0	50.5	52.8	48.5	46.8	49.3	44.4	25.2	41.4	37.2	34.6	42.0	40.4	37.9	25.4	42.0	33.8	33.4
5.9	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	5.6	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	6.0	10.8	11.0	11.0
3.7	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.6	5.6	3.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	3.7	7.4	6.9	6.9
3.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	2.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	2.3	4.0	3.9	3.9
-----	9.4	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	-----	8.7	8.8	8.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	-----	9.4	9.5	9.6
-----	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	-----	10.4	10.2	9.7	12.2	12.2	10.9	-----	11.7	11.8	10.7
-----	25.0	25.2	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	-----	24.5	24.6	24.7	29.0	28.5	28.5	-----	25.9	26.3	26.3
-----	23.0	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.3	-----	21.5	21.3	21.3	18.9	20.4	20.4	-----	19.0	18.6	18.6
9.2	12.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	9.3	11.5	10.5	10.5	12.2	11.4	11.4	5.6	9.6	7.5	7.5
-----	10.3	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	-----	9.5	8.5	8.7	10.5	10.2	10.1	-----	10.5	9.8	9.6
1.5	7.7	3.3	3.4	7.2	3.4	3.3	1.3	6.9	3.1	3.0	5.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	7.9	4.0	3.9
-----	6.9	6.0	7.8	6.5	5.4	7.6	-----	7.8	6.1	7.1	4.8	7.3	7.2	-----	7.0	6.3	7.8
-----	8.8	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.8	6.2	-----	8.0	4.6	5.3	8.6	6.8	6.9	-----	6.1	4.4	3.9
-----	13.9	13.3	13.3	11.5	11.1	11.1	-----	10.0	9.9	9.9	14.9	14.0	13.9	-----	10.0	9.7	9.7
-----	19.3	18.3	18.0	19.5	19.6	18.9	-----	15.9	16.4	15.6	15.7	14.9	15.0	-----	15.6	14.4	13.9
-----	20.9	20.4	20.5	21.3	21.3	21.1	-----	16.3	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.8	15.0	-----	17.6	17.5	17.2
-----	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.1	-----	13.7	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	-----	10.1	10.5	10.5
5.1	6.4	7.4	7.3	6.3	7.2	7.1	5.4	6.2	7.2	7.0	7.9	8.6	8.6	5.0	6.2	7.0	6.7
58.6	74.3	75.6	76.1	59.9	60.2	60.2	45.0	71.9	70.3	69.8	83.5	81.3	82.3	50.0	76.7	76.9	76.9
33.0	55.6	54.6	55.0	48.4	47.9	48.3	29.3	49.2	47.6	47.2	56.9	55.1	54.7	26.0	46.1	46.9	45.2
-----	16.8	15.3	15.6	16.2	15.3	15.6	-----	16.1	14.5	14.3	17.5	14.9	15.2	-----	15.7	14.2	14.5
-----	14.2	13.5	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.1	-----	14.1	13.7	13.6	15.6	15.0	15.1	-----	14.1	14.3	14.1
-----	45.6	48.3	46.9	35.0	34.3	33.8	-----	42.9	41.8	42.2	[2] 15.3	[2] 15.3	[2] 14.8	-----	38.8	27.5	26.9
-----	60.0	48.8	50.6	57.7	51.5	54.2	-----	55.0	53.9	53.2	49.0	47.9	49.0	-----	48.5	28.5	34.8

[2] Per poun d.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
		1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.3	43.8	44.8	44.7	24.1	37.2	37.0	37.5	25.0	37.6	39.0	39.8
Round steak	do	19.0	35.6	36.0	35.8	21.9	33.3	33.7	34.3	21.8	31.6	33.2	33.8
Rib roast	do	19.7	33.7	35.1	34.6	19.9	29.7	30.8	31.3	20.0	27.5	28.9	29.1
Chuck roast	do	15.4	24.9	25.4	25.3	16.4	21.3	22.6	23.1	17.2	22.6	23.4	24.4
Plate beef	do	11.4	14.6	15.2	15.1	13.4	15.6	15.8	15.5	12.3	13.8	13.6	14.1
Pork chops	do	19.5	36.9	35.4	35.5	22.1	35.8	34.3	34.5	21.3	39.3	37.2	37.1
Bacon, sliced	do	31.4	52.3	52.4	51.8	25.7	44.6	42.5	41.7	27.0	49.7	48.7	48.0
Ham, sliced	do	32.5	54.1	57.6	56.9	28.2	53.1	56.7	55.6	36.0	57.3	57.4	58.1
Lamb, leg of	do	20.7	37.6	38.4	41.1	18.6	36.6	36.1	38.1	21.5	36.3	36.7	39.0
Hens	do	21.1	41.9	39.6	39.6	25.3	43.0	41.2	42.2	25.0	44.3	39.6	41.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	38.6	35.7	34.6	-----	37.4	30.9	30.7	-----	38.6	32.9	33.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	13.3	13.3	8.3	13.7	13.7	13.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	-----	10.9	11.1	11.2	-----	10.8	10.9	10.9	-----	11.2	11.3	11.3
Butter	Pound	39.0	47.3	58.4	57.7	41.6	49.6	59.8	59.3	42.0	51.1	62.5	61.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	27.7	27.2	27.1	-----	30.1	27.8	27.6	-----	32.0	29.9	29.1
Cheese	do	25.3	41.1	42.0	41.9	21.6	35.9	36.7	35.8	23.0	38.7	38.7	38.2
Lard	do	14.9	21.1	19.1	18.9	14.2	19.0	16.9	16.9	16.5	22.5	20.8	20.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	26.3	26.7	26.6	-----	25.3	25.6	25.8	-----	27.2	26.8	26.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	41.7	38.8	35.8	19.4	34.0	29.5	28.6	23.6	39.9	36.3	35.2
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.8	9.9	9.9	4.8	9.1	9.0	9.0	5.5	8.0	7.8	7.7
Flour	do	2.7	5.6	5.1	5.0	3.3	6.3	5.8	5.7	3.1	6.1	5.5	5.5
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.1	6.8	6.8	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.0	2.7	5.2	5.4	5.4
Rolled oats	do	-----	8.4	8.7	8.6	-----	8.6	8.7	8.7	-----	9.4	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	-----	10.0	10.0	9.8	-----	10.3	10.4	9.7	-----	11.1	11.3	10.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	-----	24.5	25.6	25.5	-----	24.7	24.8	24.8	-----	25.3	25.2	25.4
Macaroni	Pound	-----	19.0	19.3	19.6	-----	18.3	18.5	18.3	-----	21.9	21.9	21.5
Rice	do	9.0	11.7	11.5	11.5	8.8	11.1	10.2	10.2	8.5	12.0	11.2	11.0
Beans, navy	do	-----	9.4	9.4	9.4	-----	7.9	7.6	7.7	-----	7.8	8.5	8.4
Potatoes	do	1.3	6.3	3.4	3.1	1.5	6.4	3.9	3.9	1.4	7.0	3.9	3.8
Onions	do	-----	6.2	6.1	7.6	-----	6.0	5.2	6.9	-----	6.5	5.3	6.8
Cabbage	do	-----	7.4	5.6	5.4	-----	6.9	5.3	5.7	-----	7.2	5.6	5.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	12.7	12.9	12.7	-----	11.0	10.3	10.4	-----	12.7	13.1	13.0
Corn, canned	do	-----	16.8	16.7	16.3	-----	15.7	15.5	15.1	-----	17.3	16.9	16.6
Peas, canned	do	-----	17.2	17.4	16.8	-----	17.3	17.2	17.0	-----	17.7	18.4	18.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	13.8	13.5	13.8	-----	12.0	12.2	12.4	-----	13.4	14.1	14.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.0	6.7	7.5	7.3	5.2	6.7	7.8	7.6
Tea	do	53.3	72.3	72.6	73.0	60.0	78.6	77.0	76.5	50.0	81.6	81.6	81.8
Coffee	do	30.7	51.6	49.5	48.7	25.6	46.4	44.1	43.5	26.5	54.1	53.2	52.2
Prunes	do	-----	18.7	18.5	17.8	-----	17.6	16.5	16.2	-----	17.4	15.8	15.3
Raisins	do	-----	15.4	15.3	15.1	-----	15.0	14.1	14.3	-----	14.6	14.7	14.9
Bananas	Dozen	-----	41.9	38.9	38.5	-----	36.5	35.5	35.5	-----	[2]10.0	[2]10.3	[2]10.4
Oranges	do	-----	58.1	51.6	53.3	-----	52.0	40.3	44.4	-----	57.9	51.5	50.3

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
37.8	39.1	40.1	22.5	36.2	36.7	37.0	23.1	32.6	32.8	33.6	23.8	40.4	41.0	41.7	[1]34.5	[1]59.4	[1]60.5	[1]60.7
33.1	34.3	35.4	20.3	32.5	33.3	33.3	20.3	28.6	29.7	29.7	19.4	34.0	34.7	35.5	27.0	44.1	45.2	46.6
30.1	30.7	31.6	19.6	27.7	27.5	27.4	17.4	24.2	23.7	24.3	19.2	30.0	30.9	31.5	23.2	31.3	31.8	31.9
23.3	24.7	25.5	16.7	22.8	22.5	22.4	15.3	19.0	18.9	19.6	15.2	22.7	23.0	23.3	18.5	22.5	22.8	23.2
15.4	15.7	16.2	12.9	16.8	17.9	17.9	9.4	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.2	14.1	14.3	14.6	-----	13.1	13.4	13.4
35.6	34.5	35.2	20.8	36.2	35.8	35.8	19.9	36.4	33.7	33.5	19.6	40.6	38.0	38.6	21.5	38.0	37.1	37.6
48.3	50.5	50.2	38.0	45.8	47.1	47.5	29.0	50.2	50.3	47.9	22.8	51.1	50.5	50.0	25.8	44.5	44.9	44.4
54.1	56.9	57.3	31.3	57.5	59.9	59.9	29.2	54.3	57.6	57.1	25.0	59.2	60.2	61.1	30.3	53.6	56.3	56.3
43.7	43.7	43.3	22.5	44.9	45.0	46.4	18.1	35.3	35.5	37.2	17.4	39.1	39.4	41.4	21.0	41.6	41.2	41.5
40.7	39.6	39.0	19.5	33.4	32.6	32.8	21.8	35.7	33.3	34.2	21.8	43.2	40.5	41.0	25.0	42.9	43.2	44.0
39.8	35.4	35.6	-----	42.1	34.8	34.6	-----	38.4	33.8	33.5	-----	39.8	33.3	32.9	-----	38.9	35.1	35.4
11.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	12.3	13.0	13.0	8.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11.4	11.5	11.4	-----	13.3	13.3	13.3	-----	11.2	10.3	10.4	-----	11.1	11.2	11.1	-----	12.6	12.5	12.5
48.0	58.8	58.0	37.0	51.6	56.1	54.8	39.0	46.4	54.3	54.1	37.9	51.1	60.2	60.1	41.3	51.7	57.6	58.2
29.8	28.6	28.7	-----	34.1	30.5	30.9	-----	29.2	24.8	24.8	-----	29.5	28.7	28.8	-----	30.4	30.8	30.8
36.9	36.9	36.5	20.0	34.7	37.4	37.0	26.1	38.2	38.3	37.3	20.7	37.5	37.9	38.1	23.8	39.1	39.2	39.5
18.7	16.8	16.2	18.0	26.0	21.2	21.7	16.3	21.7	20.3	19.9	16.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	15.0	20.1	18.1	18.1
25.9	26.0	26.0	-----	24.4	23.4	23.3	-----	23.7	22.3	22.2	-----	27.3	27.1	27.1	-----	27.1	26.6	26.6
32.8	28.6	27.8	21.0	34.0	27.9	28.8	24.6	35.0	33.4	30.8	23.2	39.6	33.7	32.9	27.7	46.1	48.4	42.8
8.1	8.0	8.0	5.6	8.5	9.5	9.5	5.3	8.4	8.1	8.1	5.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	6.2	9.2	9.2	8.9
6.1	5.4	5.3	3.4	6.1	5.5	5.5	2.6	5.1	4.2	4.3	3.1	6.0	5.4	5.4	3.2	6.5	5.8	5.7
3.7	3.8	3.7	2.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	2.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	3.4	7.2	6.7	6.6
9.4	9.4	9.4	-----	10.6	10.3	10.4	-----	8.9	7.8	7.8	-----	9.4	9.3	9.4	-----	9.8	9.5	9.4
11.0	10.7	10.2	-----	11.1	11.6	11.3	-----	11.8	10.8	10.3	-----	10.7	10.5	10.2	-----	11.6	11.3	10.7
24.8	26.0	26.0	-----	27.5	27.8	27.8	-----	25.7	24.8	24.7	-----	25.8	26.0	25.6	-----	25.8	25.3	25.3
22.0	20.6	20.8	-----	21.3	22.1	22.1	-----	18.8	19.6	20.0	-----	21.8	21.9	22.2	-----	24.5	24.5	24.5
13.8	12.7	12.7	9.3	12.9	11.4	11.8	8.6	12.0	10.1	10.1	8.4	12.2	12.0	12.1	10.0	12.2	11.6	11.5
7.9	7.9	7.8	-----	10.7	10.6	10.5	-----	10.2	9.6	9.3	-----	8.2	8.0	8.0	-----	10.2	9.9	9.8
6.6	3.3	3.5	1.8	6.9	5.1	5.3	1.1	5.9	3.4	3.6	1.2	6.2	2.9	2.9	1.6	7.3	3.6	3.4
6.8	5.7	7.6	-----	7.8	8.1	9.0	-----	5.6	4.4	5.9	-----	6.2	5.3	6.5	-----	6.2	6.4	7.4
7.5	5.2	6.0	-----	5.7	5.3	5.4	-----	6.5	4.2	5.1	-----	7.4	5.3	5.1	-----	8.8	6.6	6.7
12.6	12.5	12.6	-----	14.0	13.8	13.5	-----	12.4	11.4	11.2	-----	11.7	11.0	11.0	-----	12.1	12.4	12.4
15.7	14.7	14.6	-----	18.0	18.4	18.2	-----	15.6	13.3	13.9	-----	15.9	16.0	16.0	-----	17.1	16.3	16.3
15.4	15.1	15.3	-----	21.7	22.0	21.7	-----	15.9	15.1	14.6	-----	16.8	16.7	16.5	-----	18.7	18.3	18.3
13.2	13.0	12.8	-----	11.7	13.1	12.9	-----	13.3	12.4	11.7	-----	12.0	12.7	12.6	-----	12.6	13.3	13.1
6.7	7.8	7.8	5.7	7.5	8.1	8.0	5.3	7.3	7.7	7.6	5.0	6.9	7.6	7.5	5.2	6.7	7.3	7.2
89.3	89.3	89.3	66.7	106.6	106.8	105.6	52.8	66.9	68.8	69.0	43.3	73.3	73.8	73.8	44.2	60.3	60.8	61.2
51.6	50.0	49.3	36.7	60.2	59.7	58.9	29.4	52.7	50.2	49.5	29.3	51.9	50.8	50.1	33.0	53.7	51.6	51.2
18.0	17.2	16.8	-----	21.1	21.0	20.9	-----	18.3	16.5	16.2	-----	18.0	17.5	17.2	-----	15.8	15.3	15.1
15.0	14.3	14.3	-----	16.8	15.8	15.8	-----	14.9	14.3	14.5	-----	15.0	14.8	14.8	-----	14.2	13.9	14.0
36.7	38.6	38.1	-----	31.7	36.3	33.8	-----	[2]12.5	[2]11.8	[2]10.5	-----	33.8	36.3	35.0	-----	[2]9.8	[2]10.5	[2]10.0
50.3	51.5	51.7	-----	55.3	52.9	50.4	-----	49.6	48.7	48.4	-----	52.4	55.1	53.5	-----	55.2	47.3	49.2

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
					1913	1926			1913	1926		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	33.2	34.3	35.4	25.5	37.4	37.6	38.3	28.3	38.0	35.8	36.3
Round steak	do	31.9	32.9	33.6	23.3	36.1	36.2	37.1	24.0	32.8	31.3	31.3
Rib roast	do	26.3	27.1	26.8	17.4	29.1	29.1	29.1	25.0	29.4	27.9	27.1
Chuck roast	do	20.0	20.9	22.1	16.1	24.9	24.7	24.7	15.8	21.2	20.4	20.0
Plate beef	do	18.2	17.5	17.5	12.5	15.1	15.7	15.9	11.4	13.6	12.3	12.5
Pork chops	do	36.3	35.1	35.1	21.7	36.0	33.7	34.6	23.8	36.7	35.8	35.4
Bacon, sliced	do	49.3	48.1	48.1	29.8	45.6	45.0	44.1	26.4	47.3	45.8	45.4
Ham, sliced	do	50.8	54.6	53.9	31.2	56.4	57.1	57.5	28.0	52.8	54.1	53.6
Lamb, leg of	do	36.0	33.6	34.3	19.0	40.0	40.8	43.3	20.8	37.0	35.9	39.0
Hens	do	39.5	35.2	35.5	22.5	41.0	37.2	38.3	22.0	41.2	39.0	38.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	36.5	31.3	30.5	.....	36.1	32.9	33.3	.....	38.2	33.2	33.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.0	15.6	15.6	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	22.0	22.3	21.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.6	11.4	11.3	.....	10.8	10.7	10.7	.....	12.2	11.6	11.7
Butter	Pound	47.8	54.2	54.1	39.3	49.4	59.9	58.8	43.8	55.0	60.5	60.2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	31.6	29.4	28.2	.....	30.4	29.8	30.5	.....	31.5	30.5	30.6
Cheese	do	31.4	33.7	32.2	20.8	36.1	38.0	37.0	22.5	33.7	33.6	34.3
Lard	do	22.5	19.3	19.6	15.2	19.0	17.4	17.0	15.7	23.1	22.1	21.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.5	16.6	16.4	.....	26.1	27.1	27.3	.....	24.5	21.8	22.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.2	26.0	26.0	20.0	33.2	28.6	27.9	27.5	41.0	33.3	33.9
Bread	Pound	9.0	8.8	8.6	5.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	6.5	11.0	11.1	11.1
Flour	do	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.2	6.0	5.6	5.5	3.8	7.0	6.5	6.4
Corn meal	do	3.9	3.9	4.0	2.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.8
Rolled oats	do	9.1	8.9	8.7	.....	8.1	8.3	8.3	.....	9.7	9.0	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	11.8	11.1	10.6	.....	10.2	10.1	9.8	.....	11.4	10.3	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	25.8	25.4	25.4	.....	24.6	24.8	24.8	.....	24.7	24.6	24.5
Macaroni	Pound	18.0	18.6	18.6	.....	19.1	19.2	19.2	.....	20.0	18.6	19.3
Rice	do	10.3	8.9	9.0	9.2	11.7	11.2	10.7	6.6	11.0	9.4	9.4
Beans, navy	do	9.5	9.3	9.1	.....	7.7	8.0	8.2	.....	10.8	9.6	9.6
Potatoes	do	6.4	4.9	4.8	1.2	6.4	3.1	3.0	2.2	7.8	4.4	4.2
Onions	do	7.3	7.0	7.4	.....	6.2	5.3	7.5	.....	8.3	7.1	8.4
Cabbage	do	5.8	4.3	4.6	.....	7.4	5.0	5.1	.....	6.8	4.9	5.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.0	11.2	11.2	.....	10.4	9.9	9.9	.....	11.1	10.6	10.5
Corn, canned	do	16.2	14.0	14.0	.....	14.8	14.1	14.1	.....	19.7	17.5	17.0
Peas, canned	do	14.3	13.5	13.6	.....	14.6	13.9	14.3	.....	19.7	17.4	17.1
Tomatoes, canned	do	10.2	11.3	11.0	.....	11.7	12.6	13.0	.....	10.9	10.9	10.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.7	7.3	7.1	5.8	7.0	7.8	7.6	5.9	7.1	7.7	7.6
Tea	do	81.6	84.3	84.3	60.0	85.3	88.8	87.9	60.0	96.6	98.8	98.8
Coffee	do	45.5	42.6	42.1	30.8	51.1	49.1	48.8	34.5	51.3	49.2	48.7
Prunes	do	16.7	14.7	15.1	.....	19.3	18.5	17.1	.....	19.2	15.4	15.9
Raisins	do	14.9	14.4	14.1	.....	16.3	14.7	15.2	.....	15.7	14.6	14.6
Bananas	Dozen	28.0	27.7	26.2	.....	30.9	30.5	29.1	.....	26.0	26.7	29.2
Oranges	do	47.1	44.8	44.8	.....	49.0	45.3	47.3	.....	46.1	23.4	29.2

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.4	38.2	37.0	37.3	27.5	34.3	36.0	36.0	23.4	36.0	37.2	37.7	23.6	34.0	35.4	35.8	[1]35.2	[1]56.6	[1]56.8	[1]58.8
21.2	32.1	32.7	32.6	21.1	31.3	32.7	32.7	20.8	30.0	30.3	30.9	20.0	29.6	31.9	32.3	28.5	45.3	46.5	48.3
17.9	26.5	26.7	26.6	20.0	26.6	27.8	27.8	19.1	29.0	29.6	29.7	18.6	25.4	25.5	26.5	20.0	28.3	27.9	29.2
14.8	19.9	19.3	19.2	16.9	20.0	21.4	21.4	15.5	19.4	20.8	21.1	15.6	18.6	20.2	20.5	17.0	22.9	22.9	23.7
11.9	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.5	15.7	16.4	16.4	12.4	14.2	14.5	14.3	12.8	15.6	16.3	16.9	-----	16.0	16.3	16.6
20.0	37.2	33.6	33.8	21.3	34.6	33.6	33.2	24.4	44.8	43.9	42.8	20.0	34.8	32.6	32.5	21.0	37.3	35.9	35.9
28.4	50.0	46.1	46.1	37.0	49.3	50.0	49.2	33.8	55.9	57.2	55.6	27.8	46.1	48.6	47.7	23.5	41.9	41.9	41.9
28.1	55.4	54.8	54.3	31.3	52.1	55.5	54.6	35.0	66.0	69.2	70.0	27.5	49.1	53.1	52.3	27.3	45.6	46.0	46.6
20.1	33.8	34.7	35.6	22.5	41.4	42.0	42.0	19.0	36.1	35.8	36.8	18.1	39.0	38.8	40.3	21.3	36.6	37.7	39.3
18.2	36.3	34.0	34.6	20.0	32.8	31.3	31.1	25.6	45.2	44.3	44.5	24.4	40.0	37.9	38.8	23.8	44.3	43.9	43.4
----	38.1	35.2	35.0	----	41.7	33.9	33.5	----	36.2	30.9	31.0	----	38.1	31.4	31.3	-----	38.5	33.1	32.0
8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	13.0	12.8	8.0	14.0	13.8	13.8
----	11.8	11.5	11.5	----	12.3	12.1	11.9	----	9.7	10.2	10.2	----	11.5	11.8	11.8	-----	13.0	12.6	12.8
39.8	48.8	58.4	58.3	43.3	52.6	58.8	56.6	35.0	50.7	56.0	52.8	40.7	52.0	61.3	59.6	42.8	53.1	62.0	61.1
----	27.8	26.0	25.9	----	31.1	28.3	28.5	----	31.4	27.8	26.6	----	32.3	27.7	27.5	-----	28.0	25.8	25.8
21.7	36.2	36.8	36.6	21.7	36.9	37.6	37.3	19.5	39.1	38.3	38.1	21.7	37.5	38.3	37.1	22.0	36.4	36.7	36.8
16.2	21.0	19.1	18.6	15.4	23.8	21.7	21.7	17.9	22.9	20.8	19.6	15.3	20.5	18.0	17.7	16.0	20.6	18.9	18.3
----	27.0	27.2	27.0	----	23.8	21.9	21.9	----	26.1	24.8	24.7	----	28.5	28.6	29.3	-----	26.2	26.0	26.6
20.9	35.8	31.3	30.3	19.5	34.6	27.5	28.9	26.0	37.8	32.4	31.6	19.3	32.9	27.0	27.0	27.3	43.6	44.4	40.5
6.0	10.1	9.6	9.7	6.0	9.5	9.3	9.3	6.2	8.6	8.5	8.5	5.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.9	8.5	8.7	8.7
3.0	6.0	4.7	4.6	3.6	6.8	6.3	6.1	3.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	3.7	6.7	5.8	5.9	3.4	6.4	5.8	5.7
2.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	2.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	5.1	5.1	5.3
----	9.2	9.2	9.2	----	10.8	10.3	10.1	----	9.6	10.0	10.0	----	8.3	8.6	8.5	-----	9.0	9.0	9.2
----	12.2	11.1	10.5	----	12.2	11.3	11.0	----	10.0	10.1	9.6	----	10.8	10.7	10.1	-----	11.4	11.0	10.1
----	27.1	26.4	26.4	----	25.0	25.9	25.9	----	24.8	25.1	25.1	----	24.3	25.7	25.5	-----	25.5	25.8	25.6
----	20.5	19.7	19.5	----	20.5	20.5	20.2	----	17.6	18.3	18.4	----	19.2	18.7	19.1	-----	24.2	23.9	23.9
8.7	11.1	9.5	9.4	8.3	10.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	11.3	10.4	10.2	8.1	11.3	11.4	11.4	8.5	11.4	10.0	10.0
----	9.3	9.1	9.2	----	9.7	9.1	9.4	----	9.4	9.2	9.3	----	7.9	7.8	7.8	-----	9.1	9.0	9.0
1.5	6.1	3.7	3.7	1.7	6.6	4.6	4.6	1.0	6.2	4.5	4.5	1.4	6.5	3.6	3.6	1.3	6.8	3.1	3.0
----	6.9	6.6	8.2	----	7.9	6.7	9.4	----	6.4	6.2	7.5	----	6.3	5.5	9.2	-----	5.7	5.5	6.9
----	5.8	4.7	4.9	----	6.1	4.5	4.8	----	4.9	4.2	4.6	----	7.7	5.7	5.6	-----	8.4	4.1	6.3
----	13.3	12.5	12.5	----	11.3	10.6	10.6	----	11.5	11.1	11.1	----	10.9	10.2	10.2	-----	14.1	13.6	13.3
----	14.7	14.2	14.0	----	16.9	16.9	16.8	----	16.1	15.7	15.6	----	16.5	15.6	13.9	-----	17.4	16.8	16.6
----	15.5	14.5	14.5	----	18.2	18.8	18.8	----	17.2	17.5	17.0	----	16.1	14.6	14.4	-----	19.2	18.7	18.7
----	11.8	11.5	11.5	----	11.4	11.2	10.7	----	[2]15.6	[2]15.2	[2]15.1	----	10.0	11.2	11.2	-----	12.5	12.8	13.3
5.5	7.1	7.8	7.5	5.5	7.2	8.1	8.2	5.3	6.4	7.1	7.0	5.1	7.0	7.8	7.8	5.3	6.7	7.6	7.5
54.0	82.5	89.4	89.4	50.0	100.6	107.4	106.3	54.5	74.9	74.4	74.4	62.5	79.9	90.9	91.1	45.0	63.1	63.5	63.5
27.8	53.3	51.4	50.2	30.8	55.1	51.9	52.2	36.3	54.6	52.0	50.1	27.5	50.0	49.7	49.1	32.0	51.5	50.9	50.3
----	17.3	16.6	16.2	----	18.2	18.1	16.9	----	16.4	14.9	15.1	----	16.7	15.8	15.3	-----	16.1	14.7	14.6
----	15.3	14.5	14.8	----	15.8	15.5	15.5	----	12.9	12.7	12.9	----	15.5	14.7	14.5	-----	14.3	13.9	13.8
----	[3]11.1	[3]10.4	[3]10.5	----	[3]9.0	[3]8.8	[3]9.1	----	[3]9.6	[3]9.6	[3]9.6	----	[3]10.9	[3]10.5	[3]10.3	-----	[3]9.8	[3]9.8	[3]9.8
----	51.2	49.3	51.6	----	48.0	52.9	49.6	----	46.8	43.1	44.2	----	46.8	41.3	39.6	-----	51.8	48.9	50.2

[1] No. 2½ can.

[3] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
		1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.2	35.5	35.0	35.5	21.5	37.8	37.4	37.9	21.7	31.7	31.4	33.1
Round steak	do	19.4	32.7	32.5	33.9	19.5	33.4	33.4	34.0	19.5	28.4	28.9	29.9
Rib roast	do	21.9	25.8	26.0	26.5	18.0	28.1	28.3	28.5	18.2	24.6	25.1	26.5
Chuck roast	do	15.1	19.0	19.2	19.9	15.8	23.7	24.0	24.5	15.5	19.6	20.4	22.4
Plate beef	do	12.2	15.0	15.5	16.3	11.5	14.5	14.7	14.6	10.1	11.7	13.0	13.5
Pork chops	do	22.1	34.2	31.3	31.9	19.5	37.2	34.2	34.2	18.3	35.8	33.5	33.8
Bacon, sliced	do	30.7	43.5	41.0	40.8	26.8	47.5	47.8	47.7	25.0	49.4	47.5	47.7
Ham, sliced	do	27.1	50.8	54.0	55.0	26.8	50.3	51.4	52.3	27.5	52.4	52.9	54.2
Lamb, leg of	do	21.2	38.3	37.6	40.0	20.0	37.7	39.0	41.8	17.2	35.0	34.7	36.7
Hens	do	21.6	34.2	33.5	33.0	22.3	40.2	37.0	38.4	21.0	36.2	35.1	35.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	33.3	32.8	33.1	-----	32.1	33.4	33.3	-----	39.3	37.5	36.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	11.4	11.0	11.2	-----	11.2	11.0	11.1	-----	11.7	11.6	11.6
Butter	Pound	42.9	50.8	57.5	56.7	38.2	46.2	57.5	57.1	38.4	46.3	56.0	56.0
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	-----	27.7	27.0	25.6	-----	27.5	26.4	26.3	-----	28.8	25.5	25.3
Cheese	do	21.3	32.3	34.1	33.3	21.7	33.8	35.7	35.3	20.0	34.4	35.8	36.0
Lard	do	15.7	19.3	16.1	15.9	15.4	21.6	18.9	19.0	15.4	20.3	18.3	17.9
Vegetable lard substitutes	do	-----	22.9	19.9	19.7	-----	26.7	26.7	26.7	-----	27.4	27.1	27.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	35.1	28.4	28.9	21.2	34.1	29.5	28.9	21.9	34.3	30.8	30.3
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.7	9.5	9.5	5.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.6	9.9	9.0	9.0
Flour	do	3.6	6.9	6.1	5.9	3.1	5.7	4.9	4.9	2.9	5.7	5.2	5.1
Corn meal	do	2.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	2.4	5.6	5.3	5.5
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.4	9.1	9.0	-----	8.6	8.4	8.4	-----	8.5	8.1	8.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	-----	11.1	10.7	10.3	-----	10.3	10.1	9.8	-----	10.7	10.8	9.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	-----	25.9	25.2	25.2	-----	24.5	24.4	24.4	-----	25.9	25.6	25.6
Macaroni	Pound	-----	19.5	18.8	18.9	-----	17.9	17.5	17.5	-----	19.3	18.9	18.9
Rice	do	8.0	10.8	8.8	8.4	9.0	11.7	10.5	10.3	9.1	11.9	10.4	10.9
Beans, navy	do	-----	9.5	8.9	8.7	-----	8.3	8.0	8.1	-----	9.2	9.4	9.1
Potatoes	do	1.6	7.1	4.2	4.5	1.2	5.9	2.7	2.6	0.8	5.8	3.0	3.0
Onions	do	-----	5.6	6.1	7.1	-----	6.4	5.3	7.5	-----	6.1	5.7	7.6
Cabbage	do	-----	6.0	3.8	4.3	-----	7.5	5.0	4.9	-----	6.9	4.6	5.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	11.9	11.3	11.2	-----	11.1	11.1	11.1	-----	13.1	12.1	12.3
Corn, canned	do	-----	16.4	14.5	14.0	-----	16.1	15.5	15.1	-----	15.3	14.2	14.5
Peas, canned	do	-----	18.1	15.2	14.8	-----	16.6	15.5	15.6	-----	15.7	14.3	14.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	11.0	9.7	10.0	-----	13.3	13.6	13.4	-----	14.3	13.8	13.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	6.8	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.3	7.2	7.0	5.6	6.8	7.5	7.5
Tea	do	63.8	96.9	99.4	99.4	50.0	71.4	71.2	70.7	45.0	63.2	60.3	60.0
Coffee	do	27.5	51.6	48.1	47.7	27.5	47.0	43.3	42.5	30.8	54.4	52.3	52.2
Prunes	do	-----	17.6	15.0	14.4	-----	17.2	15.6	15.4	-----	17.3	15.4	15.5
Raisins	do	-----	15.8	14.6	14.7	-----	14.8	14.6	14.6	-----	15.4	14.8	14.8
Bananas	Dozen	-----	[2] 9.0	[2] 8.1	[2] 8.2	-----	[2] 9.8	[2] 9.6	[2] 9.2	-----	[2] 11.0	[2] 12.0	[2] 11.5
Oranges	do	-----	52.1	34.8	39.4	-----	50.1	47.9	47.3	-----	51.4	47.1	48.8

[1] Whole. [2] Per pound.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
35.0	35.0	35.0	26.6	44.1	44.7	46.6	31.6	54.1	53.7	54.3	22.1	36.0	36.6	36.7	26.1	44.9	44.3	45.9
34.5	34.1	34.5	26.4	41.8	42.5	44.8	28.0	44.0	43.4	43.8	19.3	30.6	32.3	32.1	25.1	42.9	42.5	44.1
29.1	28.6	28.6	21.2	35.5	35.0	36.0	22.4	35.3	36.0	36.2	20.9	29.8	30.6	31.4	22.6	38.8	38.5	39.0
23.6	23.2	23.2	17.6	23.6	23.8	25.5	18.8	26.6	26.4	26.3	15.4	21.3	21.1	21.9	16.6	24.5	24.5	25.4
18.6	17.7	18.4	12.8	13.7	12.8	13.3	-----	15.7	15.6	15.6	11.6	17.4	18.3	18.2	14.8	20.5	19.1	20.1
40.5	38.2	38.2	23.2	37.8	36.4	37.3	23.0	37.8	37.3	37.2	22.5	37.8	37.8	37.0	22.7	40.9	39.7	40.6
47.2	48.1	48.1	23.8	45.1	46.5	46.2	27.0	49.9	48.7	47.9	29.1	46.8	49.9	50.4	24.9	50.8	49.3	49.7
51.2	53.1	51.9	20.3	53.8	53.9	55.2	31.4	57.9	60.1	60.3	27.6	52.3	54.6	53.3	28.5	59.1	61.4	61.4
41.4	40.7	41.4	22.0	36.8	37.2	39.9	21.8	37.4	39.3	40.0	22.0	37.9	40.1	40.3	19.0	36.1	38.1	39.0
39.6	36.8	37.6	23.8	41.7	37.5	38.1	23.7	43.9	41.8	41.7	24.3	39.2	38.8	38.3	21.3	42.0	39.9	40.2
40.7	32.0	31.6	-----	37.1	30.2	30.0	-----	34.7	31.1	30.8	-----	37.1	37.8	37.7	-----	36.4	29.3	29.3
18.5	18.5	18.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11.7	11.6	11.6	-----	11.3	11.2	11.1	-----	12.1	12.1	12.0	-----	11.1	11.1	11.1	-----	11.2	11.0	11.0
55.6	60.8	59.8	42.2	49.5	59.9	60.8	40.3	52.4	59.7	60.0	40.3	51.6	59.8	58.9	40.9	49.5	59.8	60.3
31.1	28.9	28.8	-----	30.9	30.4	30.7	-----	31.8	31.1	31.2	-----	31.1	29.0	28.9	-----	30.7	29.7	29.7
36.7	38.1	37.0	24.5	39.8	39.7	39.5	22.0	39.1	39.7	39.7	22.0	33.7	37.5	37.0	19.6	38.4	38.2	38.5
21.6	19.2	19.2	15.8	22.2	19.2	19.1	15.7	21.8	19.1	19.1	14.8	21.1	19.8	19.8	15.9	21.9	20.1	20.3
22.2	20.2	20.2	-----	26.3	25.9	25.7	-----	26.0	25.6	25.6	-----	22.4	19.5	19.3	-----	25.7	26.2	26.1
37.5	31.1	31.3	33.0	46.8	44.1	42.4	28.9	46.4	50.7	43.9	21.9	35.3	35.8	32.4	30.2	48.3	44.7	45.0
9.6	10.1	10.1	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.6	6.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	5.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.0	9.7	9.7	9.6
6.7	6.3	6.2	3.6	6.1	5.5	5.4	3.1	6.3	5.5	5.4	3.8	7.6	6.8	6.8	3.2	6.2	5.5	5.5
3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	2.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	2.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
8.7	8.5	8.4	-----	8.5	8.3	8.3	-----	9.6	9.2	9.1	-----	9.1	9.0	9.0	-----	8.6	8.7	8.6
11.2	11.1	9.9	-----	10.1	10.0	9.7	-----	10.7	10.7	10.5	-----	10.5	10.3	10.0	-----	10.0	10.0	9.5
24.9	25.3	24.8	-----	24.3	24.1	24.1	-----	24.9	24.8	24.8	-----	24.9	24.6	24.8	-----	23.9	23.9	24.0
20.9	20.3	20.3	-----	21.1	20.9	20.9	-----	22.8	22.4	22.0	-----	9.5	10.5	10.4	-----	21.1	20.9	20.9
11.6	10.0	9.9	9.0	11.5	10.9	10.5	9.3	11.9	11.2	11.1	7.4	10.5	9.7	9.6	8.0	10.7	10.0	10.0
9.3	8.8	8.7	-----	9.7	9.7	9.7	-----	9.8	9.3	9.2	-----	8.8	8.2	8.1	-----	10.3	9.9	9.9
7.2	4.8	4.7	2.4	7.4	4.1	4.0	1.6	7.5	3.6	3.4	2.0	6.8	4.6	4.5	2.4	7.5	4.2	4.2
5.5	6.3	7.8	-----	6.9	6.2	7.4	-----	7.0	6.5	7.2	-----	5.0	5.3	6.4	-----	7.0	5.8	6.8
5.1	4.1	3.8	-----	9.6	6.7	6.2	-----	8.7	6.4	6.5	-----	5.3	4.0	3.9	-----	8.6	5.9	6.5
11.0	10.5	10.4	-----	10.8	10.8	10.7	-----	11.4	11.2	11.3	-----	10.9	11.0	11.0	-----	11.2	10.6	10.7
16.8	17.3	17.3	-----	16.7	15.6	15.1	-----	18.1	18.2	18.1	-----	14.9	15.2	15.3	-----	15.3	14.3	14.3
16.2	16.4	16.4	-----	17.2	16.6	16.0	-----	19.5	19.3	19.3	-----	17.1	17.5	16.9	-----	15.7	14.7	14.7
11.2	11.0	10.8	-----	10.9	11.5	11.5	-----	12.3	12.9	12.9	-----	10.0	11.5	11.4	-----	10.7	11.2	11.4
6.7	7.5	7.5	5.1	6.0	6.9	6.7	5.2	6.5	7.3	7.2	5.2	5.9	7.0	6.7	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.3
83.0	78.9	79.2	53.8	63.5	62.8	62.8	55.0	59.5	58.8	58.4	62.1	82.9	80.0	80.0	43.3	64.9	66.2	66.3
50.6	49.6	48.5	29.3	50.2	47.8	47.3	33.8	53.4	50.7	50.7	26.4	36.8	35.2	35.5	27.5	48.1	46.2	45.0
16.4	15.3	14.8	-----	15.6	14.5	14.5	-----	16.4	15.8	15.7	-----	18.4	17.4	16.5	-----	15.8	13.9	13.7
14.6	14.4	14.3	-----	14.0	14.5	14.3	-----	14.3	14.0	14.0	-----	14.3	13.8	13.6	-----	14.5	14.1	13.7
25.2	22.8	22.8	-----	37.5	37.5	37.5	-----	35.0	33.8	35.0	-----	17.5	17.1	17.1	-----	39.6	39.7	38.9
51.0	38.3	42.7	-----	57.5	47.1	48.1	-----	52.7	50.0	50.5	-----	52.5	43.5	47.0	-----	63.4	51.1	54.6

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
					1913	1926					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.2	40.0	41.2	24.7	36.3	37.0	37.8	34.0	35.5	36.6
Round steak	do	34.1	34.2	34.9	20.8	33.3	33.8	35.1	33.1	33.9	34.8
Rib roast	do	32.3	31.2	32.9	17.1	26.2	26.0	26.1	24.2	25.5	25.6
Chuck roast	do	24.0	23.3	24.1	15.4	21.5	22.1	22.2	20.7	21.5	21.5
Plate beef	do	16.0	16.2	15.4	10.4	12.4	13.2	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.1
Pork chops	do	36.4	35.5	36.5	20.4	36.7	35.2	35.1	35.2	33.7	34.4
Bacon, sliced	do	44.8	43.5	45.7	28.0	52.1	50.6	50.7	49.3	50.4	50.0
Ham, sliced	do	48.1	46.5	50.5	29.0	56.6	58.2	58.2	52.7	57.7	55.0
Lamb, leg of	do	39.5	40.0	42.5	17.5	37.4	36.6	38.5	36.9	38.6	40.0
Hens	do	41.4	39.4	38.8	19.8	35.7	32.9	33.4	36.5	35.9	35.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	37.7	33.7	33.1	.....	38.8	35.4	35.1	38.4	35.1	34.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.5	17.5	18.0	8.2	11.1	11.3	10.3	11.3	13.0	12.7
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.1	11.2	11.2	.....	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.3	11.3
Butter	Pound	54.6	59.9	61.0	38.8	47.6	55.8	55.5	45.5	56.9	56.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	29.5	28.1	28.3	.....	30.4	26.1	26.3	29.7	28.4	28.1
Cheese	do	33.4	34.8	35.2	22.5	35.7	37.0	36.1	34.7	37.5	36.8
Lard	do	20.8	18.6	18.8	17.3	24.0	21.8	21.2	22.1	19.5	19.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.1	21.7	21.4	.....	27.9	26.6	25.9	27.0	27.1	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	38.7	34.0	33.3	20.5	33.2	23.9	28.5	33.7	27.8	27.5
Bread	Pound	9.5	9.9	9.9	5.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	6.3	5.8	5.7	2.9	5.4	4.6	4.6	6.0	5.4	5.3
Corn meal	do	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7
Rolled oats	do	8.4	9.1	8.6	.....	10.3	10.2	10.2	8.9	8.9	8.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	10.4	10.3	9.8	.....	12.5	12.2	11.5	11.8	11.3	10.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	23.9	24.3	24.3	.....	28.3	28.0	28.0	25.3	26.3	26.3
Macaroni	Pound	19.1	19.3	19.1	.....	21.1	21.2	21.2	20.6	18.7	18.7
Rice	do	12.1	11.6	11.6	8.5	11.6	11.0	11.0	11 7	11 7	11.6
Beans, navy	do	8.1	8.3	8.1	.....	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.7	8.6	8.7
Potatoes	do	7.0	4.2	4.2	1.3	6.2	3.7	3.6	5.9	3.2	3.2
Onions	do	6.7	6.4	7.4	.....	6.0	6.7	8.7	6.5	6.6	8.9
Cabbage	do	6.8	5.1	5.0	.....	7.2	5.1	5.0	7.4	5.6	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	9.8	9.7	9.7	.....	13.7	13.2	13.4	11.9	11.1	11.1
Corn, canned	do	15.3	14.6	14.9	.....	15.9	16.2	16.0	15.6	16.2	15.4
Peas, canned	do	19.8	19.5	19.3	.....	16.7	15.3	15.7	18.3	17.2	17.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	10.3	9.9	9.8	.....	14.3	13.2	13.1	13.8	12.5	12.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.0	7.0	7.0	5.8	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.3	8.4	8.6
Tea	do	88.8	93.2	93.2	56.0	80.3	79.4	79.7	65.1	71.7	71.7
Coffee	do	50.3	50.2	48.8	30.0	57.3	53.6	53.8	51.9	50.5	49.7
Prunes	do	16.1	15.1	15.3	.....	17.6	16.3	16.1	20.2	17.8	18.0
Raisins	do	13.9	14.4	14.3	.....	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.3	14.5	14.5
Bananas	Dozen	33.8	33.0	32.8	.....	[1] 11.4	[1] 11.7	[1] 11.3	[1] 9.9	[1] 11.1	[1] 10.5
Oranges	do	51.7	46.7	48.3	.....	47.8	49.1	47.6	48.8	52.7	54.6

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Apr 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
1913	1926			1913	1926						1913	1926			1913	1926		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1]30.0	[1]55.5	[1]55.2	[1]56.3	27.0	45.7	45.9	46.8	[1]61.4	[1]59.0	[1]61.1	22.4	29.2	29.8	31.6	[1]40.0	[1]71.7	[1]70.4	[1]72.0
25.2	41.2	41.9	43.2	23.2	38.1	37.7	38.8	45.9	46.2	47.5	20.0	26.8	27.2	29.0	31.2	49.4	48.5	50.1
22.4	36.8	36.5	37.1	21.5	33.7	34.0	34.4	30.2	29.6	30.6	18.7	25.3	26.1	26.6	25.0	38.1	37.1	39.0
17.3	24.4	26.0	26.5	16.7	23.9	25.5	26.4	20.9	21.6	21.9	15.6	18.4	19.2	20.4	19.4	28.1	28.3	29.8
12.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.8	13.7	16.7	17.5	18.0	13.1	13.8	14.3	14.9	----	19.3	17.2	17.8
22.4	41.8	40.4	40.7	23.2	41.1	38.6	39.5	38.6	37.0	37.1	21.0	38.2	37.5	36.8	22.6	41.9	38.9	39.6
25.4	46.7	47.1	47.3	28.1	52.7	52.9	53.8	44.9	45.1	46.1	30.0	53.4	54.7	54.3	22.4	44.5	44.9	44.5
30.7	57.9	60.5	60.1	29.8	60.5	61.8	61.8	55.3	57.1	56.9	29.7	54.4	57.1	57.2	28.5	57.2	59.6	61.2
20.8	39.4	40.5	42.0	22.0	39.8	40.9	42.4	35.1	37.8	39.8	19.2	36.9	36.8	38.0	21.7	39.6	41.4	43.3
22.7	43.5	41.1	41.6	28.0	46.0	44.3	44.1	41.9	42.2	41.7	21.5	37.5	36.5	36.5	23.6	44.9	42.2	42.6
----	38.0	29.0	27.8	----	37.4	30.6	30.5	39.1	30.7	30.4	----	37.1	34.5	33.2	----	38.0	33.5	33.0
8.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	8.8	14.0	15.0	14.0	13.5	13.8	13.8	9.3	12.5	12.0	12.0	9.0	14.7	14.3	14.3
----	11.4	11.6	11.6	----	11.5	11.2	11.0	12.4	12.5	12.6	----	10.4	10.5	10.5	----	12.2	12.1	12.1
47.3	53.6	62.9	62.9	42.6	51.9	62.5	61.7	54.2	60.8	60.8	40.0	48.7	54.8	51.9	43.4	52.0	58.9	59.9
----	30.4	30.6	30.3	----	30.8	31.9	31.3	29.4	28.0	28.0	----	30.3	29.0	28.8	----	29.7	28.9	28.9
25.0	40.3	39.8	39.9	24.5	39.0	38.9	39.7	38.4	37.5	37.9	20.5	38.7	37.4	36.7	22.3	36.3	36.8	36.9
15.3	21.1	18.7	18.3	15.4	20.6	19.8	19.6	20.2	18.4	18.4	18.4	24.2	22.1	21.6	15.2	20.7	18.3	18.2
----	25.3	25.7	25.7	----	26.6	27.7	27.5	24.9	25.7	26.0	----	27.8	28.8	28.6	----	26.8	26.9	26.9
24.9	41.6	36.9	35.8	24.1	39.2	37.0	35.8	42.4	44.1	39.6	25.0	30.6	30.5	29.1	29.5	46.3	45.1	43.2
4.8	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	5.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	6.0	9.2	9.2	9.2
3.1	6.1	5.4	5.3	3.1	5.9	5.2	5.1	6.1	5.4	5.3	2.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	3.4	6.6	5.9	5.8
2.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	2.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	2.9	5.1	5.0	5.0
----	8.7	8.7	8.7	----	9.4	9.2	9.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	----	10.3	10.5	10.3	----	9.3	9.1	9.1
----	10.3	10.0	9.9	----	10.6	10.5	10.3	11.6	11.6	10.9	----	11.3	11.6	10.1	----	11.0	10.8	10.4
----	24.4	24.7	24.7	----	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.9	25.9	25.9	----	26.9	26.7	26.7	----	24.9	25.1	25.1
----	21.0	20.7	20.7	----	22.8	23.6	23.6	25.2	24.4	24.7	----	18.1	18.4	18.4	----	23.5	23.3	23.3
9.8	12.2	11.3	11.3	9.2	12.2	12.5	12.0	13.0	12.7	12.7	8.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.3	11.8	11.5	11.3
----	8.7	9.1	9.0	----	8.4	8.6	8.5	9.9	9.4	9.4	----	9.7	9.8	9.6	----	9.6	9.3	9.4
2.1	7.4	4.2	4.2	1.5	6.5	3.6	3.4	7.4	3.2	3.1	0.5	4.7	2.6	2.8	1.5	7.4	3.5	3.5
----	5.7	5.5	6.8	----	7.1	6.1	8.5	6.1	5.5	6.6	----	4.7	4.8	6.8	----	6.2	5.9	6.6
----	7.9	5.2	5.9	----	7.9	6.2	6.5	8.9	3.3	3.5	----	6.5	5.1	7.0	----	8.6	5.3	5.8
----	10.7	10.7	10.7	----	12.8	12.6	12.3	15.4	15.3	15.1	----	14.0	13.0	12.8	----	11.1	11.6	11.6
----	14.9	14.3	14.4	----	17.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	15.2	15.8	----	19.9	19.7	19.7	----	17.8	17.4	17.0
----	14.7	15.0	15.1	----	18.0	17.1	17.0	18.3	18.2	18.2	----	19.5	19.3	19.2	----	19.5	18.7	18.3
----	11.1	12.5	12.2	----	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.8	----	[2]16.9	[2]16.9	[2]17.0	----	13.5	13.0	13.0
4.9	6.0	6.8	6.6	5.3	6.8	7.5	7.4	6.4	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.8	7.3	7.1	5.0	6.2	7.2	7.0
54.0	71.3	68.5	68.2	58.0	85.2	85.1	84.2	60.9	62.1	62.1	55.0	76.8	77.9	79.6	48.3	61.1	60.9	60.6
25.0	45.6	43.0	41.2	30.0	50.9	50.5	49.7	54.1	51.5	51.2	35.0	52.4	51.9	51.7	30.0	54.1	52.1	51.0
----	14.8	13.5	13.3	----	18.5	16.8	16.8	15.7	14.8	14.9	----	14.3	10.1	9.9	----	16.4	14.8	14.6
----	13.7	13.6	13.8	----	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.6	13.4	13.3	----	13.9	13.7	13.7	----	14.2	14.4	14.1
----	31.0	32.5	32.0	----	38.1	36.8	37.2	[3]10.3	[3]11.0	[3]11.0	----	[3]13.0	[3]13.0	[3]12.8	----	32.6	31.7	32.5
----	50.3	43.9	49.5	----	53.6	47.3	48.2	56.3	47.4	51.1	----	50.1	48.7	47.8	----	59.7	55.6	54.7

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
		1913	1926						1913	1926		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	39.3	40.0	40.2	41.2	40.6	40.6	23.4	36.3	36.8	36.6
Round steak	do	19.6	34.9	35.4	35.9	33.9	33.7	34.0	21.4	34.1	35.3	35.6
Rib roast	do	18.9	31.5	32.2	32.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	19.1	30.1	30.1	30.6
Chuck roast	do	15.3	23.3	23.7	23.5	24.1	24.2	24.5	14.7	20.5	21.8	21.6
Plate beef	do	12.9	16.3	16.3	17.0	13.7	13.8	13.9	10.9	13.9	15.2	15.0
Pork chops	do	21.2	38.7	35.6	36.4	40.4	38.6	39.5	18.8	35.8	32.3	32.6
Bacon, sliced	do	24.4	44.6	45.3	44.9	44.1	44.4	43.8	24.3	44.9	43.6	43.5
Ham, sliced	do	25.7	45.1	46.4	45.9	53.8	56.5	56.5	25.7	51.7	52.7	53.7
Lamb, leg of	do	19.7	45.6	43.8	45.7	38.5	38.4	40.2	17.3	36.4	37.6	39.0
Hens	do	22.1	42.2	37.6	38.3	44.8	42.0	42.3	19.1	38.8	36.7	38.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	36.8	33.6	33.9	37.5	30.8	30.7	----	39.9	34.6	33.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	12.6	12.5	12.5	11.6	11.7	11.4	----	10.5	10.3	10.5
Butter	Pound	44.2	58.1	61.9	62.3	51.0	59.5	58.9	38.8	51.7	61.6	60.8
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	31.9	31.7	31.3	30.9	30.1	29.6	----	28.5	26.9	27.0
Cheese	do	22.3	36.1	36.9	36.7	37.6	37.1	36.8	19.3	33.4	36.6	36.3
Lard	do	15.0	21.1	18.5	18.3	20.5	18.1	17.9	13.8	16.9	15.4	15.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	25.9	25.8	25.8	23.7	25.0	24.1	----	25.9	25.9	25.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	21.4	37.8	30.9	30.9	38.1	34.3	30.8	19.4	35.0	30.0	29.7
Bread	Pound	5.3	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.0	5.6	9.8	9.9	9.9
Flour	do	3.3	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.3	2.9	5.8	5.2	5.1
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.8	4.5	4.6	6.3	5.4	5.6	2.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
Rolled oats	do	----	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.2	----	8.7	8.5	8.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.3	9.9	----	10.3	10.0	9.3
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	----	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.2	24.6	25.0	----	24.3	24.7	24.6
Macaroni	Pound	----	20.4	20.4	20.4	22.5	19.7	19.7	----	20.9	20.9	19.9
Rice	do	9.8	13.2	12.1	12.1	11.3	10.7	10.4	8.3	11.1	10.3	9.9
Beans, navy	do	----	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.3	8.9	8.6	----	7.6	7.8	7.8
Potatoes	do	1.7	7.9	4.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	2.4	1.2	6.4	4.1	4.0
Onions	do	----	7.5	6.4	7.7	5.1	4.8	5.6	----	6.0	5.6	7.2
Cabbage	do	----	8.9	5.5	6.8	8.3	4.3	6.2	----	5.4	4.1	4.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.5	----	10.6	10.4	10.3
Corn, canned	do	----	15.3	15.2	15.3	16.4	15.5	15.3	----	16.0	15.7	15.4
Peas, canned	do	----	20.1	20.2	20.0	18.4	18.1	16.4	----	17.1	15.1	15.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	10.0	10.4	10.4	13.4	13.2	13.5	----	11.4	11.5	11.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.1	7.0	6.9	4.9	6.7	7.4	7.3
Tea	do	56.0	88.1	91.3	92.1	66.9	68.7	69.8	55.0	73.0	75.0	76.7
Coffee	do	26.8	49.6	46.8	46.9	48.5	47.2	45.5	24.3	47.9	46.9	46.6
Prunes	do	----	18.1	16.2	15.0	17.2	15.9	16.6	----	19.0	18.8	18.1
Raisins	do	----	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.6	----	14.7	14.2	14.2
Bananas	Dozen	----	36.4	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.4	35.0	----	32.1	29.3	33.1
Oranges	do	----	54.2	41.3	45.0	51.2	48.7	49.6	----	50.0	46.8	48.3

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
			1913	1926			1913	1926						1913	1926		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
34.8	34.7	36.2	22.2	29.8	31.3	32.5	20.3	32.4	33.2	33.9	35.5	35.0	36.0	24.2	49.6	50.0	50.3
29.0	30.3	31.4	20.0	26.9	29.0	30.0	19.0	29.5	30.0	31.0	29.0	27.8	28.0	20.8	41.4	42.1	42.3
29.0	29.1	29.7	18.5	23.7	24.4	25.2	21.0	30.0	30.5	31.0	27.5	27.5	28.0	20.6	36.0	36.8	37.6
22.4	23.5	24.1	15.0	18.8	18.8	20.3	15.0	19.2	20.1	20.6	19.3	17.8	19.3	16.6	27.6	27.4	27.8
13.2	13.7	13.9	11.7	13.2	13.9	14.3	13.3	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.0	15.3	11.5	12.4	12.9	12.9
35.6	33.6	34.1	22.4	36.7	38.4	38.1	24.0	42.5	43.3	43.3	34.5	34.5	33.8	20.8	42.1	40.7	41.0
48.6	45.6	45.9	31.7	48.1	50.0	50.0	33.9	62.7	59.8	59.3	45.7	44.8	44.3	24.2	49.6	49.2	48.1
49.8	50.0	52.8	28.6	54.6	60.4	61.1	30.0	64.3	64.5	64.5	45.0	46.4	46.4	27.8	58.8	60.0	61.1
33.9	33.0	36.9	18 3	32.4	35.7	36.9	17.5	38.0	37.6	39.2	43.0	40.0	40.0	20.8	44.1	43.9	47.0
35.2	33.5	33.1	23.6	33.0	33.5	33.2	24.8	44.9	44.6	43.9	36.6	36.0	35.8	23.1	46.9	45.9	46.1
37.1	36.3	36.3	-----	35.9	35.1	35.1	-----	35.8	30.5	30.4	39.9	33.3	33.1	-----	36.1	34.2	34.6
11.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	17.3	17.3	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
12.0	11.6	11.6	-----	10.6	10.5	10.5	-----	10.1	10.1	10.1	11.3	11.1	11.3	-----	12.1	11.9	11.9
45.8	54.7	54.3	40.6	48.0	54.1	52.1	33.2	50.8	57.8	52.7	54.3	60.8	60.1	40.3	51.4	59.9	60.1
27.6	25.2	25.6	-----	29.8	29.3	29.2	-----	30.8	30.4	30.3	35.7	34.4	33.6	-----	31.0	29.0	29.0
34.6	36.4	36.0	24.2	29.9	30.4	30.4	19.0	38.2	39.4	39.2	35.4	35.9	36.0	18.8	35.2	35.9	36.0
20.5	18.5	18.3	18.9	23.6	22.6	22.3	17.9	24.2	23.5	23.3	23.2	18.9	18.6	15.7	21.8	19.9	19.8
27.4	28.1	28.1	-----	29.4	29.2	29.2	-----	27.8	28.3	28.5	19.4	16.7	16.7	-----	26.1	26.6	26.4
34.3	31.4	29.6	23.8	30.1	29.9	28.8	23.2	35.3	32.6	32.6	38.8	33.1	33.1	24.2	41.7	38.9	36.2
10.2	10.0	10.0	5.9	10.0	9.8	9.7	5.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.8	10.8	5.6	10.4	10.7	10.7
5.8	5.4	5.3	2.6	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	7.0	6.6	6.6	3.4	6.5	5.9	5.9
5.4	5.2	5.2	3.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	3.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	-----	7.5	7.9	7.9
9.6	10.2	10.2	-----	8.9	8.8	8.9	-----	9.5	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.8	8.6	-----	10.0	9.8	9.9
12.1	11.7	10.9	-----	12.8	12.2	11.4	-----	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.5	-----	11.1	11.1	10.3
26.4	26.7	26.4	-----	25.4	25.5	25.5	-----	25.3	25.4	25.4	24.4	24.2	24.3	-----	25.7	25.3	25.3
18.9	18.5	18.7	-----	20.1	20.3	20.3	-----	14.6	16.3	15.5	18.1	18.2	18.0	-----	23.2	23.1	23.1
12.1	10.9	11.1	8.2	11.3	9.4	9.1	8.5	11.6	11.3	11.4	10.7	9.7	9.7	8.5	11.7	11.2	10.9
9.6	9.3	9.5	-----	9.7	8.9	8.9	-----	9.6	9.4	9.4	10.9	9.7	9.3	-----	11.7	10.8	11.2
5.8	2.9	2.8	0.9	4.7	2.6	2.8	1.2	5.9	3.8	3.9	7.1	4.4	4.4	1.5	6.9	3.4	3.3
6.0	5.5	8.4	-----	4.0	4.2	5.9	-----	4.9	5.8	6.9	7.8	7.0	8.7	-----	6.0	5.6	6.5
7.3	4.7	5.1	-----	7.0	4.7	5.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.6	4.2	4.0	-----	9.3	5.9	5.9
13.8	14.1	13.9	-----	14.4	14.0	13.8	-----	13.4	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.5	12.2	-----	11.3	11.3	11.3
15.3	14.4	14.3	-----	16.1	14.4	14.8	-----	18.4	18.6	17.9	16.1	15.4	15.4	-----	17.3	16.9	16.7
16.3	15.6	15.7	-----	16.4	15.5	15.8	-----	18.6	18.1	17.7	15.7	16.9	17.3	-----	18.1	17.7	17.7
14.0	14.0	14.3	-----	14.9	13.8	13.4	-----	[1] 15.4	[1] 14.8	[1] 14.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	-----	12.2	12.5	12.3
7.2	7.6	7.5	6.0	7.4	8.2	8.1	5.2	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.1	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.2
69.6	66.9	66.9	65.7	87.5	86.5	86.5	50.0	68.0	71.8	71.8	76.9	82.3	81.5	52.5	66.2	71.3	71.2
52.5	52.5	51.8	35.8	57.4	55.7	55.4	32.0	52.8	52.6	51.7	48.4	46.1	45.5	31.3	52.9	51.6	51.3
17.3	15.8	15.8	-----	16.4	14.8	15.0	-----	14.9	13.5	13.1	15.9	14.0	14.0	-----	18.3	16.7	16.8
15.3	15 2	15.2	-----	14.3	13.6	13.6	-----	12.6	13.2	13.3	13.8	14.5	14.6	-----	14.3	14.5	14.4
[2] 11.0	[2] 10.8	[2] 10.7	-----	[2] 15.0	[2] 13.7	[2] 12.8	-----	33.3	30.6	31.1	32.3	28.2	27.9	-----	33.3	32.9	33.6
54.9	48.7	47.5	-----	45.4	43.9	44.5	-----	49.6	50.8	50.7	49.3	35.7	38.7	-----	53.4	53.3	54.3

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1927
		1913	1926						1913	1926		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	33.4	33.5	34.5	34.9	36.3	36.3	27.3	45.5	46.4	46.2
Round steak	do	20.6	28.7	29.4	31.1	34.4	35.8	35.8	24.1	38.7	39.0	39.3
Rib roast	do	18.6	27.4	27.8	28.9	24.1	23.6	24.8	22.0	34.8	34.0	34.4
Chuck roast	do	15.6	19.2	20.0	21.1	21.8	21.6	22.0	17.4	24.3	24.8	25.0
Plate beef	do	11.7	14.9	15.4	16.3	13.7	14.4	15.0	11.7	13.7	13.9	13.9
Pork chops	do	24.4	40.7	39.5	39.7	34.7	32.7	32.9	22.8	41.8	38.6	39.4
Bacon, sliced	do	31.3	57.3	57.5	57.7	46.8	47.9	48.3	26.5	48.0	47.4	45.8
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	59.3	62.5	61.8	51.4	53.8	53.8	29.0	59.2	58.1	58.3
Lamb, leg of	do	20.4	36.3	37.0	37.3	38.1	40.6	41.1	23.3	40.7	39.9	41.2
Hens	do	24.0	35.8	35.5	35.4	37.4	36.2	36.4	22.8	44.2	41.5	41.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	37.9	35.0	35.2	41.1	35.8	36.4	----	38.1	30.7	30.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6	12.7	12.0	12.0	12.5	14.4	14.4	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	----	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.8	11.7	11.6	----	11.8	12.1	12.0
Butter	Pound	40.0	50.5	56.7	53.0	48.6	59.4	57.8	43.3	53.7	62.5	61.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	31.1	28.3	28.2	30.4	28.7	28.7	----	31.3	30.6	29.7
Cheese	do	21.6	36.5	34.9	34.7	36.4	38.2	36.8	23.5	38.9	40.1	40.3
Lard	do	17.7	24.1	21.1	20.7	20.8	19.1	19.1	14.7	20.5	17.4	17.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	28.7	27.2	27.2	28.0	28.1	27.5	----	25.1	25.1	24.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	34.5	34.2	32.3	33.5	29.1	28.6	22.6	39.5	35.3	34.9
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	5.6	8.1	9.1	9.1
Flour	do	3.0	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.6	3.7	6.6	5.8	5.7
Corn meal	do	3.0	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.6	2.5	5.2	5.2	5.1
Rolled oats	do	----	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.1	----	9.2	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	11.8	11.5	10.5	11.9	11.2	10.8	----	10.6	10.5	9.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	----	27.2	27.4	27.4	27.1	26.5	26.9	----	24.8	24.6	24.4
Macaroni	Pound	----	18.3	18.1	18.1	19.1	19.0	19.0	----	23.7	23.2	22.8
Rice	do	7.7	12.9	12.0	12.1	11.4	10.9	10.7	9.4	13.0	12.1	11.6
Beans, navy	do	----	10.4	9.8	9.8	8.7	9.1	9.1	----	8.8	8.8	8.6
Potatoes	do	0.8	5.2	3.0	3.1	6.6	3.6	3.5	1.5	7.9	3.9	4.2
Onions	do	----	5.3	5.7	7.0	5.5	6.1	9.0	----	6.4	5.8	6.5
Cabbage	do	----	7.3	5.4	6.6	7.2	5.0	6.2	----	7.8	5.7	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	13.9	12.4	12.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	----	10.5	10.3	10.1
Corn, canned	do	----	18.9	17.6	17.0	15.7	15.0	15.3	----	15.7	15.7	15.2
Peas, canned	do	----	20.4	19.0	19.2	17.3	16.2	16.2	----	16.8	16.6	17.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	[1] 17.9	[1] 17.8	[1] 17.2	13.6	13.9	13.9	----	10.4	10.9	10.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.2	8.0	7.9	4.9	6.5	7.2	6.9
Tea	do	50.0	78.0	76.5	76.3	78.6	81.9	83.5	57.5	89.2	93.5	92.5
Coffee	do	28.0	52.2	50.7	49.6	53.4	52.4	51.4	28.8	48.3	45.0	45.3
Prunes	do	----	15.4	14.0	13.7	16.8	15.4	15.1	----	18.2	16.6	16.1
Raisins	do	----	14.8	14.0	13.8	15.5	15.4	15.5	----	14.5	14.2	14.2
Bananas	Dozen	----	[2] 13.5	[2] 13.3	[2] 11.2	[2] 9.8	[2] 9.6	[2] 9.5	----	36.1	33.4	33.1
Oranges	do	----	50.1	47.8	47.7	54.8	50.8	52.6	----	58.7	44.1	47.4

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

Changes in Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [1] in April, 1927, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in April, 1926, and in March, 1927. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. The percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.[2]

[1] For list of articles see note 5, p. 169.

[2] The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city were given in the November, 1918, issue, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, were given in the March, 1921, issue, p. 26.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN APRIL, 1927, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN MARCH, 1927, AND APRIL, 1926, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase, April, 1927, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease, April, 1927, compared with—		City	Percentage increase, April, 1927, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease, April, 1927, compared with—	
		April, 1926	March, 1927			April, 1926	March, 1927
Atlanta	58.1	4.9	[1]0.4	Minneapolis	51.6	7.3	[1]0.9
Baltimore	58.7	5.8	0.2	Mobile		4.7	0.3
Birmingham	60.0	5.2	0.1	Newark	47.9	4.9	[1]0.3
Boston	54.1	6.9	0.0	New Haven	52.7	6.6	1.3
Bridgeport		5.5	0.4	New Orleans	53.5	3.0	0.8
Buffalo	56.0	7.8	0.3	New York	57.9	5.2	[1]0.5
Butte		4.1	0.8	Norfolk		3.6	[1]1.2
Charleston, S. C.	56.6	7.2	0.2	Omaha	50.6	7.1	0.9
Chicago	62.4	6.4	1.3	Peoria		3.9	0.1
Cincinnati	54.9	4.8	[1]0.1	Philadelphia	57.5	4.6	[1]1.2
Cleveland	52.2	7.3	0.4	Pittsburgh	55.4	4.6	1.0
Columbus		5.3	[1]0.8	Portland, Me.		7.1	0.3
Dallas	51.7	1.7	[1]0.2	Portland, Oreg.	37.0	2.9	[1]0.4
Denver	38.8	5.6	[1]0.2	Providence	53.9	6.6	[1]0.5
Detroit	60.3	7.2	[1]0.1	Richmond	61.6	6.8	[1]0.8
Fall River	49.4	6.6	1.3	Rochester		7.9	0.7
Houston		5.0	0.5	St. Louis	57.4	5.2	0.0
Indianapolis	47.4	7.4	0.0	St. Paul		6.7	[1]0.4
Jacksonville	48.6	7.8	0.4	Salt Lake City	32.4	2.3	[1]0.3
Kansas City	49.7	7.4	0.1	San Francisco	48.7	3.1	0.8
Little Rock	46.8	4.4	0.0	Savannah		5.3	[1]0.1
Los Angeles	41.0	3.9	0.9	Scranton	58.7	5.3	0.1
Louisville	50.2	3.8	[1]0.5	Seattle	43.1	4.3	0.1
Manchester	50.0	5.8	0.0	Springfield, Ill.		4.2	[1]0.1
Memphis	43.9	6.9	[1]0.8	Washington, D. C.	59.9	6.1	0.0
Milwaukee	52.7	8.1	0.0				

[1] Increase.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of April 99.0 per cent of all the firms supplying retail prices in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following-named 41 cities had a perfect record; that is, every merchant who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Butte, Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, and Springfield, Ill.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in April, 1927:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED FOR APRIL, 1927

Item	United States	Geographic division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99.0	99.0	98.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	41	10	5	14	6	6

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States [a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, April 15, 1926, and March 15 and April 15, 1927, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1926, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1927

City, and kind of coal	1913		1926	1927	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove—					
Average price	**$7.99**	**$7.46**	**$15.54**	**$15.60**	**$14.94**
Index (1913=100)	**103.4**	**96.6**	**201.2**	**201.9**	**193.4**
Chestnut—					
Average price	**$8.15**	**$7.68**	**$15.37**	**$15.36**	**$14.61**
Index (1913=100)	**103.0**	**97.0**	**194.2**	**194.0**	**184.6**
Bituminous—					
Average price	**$5.48**	**$5.39**	**$9.11**	**$9.74**	**$8.83**
Index (1913=100)	**100.8**	**99.2**	**167.6**	**179.3**	**162.6**
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	$5.88	$4.83	$7.37	$8.62	$7.37
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.00	[1] 15.25
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.50	[1] 14.50
Bituminous			7.71	8.32	8.18
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	6.92	7.98	6.98
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	16.00	16.50	15.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	15.75	16.25	15.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.00	15.75	14.63
Chestnut			15.00	15.75	14.63
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.78	13.74	13.42
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.44	13.37	13.02
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			11.04	10.93	10.93
Charleston, S. C.:					
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.86	17.00	16.25
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.69	16.80	15.75
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	8.39	9.31	8.89
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	6.53	7.46	6.83
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.75	15.45	15.00
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.75	14.95	14.50
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	8.48	9.40	8.66

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

[a] Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1926, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1927—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1926	1927	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	$6.59	$7.62	$6.68
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg	----------	----------	15.33	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	12.39	13.22	13.13
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	15.00	16.00	15.80
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	15.06	16.50	16.15
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	8.83	10.73	9.08
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	16.42	16.00	15.83
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	16.42	15.58	15.33
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	10.45	9.78	9.57
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	16.75	16.75	16.25
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	16.25	16.25	15.75
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	11.50	13.50	11.40
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Bituminous	38.1	3.70	7.01	7.41	6.90
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace	----------	----------	13.90	14.50	12.90
Stove No. 4	----------	----------	15.50	15.83	14.67
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	7.97	7.73	7.65
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg	----------	----------	14.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.60	10.90	10.70
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.94	16.50	16.50
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	6.37	7.82	6.15
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.00	17.50	16.50
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.00	17.50	16.25
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[1] 4.34	[1] 4.22	7.84	8.80	8.72
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.80	16.80	16.15
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.65	16.65	15.70
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	11.42	10.56	9.32
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	18.10	17.92	17.65
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	18.04	17.65	17.20
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	11.19	11.72	10.91
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	9.31	9.92	9.19
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	14.00	13.90	13.50
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	13.50	13.40	13.00
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	15.80	15.40	14.65
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	15.80	15.40	14.65
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	6.06	[1] 6.06	9.86	11.21	10.00
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	14.75	14.54	13.75
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	14.54	14.29	13.50
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	17.00	16.00	14.00
Chestnut	----------	----------	17.00	16.00	14.00
Bituminous	----------	----------	9.34	9.71	8.27

[1] Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1926, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1927—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1926	1927	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$10.29	$10.19	$10.18
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	7.05	7.06	7.09
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 15.79	[1] 15.79	[1] 14.75
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 15.54	[1] 15.54	[1] 14.25
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	16.38	15.63	15.50
Bituminous	[3] 3.16	[3] 3.18	6.13	6.24	6.24
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	16.56	16.80	16.56
Chestnut	----------	----------	16.56	16.80	16.56
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.11	13.34	13.34
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	[4] 16.25	[4] 16.50	[4] 15.75
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	[4] 16.00	[4] 16.50	[4] 15.50
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.50	16.50	16.00
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.50	16.50	16.00
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	8.66	10.70	10.04
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	14.60	14.60	14.10
Chestnut	----------	----------	14.15	14.15	13.65
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	17.20	17.45	16.40
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	17.00	17.20	16.10
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.59	7.45	7.31
St. Paul, Minn:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	18.10	17.92	17.65
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	18.01	17.65	17.20
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	11.47	12.18	11.10
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.43	8.47	8.48
San Francisco, Calif:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	26.50	26.50	26.25
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	25.50	25.75	25.75
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	17.06	17.11	17.07
Savannah, Ga.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	[5] 10.88	[5] 13.25	[5] 10.50
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	10.92	10.58	10.25
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.67	10.25	10.00
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	7.63	7.70	9.96	10.47	10.47
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	4.38	4.35	4.47
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.53	[1] 15.75	[1] 14.99
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 15.22	[1] 15.49	[1] 14.48
Bituminous—					
Prepared sizes, low volatile	----------	----------	[1] 11.67	[1] 11.50	[1] 10.33
Prepared sizes, high volatile	----------	----------	[1] 9.00	[1] 9.63	[1] 8.75
Run of mine, mixed	----------	----------	[1] 7.75	[1] 8.10	[1] 7.78

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[3] Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
[4] 50 cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in April, 1927

WHOLESALE prices of commodities in the United States showed a further recession for April, according to information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The Bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 144.2 for April compared with 145.3 for March, a decline of three-fourths of 1 per cent. Compared with April, 1926, with an index number of 151.1, there was a decrease of approximately 4½ per cent.

Sharp reduction in the prices of crude petroleum and all petroleum products and anthracite coal caused a decline in the fuel group from 168.3 in March to 160.6 in April, or 4½ per cent. Building materials decreased 1 per cent and minor decreases took place in metals and miscellaneous commodities. Farm products, foods, clothing materials, and chemicals and drugs showed slight advances in the price level for the month, while no change took place in housefurnishing goods.

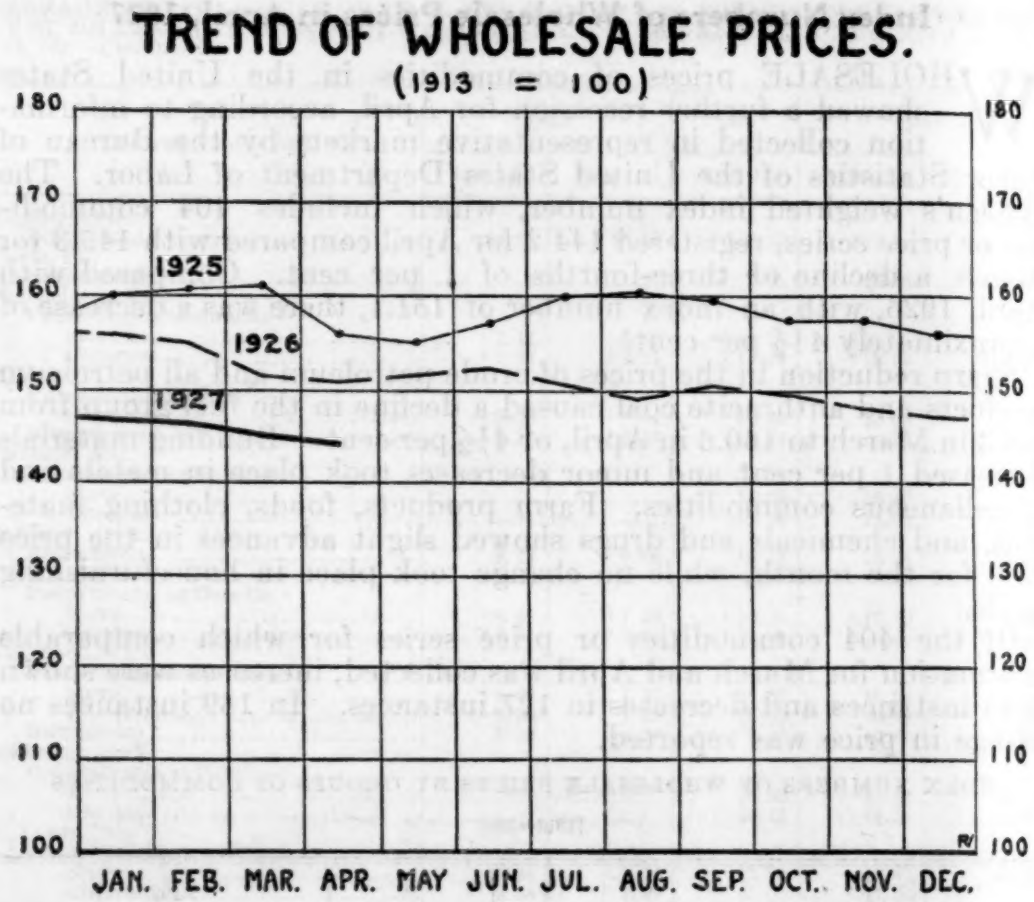
Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for March and April was collected, increases were shown in 88 instances and decreases in 127 instances. In 189 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100]

Commodity group	April, 1926	1927	
		March	April
Farm products	144.9	136.6	136.7
Foods	153.2	147.1	147.3
Clothing materials	176.8	168.4	169.1
Fuels	174.0	168.3	160.6
Metals and metal products	126.5	122.8	121.9
Building materials	173.2	166.8	165.0
Chemicals and drugs	130.3	120.7	121.8
Housefurnishing goods	163.4	157.4	157.4
Miscellaneous	126.5	118.6	118.5
All commodities	151.1	145.3	144.2
Raw materials [1]	152.5	149.0	146.9
Producers' goods [1]	128.2	121.8	120.3
Consumers' goods [1]	162.6	155.0	154.9

[1] Federal Reserve Board grouping.



Comparing prices in April with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that decided decreases have occurred in all the groups of commodities. Fuels, with a decline of 7¾ per cent, showed the greatest reduction in the price level for the year. Decreases in the other groups ranged from slightly more than 3½ per cent in metals and metal products to 6½ per cent in chemicals and drugs.

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

THE figures in the following table furnish a comparison of wholesale price trends of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities during the period from January, 1925, to April, 1927, inclusive. These index numbers have been made by combining into two groups the weighted prices of all commodities included in the bureau's regular series of index numbers. Roughly speaking, all articles originating on American farms have been placed in the first group, while all remaining articles have been put in the second. The five-year period 1910–1914, instead of the year 1913, forms the base in this presentation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1925, TO APRIL, 1927

[1910-1914=100]

Year and month	1925		1926		1927	
	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
Average for year	158.4	165.3	146.5	160.8		
January	160.8	164.7	152.7	164.7	142.5	156.3
February	159.4	167.3	150.9	164.5	142.9	155.0
March	162.0	165.4	146.7	161.6	142.8	152.9
April	155.4	162.3	147.8	159.5	142.4	150.9
May	154.3	161.3	148.5	160.2		
June	156.9	163.2	149.9	159.9		
July	160.9	164.3	147.3	159.2		
August	162.5	163.7	143.6	160.1		
September	161.5	163.3	145.6	160.6		
October	156.0	164.5	144.5	160.0		
November	154.9	165.9	140.5	161.0		
December	152.8	165.0	141.3	158.3		

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1913 to March, 1927

IN THE following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. In some instances the results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base to the year 1913; i. e., by dividing the index number for each year or month on the original base by the index number for 1913 on that base as published. In such cases, therefore, these results are to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers. It should be understood, also, that the validity of the comparisons here made is affected by the wide difference in the number of commodities included in the different series of index numbers. For the United States and several other countries the index numbers are published to the fourth significant figure in order to show minor price variations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation]

Country	United States	Canada	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Italy
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Director General of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics (revised index)	Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Riccardo Bachi
Commodities	404	[1] 238	128	38	135	118	135	45	38	[2] 107
Year and month										
1913	100.0	100.0	----------	100	----------	100	100	100	100.0	100
1914	98.1	102.3	[3] 100	121	[4] 100	----------	----------	102	----------	95
1915	100.8	109.9	----------	185	----------	----------	----------	140	----------	133
1916	126.8	131.6	----------	268	----------	----------	----------	188	----------	200
1917	177.2	178.5	----------	667	----------	----------	----------	262	----------	306
1918	194.3	199.0	----------	831	----------	----------	----------	339	----------	409
1919	206.4	209.2	----------	1166	----------	----------	----------	356	----------	366
1920	226.2	243.5	----------	2392	----------	----------	1183	509	----------	624
1921	146.9	171.8	----------	2006	----------	----------	1263	345	----------	577
1922	148.8	152.0	367	2472	1334	----------	1219	327	----------	562
1923	153.7	153.0	497	2525	977	----------	1095	419	----------	575
1924	149.7	155.2	573	2823	997	----------	1100	488	137.3	585
1925	158.7	160.3	558	----------	1008	210	1129	550	141.8	690
1926	151.0	156.2	744	----------	955	163	1088	703	134.4	708
1923										
January	155.8	151.4	434	2657	991	----------	1134	387	----------	575
April	158.7	156.9	480	2757	1012	----------	1096	415	----------	588
July	150.6	153.5	504	2408	949	----------	1080	407	----------	566
October	153.1	153.1	515	2263	960	----------	1077	421	----------	563
1924										
January	151.2	156.9	580	2711	974	----------	1071	494	----------	571
April	148.4	151.1	555	2798	1008	----------	1095	450	----------	579
July	147.0	153.9	566	2737	953	----------	1085	481	----------	567
October	151.9	157.0	555	2988	999	----------	1114	497	----------	602
1925										
January	160.0	165.5	559	3275	1045	243	1137	514	----------	658
February	160.6	164.7	551	3309	1048	240	1141	515	----------	660
March	161.0	161.6	546	3272	1034	236	1131	514	----------	659
April	156.2	156.5	538	3244	1020	230	1133	513	----------	658
May	155.2	158.8	537	3177	1006	227	1122	520	----------	660
June	157.4	158.6	552	3225	998	223	1129	543	----------	683
July	159.9	158.1	559	3041	1009	212	1118	557	----------	707
August	160.4	158.9	567	2870	993	197	1142	557	----------	731
September	159.7	156.2	577	2834	996	186	1133	556	----------	721
October	157.6	156.0	575	2823	989	179	1121	572	----------	716
November	157.7	161.2	569	2822	977	176	1118	605	----------	712
December	156.2	163.5	565	2913	977	176	1120	633	----------	715
1926										
January	156.0	163.8	560	2901	966	172	1094	634	135.8	708
February	155.0	162.0	556	2899	950	165	1091	636	134.3	704
March	151.5	160.0	583	2844	938	158	1081	632	133.1	693
April	151.1	160.2	621	2774	923	157	1081	650	132.7	692
May	151.7	156.8	692	2938	928	158	1070	688	132.3	698
June	152.3	155.6	761	2842	926	157	1079	738	131.9	709
July	150.7	155.9	876	2838	948	158	1079	836	133.1	724
August	149.2	154.0	836	2759	963	162	1092	769	134.0	741
September	150.5	152.5	859	2723	973	162	1093	787	134.9	731
October	149.7	151.3	856	2716	972	178	1095	751	136.2	712
November	148.1	151.4	865	2739	978	170	1097	684	137.1	709
December	147.2	150.5	860	2718	978	158	1101	627	137.1	681
1927										
January	146.9	150.6	856	2706	979	157	1103	622	135.9	661
February	146.4	150.1	854	2688	975	156	1103	632	135.6	658
March	145.3	148.7	858	----------	976	153	1095	641	135.0	646

[1] 236 commodities since April, 1924.
[2] 36 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities in 1920 and 1921; 100 commodities in 1922.
[3] April.
[4] July.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Japan	China	India
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Institute of Geography and Statistics	Chamber of Commerce	Dr. J. Lorenz	Board of Trade	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office (revised)	Office of Census and Statistics	Bank of Japan, Tokyo	Bureau of Markets, Treasury Department, Shanghai	Labor Office, Bombay
Commodities	[3] 48	174	74	160	71	150	92	180	187	50	[3] 117	42
Year and month												
1913	100	100	100	100	-------	100.0	-------	100	100	100	100.0	-------
1914	109	-------	101	-------	[1] 100.0	-------	[1] 100	103	97	95	-------	[1] 100
1915	146	-------	119	-------	-------	-------	141	117	107	97	-------	-------
1916	224	-------	141	-------	-------	-------	132	126	123	117	-------	-------
1917	276	-------	166	-------	-------	-------	146	143	141	147	-------	-------
1918	373	-------	207	-------	-------	-------	170	169	153	193	-------	236
1919	304	-------	204	-------	-------	-------	180	176	165	236	-------	222
1920	292	-------	221	359	-------	307.3	218	207	223	259	152.0	216
1921	182	-------	190	222	196.5	197.2	167	192	161	200	150.2	199
1922	160	-------	176	173	167.7	158.8	154	165	129	196	145.5	187
1923	151	232	172	163	179.9	158.9	170	158	127	199	156.4	181
1924	156	267	183	162	175.7	166.2	165	165	129	206	153.9	182
1925	155	253	188	161	162.9	159.1	162	161	128	202	159.4	163
1926	145	198	181	149	148.2	148.1	161	155	123	179	164.1	149
1923												
January	157	223	170	163	174.7	157.0	163	-------	131	184	152.7	181
April	156	229	174	168	185.9	162.0	167	-------	126	196	157.7	180
July	145	231	170	162	179.8	156.5	180	-------	124	192	155.4	178
October	148	235	171	161	181.1	158.1	171	-------	125	212	156.1	181
1924												
January	156	251	178	161	183.2	165.4	174	-------	131	[2] 211	155.8	188
April	154	263	184	161	181.4	164.7	166	-------	126	207	153.7	184
July	151	265	182	157	173.3	162.6	163	-------	125	195	151.5	184
October	161	273	186	167	169.0	170.0	163	-------	133	213	152.8	181
1925												
January	160	279	191	169	170.8	171.1	163	166	130	214	159.9	173
February	158	281	192	169	170.8	168.9	162	162	-------	210	159.2	173
March	155	279	193	168	169.9	166.3	160	162	-------	204	160.3	171
April	151	273	190	163	165.9	161.9	158	162	130	202	159.3	165
May	151	262	191	162	163.0	158.6	159	162	-------	199	157.8	164
June	153	260	187	161	161.9	157.2	162	162	-------	200	157.3	160
July	155	254	188	161	160.6	156.9	162	161	127	198	162.8	158
August	155	249	184	159	159.6	156.2	162	161	-------	200	160.3	160
September	155	237	185	157	159.4	155.1	162	160	-------	201	160.2	157
October	154	223	187	154	159.2	153.9	163	162	124	200	159.0	158
November	154	220	186	155	157.0	152.7	165	161	-------	198	158.4	160
December	155	220	187	156	156.7	152.1	160	160	-------	194	158.1	154
1926												
January	153	214	186	153	155.5	151.3	161	159	124	192	164.0	154
February	149	211	186	152	154.5	148.8	160	159	-------	188	163.0	151
March	145	205	183	149	150.8	144.4	163	157	-------	184	164.4	150
April	143	199	179	150	148.4	143.6	168	156	120	181	162.8	151
May	143	197	179	151	146.6	144.9	167	156	-------	177	159.7	151
June	144	194	177	150	145.1	146.4	163	155	-------	177	155.8	150
July	141	192	178	148	145.0	148.7	162	156	122	179	156.9	149
August	139	193	180	147	145.5	149.1	162	154	-------	177	160.5	148
September	140	193	178	146	146.0	150.9	158	153	-------	176	164.2	149
October	143	198	179	148	145.3	152.1	154	153	127	174	171.1	147
November	147	199	185	148	146.9	152.4	155	151	-------	171	174.4	146
December	147	184	186	150	148.3	146.1	155	153	-------	170	172.0	146
1927												
January	145	174	186	146	146.5	143.6	154	150	128	170	172.8	146
February	146	172	182	146	145.4	142.6	153	146	-------	171	-------	148
March	145	167	181	145	146.7	140.6	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] July. [2] 52 commodities in 1920; 53 commodities from August, 1920, to December, 1921 [3] 147 items.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar (Wholesale Prices), January, 1925, to April, 1927

THE March, 1926, issue of the Labor Review contained a comparison of the monthly variations in the buying power of the dollar with respect to certain commodities and groups of commodities during the period from January, 1913, to December, 1925. The data in that statement have been brought up through April, 1927, in the tables in the present article, the comparisons being limited to the period since January, 1925. The index numbers of wholesale prices constructed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics furnish a reliable barometer of wholesale-price movements. From these index numbers with the dollar's average buying power in 1913 as the base, or 100 cents, are computed the monthly changes in the purchasing power.

In Table 1 are shown the monthly changes in the buying power of the pre-war dollar for the various groups of commodities, as computed from the bureau's index numbers of wholesale prices for the several groups.

Table 2 furnishes a comparison of the 1913 dollar's purchasing power for the several subgroups of the building materials group.

In Table 3 are shown, for bituminous coal and coke, the average money price, the relative price on the basis of the average money price in 1913 as 100, and the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of these two commodities. The prices for bituminous coal are quoted on the New River variety, f. o. b. Cincinnati, while the coke prices are for Connellsville furnace coke at the ovens.

Table 4 furnishes a comparison of the 1913 dollar's buying power for agricultural and nonagricultural commodities. The figures for agricultural commodities in this table are based on the wholesale prices of all products of American farms included in the bureau's regular series of weighted index numbers, while those for nonagricultural commodities are based on prices of all other articles so included.

TABLE 1.—MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1925 TO APRIL, 1927

[1913=$1]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Clothing materials	Fuels	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1925—January	$0.612	$0.626	$0.523	$0.596	$0.734	$0.558	$0.740	$0.579	$0.787	$0.625
February	.619	.637	.524	.563	.737	.547	.743	.580	.803	.623
March	.620	.629	.524	.573	.748	.556	.745	.588	.797	.621
April	.654	.649	.527	.592	.777	.573	.749	.587	.776	.640
May	.658	.653	.531	.595	.786	.576	.751	.587	.762	.644
June	.644	.644	.531	.579	.793	.586	.753	.589	.726	.635
July	.618	.636	.530	.581	.791	.588	.750	.591	.697	.625
August	.613	.628	.527	.588	.786	.580	.743	.591	.725	.623
September	.623	.624	.528	.591	.786	.574	.737	.597	.741	.626
October	.644	.635	.528	.582	.782	.575	.741	.596	.725	.635
November	.650	.624	.532	.572	.770	.569	.739	.603	.704	.634
December	.657	.637	.534	.572	.772	.565	.743	.603	.724	.640
1926—January	.659	.640	.539	.567	.776	.562	.751	.606	.739	.641
February	.667	.653	.544	.557	.779	.565	.756	.610	.752	.645
March	.694	.661	.554	.571	.783	.570	.760	.610	.779	.660
April	.690	.653	.566	.575	.791	.577	.767	.612	.791	.662
May	.693	.650	.568	.560	.799	.583	.765	.617	.802	.659
June	.696	.639	.571	.558	.799	.584	.763	.618	.816	.657
July	.710	.651	.577	.565	.792	.583	.764	.621	.816	.664
August	.725	.663	.572	.557	.790	.582	.765	.622	.821	.670
September	.709	.658	.571	.549	.787	.580	.765	.623	.831	.664
October	.717	.658	.583	.542	.789	.581	.773	.624	.843	.668
November	.743	.662	.589	.526	.791	.575	.778	.625	.850	.675
December	.741	.662	.593	.547	.796	.579	.780	.627	.849	.679
1927—January	.729	.668	.598	.556	.804	.589	.819	.635	.848	.681
February	.730	.675	.593	.565	.818	.596	.820	.635	.844	.683
March	.732	.680	.594	.594	.814	.600	.829	.635	.843	.688
April	.732	.679	.591	.623	.820	.600	.821	.635	.844	.693

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1925, TO APRIL, 1927

[1913=$1]

Year and month	Lumber	Brick, common	Structural steel	Other building materials	All building materials
1925—January	$0.525	$0.481	$0.719	$0.590	$0.557
February	.506	.480	.737	.590	.547
March	.518	.481	.719	.598	.556
April	.542	.480	.737	.606	.573
May	.544	.481	.755	.606	.576
June	.559	.485	.755	.610	.586
July	.561	.487	.755	.612	.588
August	.550	.490	.784	.605	.580
September	.547	.490	.775	.594	.574
October	.548	.490	.775	.595	.575
November	.538	.489	.775	.596	.569
December	.528	.489	.775	.600	.565
1926—January	.522	.487	.775	.602	.562
February	.523	.486	.775	.607	.565
March	.528	.486	.775	.614	.570
April	.537	.488	.775	.621	.577
May	.542	.488	.775	.628	.583
June	.545	.489	.816	.620	.584
July	.551	.489	.775	.612	.583
August	.553	.489	.775	.607	.582
September	.549	.488	.755	.611	.580
October	.550	.488	.755	.611	.581
November	.538	.489	.755	.614	.575
December	.542	.490	.755	.620	.579
1927—January	.551	.482	.755	.634	.589
February	.555	.481	.775	.644	.596
March	.559	.482	.795	.647	.600
April	.568	.483	.795	.651	.606

TABLE 3.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE AND PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, 1925 TO APRIL, 1927

Year and month	Bituminous coal			Coke		
	Money price per ton	Relative price (1913=100)	Purchasing power of dollar (1913=$1)	Money price per ton	Relative price (1913=100)	Purchasing power of dollar (1913=$1)
1925—January	$3.990	165.4	$0.605	$4.638	190.1	$0.526
February	3.990	165.4	.605	4.075	167.0	.599
March	3.990	165.4	.605	3.520	144.3	.693
April	3.990	165.4	.605	3.169	129.9	.770
May	3.990	165.4	.605	3.113	127.6	.784
June	3.990	165.4	.605	2.895	118.7	.842
July	3.990	165.4	.605	2.913	119.4	.838
August	3.990	165.4	.605	3.194	130.9	.764
September	4.240	175.8	.569	3.695	151.5	.660
October	4.240	175.8	.569	6.531	267.7	.374
November	4.490	186.1	.537	6.875	281.8	.355
December	4.490	186.1	.537	4.450	182.4	.548
1926—January	4.490	186.1	.537	7.313	299.7	.334
February	4.490	186.1	.537	7.844	321.5	.311
March	3.990	165.4	.605	3.280	134.4	.744
April	3.990	165.4	.605	3.125	128.1	.781
May	3.990	165.4	.605	2.944	120.7	.829
June	3.990	165.4	.605	2.835	116.2	.861
July	3.990	165.4	.605	2.944	120.7	.829
August	3.990	165.4	.605	3.140	128.7	.777
September	4.240	175.8	.569	3.488	143.0	.699
October	4.890	202.7	.493	4.000	164.0	.610
November	5.490	227.6	.439	5.000	205.0	.488
December	5.490	227.6	.439	3.906	160.1	.625
1927—January	4.990	206.8	.484	3.875	158.8	.630
February	4.740	196.5	.509	3.700	151.7	.659
March	4.240	175.8	.569	3.650	149.6	.668
April	4.240	175.8	.569	3.494	143.2	.698

TABLE 4.—MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 1925, TO APRIL, 1927

[1913=$1]

Year and month	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Year and month	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Year and month	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
1925			1926			1927		
January	$0.618	$0.636	January	$0.651	$0.635	January	$0.698	$0.669
February	.624	.625	February	.659	.636	February	.696	.674
March	.614	.633	March	.678	.647	March	.696	.684
April	.640	.645	April	.672	.655	April	.698	.693
May	.645	.648	May	.670	.653			
June	.634	.641	June	.663	.654			
July	.618	.637	July	.675	.657			
August	.612	.639	August	.692	.653			
September	.616	.640	September	.683	.651			
October	.637	.635	October	.688	.653			
November	.642	.630	November	.708	.649			
December	.651	.633	December	.704	.661			

Continued Increase in Milk Consumption[1]

CONTINUED increase in the per capita consumption of milk and cream in the United States during the past year is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which places per capita consumption at 55.3 gallons for 1926, against 54.75 gallons in 1925, and 43 gallons in 1920. The figures are based upon a survey of 373 cities having a total population of about 39,000,000 people, supplemented by reports from many of the large milk distributors and from cooperative milk producers' associations. Each of these sources reported increased consumption, although a few firms reported a slight decrease.

Total consumption of milk and cream for last year is placed at 56,417,000,000 pounds, against 54,325,776,000 pounds in 1925. Practically all the large cities in the country show increased per capita consumption of milk and cream, the large dealers reporting an increase in sales of about 8.5 per cent over sales in 1925.

The report shows the daily per capita consumption of milk and cream on farms was 1.47 pints last year, and in cities the consumption was 0.967 pint per capita. Daily per capita consumption of milk and cream in cities in 1925 was 0.951 pint.

	1925 (pints)	1926 (pints)
11 Atlantic States and District of Columbia	1.0504	0.9889
12 Central States	.9388	1.0389
14 Southern States	.6184	.6113
11 Western States	1.0114	.9767
United States	.9510	.9670

The annual per capita consumption of milk and cream in United States since 1920 has been as follows:

	Gallons
1920	43.0
1921	49.0
1922	50.0
1923	53.0
1924	54.75
1925	54.75
1926	55.3

The survey was made in cooperation with municipal boards of health of the cities, State officials, cooperative associations, and the National Dairy Council.

[1] Press release of Bureau of Agricultural Economics of U. S. Department of Agriculture, dated May 1, 1927.

Retail Prices in Uruguay, 1921 to 1925

THE following table, taken from the August, 1926, report of the Uruguayan General Statistical Office,[1] shows the average retail prices of specified food and miscellaneous articles throughout the Republic, and in Montevideo, for the years 1921 to 1925:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN MONTEVIDEO AND THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC, 1921 TO 1925

[1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts; 1 peso at par=$1.03; the exchange rates for 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925=79.4, 79.1, 82.3, and 98.4 cents, respectively]

Article	Unit	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Montevideo	Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguay
Food		*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Edible oils	Liter	0.98	1.04	0.76	0.91	0.70	0.87	0.74	0.84	0.74	0.81
Rice	Kilogram	.22	.28	.19	.24	.21	.24	.25	.24	.23	.24
Sugar	do	.25	.31	.19	.25	.25	.30	.26	.29	.25	.26
Mutton	do	.20	.21	.19	.20	.21	.19	.21	.18	.21	.21
Pork	do	.46	.42	.44	.41	.50	.40	.50	.34	.51	.45
Beef	do	.21	.19	.15	.15	.16	.13	.21	.13	.22	.17
Farina	do	.09	.11	.07	.11	.07	.10	.09	.12	.09	.14
Spaghetti	do	.19	.23	.15	.20	.16	.21	.15	.14	.16	.19
Hardtack	do	.15	.19	.16	.16	.15	.16	.12	.09	.12	.14
Beef tallow	do	.31	.33	.30	.30	.29	.30	.29	.28	.28	.31
Corn meal	do	.10	.12	.10	.11	.11	.10	.09	.07	.09	.11
Wheat flour	do	.17	.16	.10	.12	.12	.12	.09	.07	.10	.10
Eggs	Dozen	.37	.38	.36	.35	.35	.33	.41	.51	.37	.36
Milk	Liter	.10	.09	.10	.09	.11	.09	.10	.09	.10	.09
Crushed corn	Kilogram	.10	.12	.09	.11	.08	.11	.08	.09	.08	.11
Potatoes, sweet	do	.04	.05	.06	.06	.07	.06	.04	.06	.04	.05
Potatoes, Irish	do	.10	.10	.10	.10	.06	.04	.06	.04	.06	.10
Bread	do	.15	.20	.10	.15	.12	.15	.09	.13	.10	.14
Peas	do	.18	.23	.18	.23	.21	.24	.24	.23	.23	.26
Salt, table	do	.08	.13	.08	.13	.08	.11	.08	.09	.08	.12
Salt, coarse	do	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.03	.04	.03	.04
Grits	do	.18	.22	.16	.21	.19	.23	.17	.22	.18	.23
Vinegar	Liter	.13	.16	.14	.17	.15	.16	.16	.13	.18	.16
"Mate" tea	Kilogram	.35	.40	.30	.36	.30	.35	.30	.35	.30	.35
Miscellaneous											
Kerosene	Liter	.12	.17	.14	.15	.12	.14	.12	.15	.12	.13
Tobacco	Kilogram	1.98	2.01	1.89	1.98	1.92	2.01	2.04	1.84	2.03	2.05

[1] Uruguay. Dirección General de Estadística. Síntesis Estadística. August, 1926. Montevideo, 1927, p. 13.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Labor Agreements

Fishermen—Alaska

THE Alaska fishermen's agreements have been made for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929. Like their predecessors, they are individual agreements attached to and made part of the shipping articles signed by each employee hired by the companies engaged in the fishing industry. The agreements are lengthy and vary little for the different rivers. They are similar to those of 1924, the more important sections of which were printed in the Labor Review for September, 1924 (pp. 96 to 98), few changes being made, aside from a slight increase in wages. The more important additions were as follows:

SEC. 5 (b). Men handling cargo [on vessels stopping at port on the home voyage] shall each receive 75 cents extra per hour in addition. If calls are made at more than one port or cannery, the payment of coasting rates shall continue until date of leaving the last port of call.

SEC. 8 (b). On vessels carrying fishing crews for Nushagak, Kvichak, and Naknek, the men who stay on vessel shall handle only cargo which is consigned to the station to which they are assigned, or if such men are employed handling cargo consigned for any other station, they shall be paid extra compensation at the rate of 75 cents per hour. This applies only to vessels shifting between Naknek Anchorage and Nushagak Anchorage.

Section 7 and section 13 (d) were changed to read as follows:

SEC. 7. On the voyage to Alaska and while at the cannery, a sufficient number of fishermen will be selected as net tenders to handle nets used for the season. Such net men selected may be put at any other work when not employed on nets. On sailing vessels carrying cannery crews, the master of the vessel shall assure himself that a sufficient number of bona fide sailors are assigned to his vessel for three watches.

SEC. 13 (d). Any other seaman, fisherman, or trapman who has signed for monthly wages and percentages and who is laid up through sickness or natural ailments, and is unable to work according to the judgment of the company's physician, shall be paid his monthly wages and all other earnings up to the date so laid up, and shall thereafter be paid his respective monthly wages until placed in a hospital in San Francisco, Seattle, or Astoria.

Meat Cutters—Herrin, Ill.

THE two-year agreement made November 1, 1926, by the meat cutters and butcher workmen of Herrin, Ill., Local Union No. 482, provided for a union shop, all employees in a shop to become members of the union within seven days after beginning work, all employees to be off duty one afternoon to attend the Marion fair, and markets to be closed Sundays. Other sections of interest are the following:

12. It is hereby understood and mutually agreed that no member of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America will be laid off and another person employed in his place. No apprentice shall take the place of an experienced meat cutter.

20. It is further agreed that a member not attending meeting and not paying dues shall give the proprietor the right to check-off from his pay for dues or member will lose his job; otherwise card will be withdrawn at once and shop declared nonunion.

24. It is hereby further mutually agreed and understood that in the event such stock of meats is partly composed of soft drinks, ice creams, or in any way that it might be construed to mean a confectionery in connection with other stock of goods or meats, then he or she is in no way exempt from the meaning of the above section and it is binding as to said closing hours as if there were no confectionery in connection thereby throwing a protection against the keeping open a place of business containing such meats as is intended to be kept closed.

25. Party of the second part agrees to forfeit the sum of $25 for the first violation on his part of any clause of this agreement and $50 for the second violation on his part or any subsequent violation on his part of this agreement, the same to be paid to Local No. 482, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. On violation of this agreement said card and agreement shall be taken by representative of Local No. 482, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and held until such time when a fine of $25 is collected and $50 for the second violation.

Railways, Electric—Aurora, Elgin & Fox River Electric Co.

A LONG agreement was made between the Aurora, Elgin & Fox River Electric Co. and Local Division No. 215 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, effective March 20, 1927, to June 1, 1929, requiring all new employees of the company to become members of the association within 30 days after being placed on the pay roll, and providing for a consideration of grievances, seniority rights, and the following sections relating to passes, bus operators, and time off:

SEC. 11. Employees who may be entitled to passes under the rules of the company shall make written requests for same under the proper department head one day in advance of their requirements, and such passes shall be left at the most convenient place for delivery. The company shall make every reasonable effort to have passes issued and delivered to the men within 24 hours of the receipt of the request. Transportation shall also be furnished to wife or one dependent on members. This privilege shall not be abused.

SEC. 36. Bus operators shall be trainmen and they shall pick all regular bus work the same as in train service, according to their seniority as trainmen.

SEC. 51. When conditions permit, shopmen shall, upon request, be allowed reasonable time off without pay, including Sundays and holidays.

SEC. 57. Linemen shall rotate so that each man shall be on duty one Sunday and holiday in four, and if required to work on their Sunday or holiday off, they shall receive time and one-half for such day.

Retail Clerks—Marion, Ill.

A TWO-YEAR agreement was made by Retail Clerks Local Union No. 523 with the retail merchants of Marion, Ill., effective February 1, 1927. All employees over 16 years of age are to become members of the union within two weeks after commencing work. Persons employed as extra help are to procure permit cards from the union and pay 10 cents a day while they are employed. Stores are to close at 6 p. m. (at 9 p. m. on Christmas Eve, 8 p. m. on the preceding two days, and at 11 a. m. two days during the Williamson County Fair). One week's vacation with pay is granted to clerks who have been with one employer for a year. The two following sections are of interest:

10. Merchants handling ice cream and cold drinks in connection with groceries are compelled under this agreement to close their grocery department at 6 o'clock p. m.

13. Butcher shops, restaurants, and ice cream parlors handling groceries, hardware, and miners' supplies agree not to sell same after 6 o'clock p. m.

Awards and Decisions

Railroads—Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Southeastern Region

THE question whether trainmen or flagmen should be used on self-propelling pile drivers was decided by the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Southeastern Region in Docket 259, February 25, 1927. The positions of the parties and the decision follow:

Position of committee.—The self-propelling pile drivers operate on the main line under the usual work train orders, and have, since the trainmen have had an agreement with the company, been manned by a conductor and one, and in most cases two trainmen from the trainmen's seniority roster. In June, 1925, these two trainmen, on pile driver 3,185, were displaced and roadway flagmen placed thereon to protect the pile driver and assist the conductor in any switching and handling of the pile driver and cars. The roadway flagmen were placed under the direct supervision of the conductor. The conductor, as required by Rule 105, had to furnish them with flagging instructions in writing, and these flagmen were required to flag in accordance with the transportation rules and not the maintenance of way rules.

For many years past it has been considered that these jobs properly belonged to the trainmen and they were advertised, and the men assigned accordingly.

It has always been the practice on the Florida East Coast [Railway] to furnish a full train crew, except a few times only one trainman was necessary.

The committee submits that there is nothing in our agreement that specifies the number of men to a crew, but it has been a practice for long years of standing that trainmen are entitled to and did man the pile drivers.

Position of management.—It is true that we have upon several occasions in the past furnished trainmen to act as flagmen with self-propelled pile drivers when operating conditions made it seem desirable. Such action was unnecessary and not economical. Therefore, it was decided that roadway employees would be used for such service whenever practicable.

There is nothing in our agreement with the train service employees which requires the railway to furnish any stated number of trainmen for a crew in pile-driver service, or any other class of service.

In the opinion of the management, the employees are requesting a new rule, while the dispute must of necessity be decided upon the existing rule.

Decision.—Evidence before the board shows it has been the practice to furnish trainmen on pile drivers when working outside of yard limit, as shown in decision in Docket No. 161. Therefore, the claim of committee is sustained.

Railroads—Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region

A SENIORITY question came before the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region in decision No. 2355, which was settled March 2, 1927. Engineer G. had been displaced March 14 to 22, 1926, and he claimed payment of time made by the engineer displacing him. The joint statement of facts is as follows:

March 13, 1926, Engineer B. was notified that the passenger run which he had been holding had been discontinued. March 14th, Engineer B. in conformity with schedule rules, made request to displace junior Engineer G., who had been assigned by bulletin to a passenger run operating between Avery, Idaho, and Othello, Wash. This assignment was effective March 6th but up to the time that Engineer B. made request for the run, Engineer G. had not worked thereon.

Similarly, Engineer B. did not go out on the run on the date request was made, nor did he work during the period this controversy covers.

Position of committee.—Claim is based on Section "M" Rule 32, current schedule for engineers, firemen, and hostlers, reading in part:

"In cases where runs are bulletined the successful bidder shall be notified that he has secured the assignment. Engineers applying for runs that are bulletined will in all cases be required to take the run they secure if their application is not withdrawn before expiration of bulletin."

Engineer G. was holding the run under bulletin and entitled to work on the run until he was displaced by a senior man. Engineer B., a senior man, asked for the run but did not actually take it and during this period the run should have been held by Engineer G., who was assigned by bulletin.

Position of management.—The railway holds that schedule rules were complied with when Engineer G. was removed from a run that he had lost in the exercise of seniority to a senior engineer. Further, that during the period that senior Engineer B. did not perform service the work properly belonged to an extra engineer.

Decision.—In the opinion of the board the run in question should have been assigned to successful bidder until a senior man qualified and under seniority rules displaced him. Claim sustained.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for March, 1927

By J. J. Kunna, Chief Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Immigration

THE statistics for March, 1927, show 46,238 aliens admitted to the United States and 17,746 departed from this country. During the same month 32,752 American citizens returned to this country and 27,041 left for foreign lands. Compared with the passenger travel for the previous month these figures show an increase in the movement of aliens and the arrival of citizens but a decrease in the number of citizens departed.

Nearly two-thirds of the number of aliens admitted in March, 1927, were new arrivals coming to make their future homes in the United States, 29,868 being recorded as immigrants. The principal sources from which this permanent immigration was drawn were Mexico (7,900), Canada (4,615), Germany (4,546), Irish Free State (2,295), Italy (1,600), Scotland (1,098), Norway (959), Sweden (946), Poland (941), and England (852). Immigration from Mexico during March was the largest for any month of the current fiscal year.

During March last, 1,437 aliens (1,034 male and 403 female) seeking admission to the United States were rejected for various causes under the immigration laws, mainly for failure to secure visas from American consuls. The vast majority of these aliens were debarred at stations along the northern and the southern land borders, 997 having been turned back to Canada and 223 to Mexico. Of the remainder, 126 were refused admission at Atlantic seaports and 91 at the other ports.

One thousand three hundred and eighty aliens were deported from the country under warrant proceedings. The principal causes for their deportation were: Entering without visa—surreptitious entries (706), criminal and immoral classes (165), and mentally or physically defective (109). Of the latter, 74 were public charges in hospitals and other institutions from causes existing prior to their entering the United States. Many of the March deportees were recent arrivals in the United States, 1,063 having gained admission to this country since the present quota law became effective on July 1, 1924, while 150 entered the country between July 1, 1923, and July 1, 1924; 89 between July 1, 1922 and July 1, 1923; 42 between June 3, 1921, and July 1, 1922; and 36 prior to June 3, 1921. The first quota law, commonly known as the per centum limit act, went into effect on the latter date.

Of the 46,238 aliens admitted in March last, 9,526 entered the country from south of the Rio Grande and 5,538 via Canadian borderland ports; 26,174 arrived at New York and 2,822 at other Atlantic seaports; 1,179 came in at Pacific seaports; 554 at Gulf of Mexico ports; and 445 in the outlying possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. One-third of the total, or 15,345, came in under the immigration act of 1924 as immigrants charged to the quota,

13,126 entered as natives of nonquota countries, principally Mexico and Canada, and 7,947 as returning residents. Visitors for business or pleasure numbered 4,249, and 2,681 were passing through the United States on their way elsewhere. One thousand seven hundred and nine were admitted as wives and children of United States citizens and 1,181 were of the other admissible classes under the act. The latter include 413 veterans of the World War and their wives and children, making a total of 4,754 aliens of such classes entering the country under the act of May 26, 1926 (admitting alien veterans of the World War).

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927

Period	Inward					Aliens debarred from entering [1]	Outward					Aliens deported after landing [2]
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total		Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total				Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total			
1926												
July	22,283	16,096	38,379	25,981	64,360	1,746	7,052	17,970	25,022	60,223	85,245	816
August	29,286	20,467	49,753	52,683	102,436	1,601	7,376	15,410	22,786	42,248	65,034	1,121
September	35,297	25,680	60,977	71,268	132,245	1,817	6,634	16,392	23,026	26,268	49,294	885
October	34,528	22,059	56,587	34,176	90,763	1,566	5,377	13,803	19,180	18,150	37,330	1,100
November	30,756	16,185	46,941	21,844	68,785	1,713	6,859	13,078	19,937	17,992	37,929	1,085
December	23,805	11,803	35,608	16,777	52,385	1,915	9,481	16,875	26,356	19,608	45,964	1,241
1927												
January	18,804	9,219	28,023	16,913	44,936	1,499	3,928	10,053	13,981	21,483	35,464	900
February	21,695	10,379	32,074	25,097	57,171	1,308	3,949	12,085	16,034	29,732	45,766	1,104
March	29,868	16,370	46,238	32,752	78,990	1,437	4,244	13,502	17,746	27,041	44,787	1,380
Total	246,322	148,258	394,580	297,491	692,071	14,602	54,900	129,168	184,068	262,745	446,813	9,632

[1] These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.
[2] These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MARCH, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1927	July, 1926, to March, 1927	March, 1927	July, 1926, to March, 1927
African (black)	65	669	71	684
Armenian	79	730	4	39
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	119	2,135	178	1,099
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	49	465	74	1,130
Chinese	28	885	258	3,321
Croatian and Slovenian	58	579	8	217
Cuban	75	1,359	75	692
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	10	52	13	308
Dutch and Flemish	243	2,356	36	615
East Indian		39	6	77
English	2,419	30,550	404	5,020
Finnish	54	506	18	312
French	1,243	14,818	114	1,133
German	5,283	42,564	373	3,064
Greek	296	1,789	161	2,415
Hebrew	1,198	8,572	13	175
Irish	3,412	33,216	63	1,129
Italian (north)	257	1,887	33	1,986
Italian (south)	1,474	11,443	654	13,202
Japanese	29	476	102	869
Korean	3	37	4	41
Lithuanian	47	381	9	231
Magyar	86	815	85	644
Mexican	7,780	44,825	388	2,377
Pacific Islander		6		6
Polish	366	3,313	136	1,888
Portuguese	89	658	95	2,023
Rumanian	41	298	99	902
Russian	102	952	56	396
Ruthenian (Russniak)	28	311		12
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,453	14,602	178	2,355
Scotch	1,775	19,427	67	1,630
Slovak	202	574	44	551
Spanish	66	716	240	2,127
Spanish American	239	2,135	110	1,118
Syrian	23	536	5	127
Turkish	9	70	16	129
Welsh	117	988	4	45
West Indian (except Cuban)	28	281	38	649
Other peoples	23	307	12	162
Total	29,868	246,322	4,244	54,900
Male	18,964	141,514	3,080	40,201
Female	10,904	104,808	1,164	14,699
Under 16 years	3,970	38,122	195	2,009
16 to 44 years	23,696	186,543	3,166	40,598
45 years and over	2,202	21,657	883	12,293

TABLE 3.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MARCH, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1927	July, 1926, to March, 1927	March, 1927	July, 1926, to March, 1927
Albania	20	161	3	185
Austria	96	766	29	303
Belgium	78	607	19	306
Bulgaria	14	191	4	96
Czechoslovakia	304	2,760	207	1,508
Danzig, Free City of	12	190	1	6
Denmark	357	1,844	20	390
Estonia	3	125	----	10
Finland	57	359	17	288
France, including Corsica	469	3,460	94	974
Germany	4,546	36,353	310	2,644
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England	852	7,221	246	3,426
Northern Ireland	132	321	3	160
Scotland	1,098	9,015	42	1,235
Wales	100	812	1	28
Greece	235	1,458	166	2,417
Hungary	71	608	80	563
Irish Free State	2,295	20,034	63	794
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1,600	12,360	674	15,133
Latvia	36	349	3	13
Lithuania	99	532	8	220
Luxemburg	24	75	----	4
Netherlands	154	1,280	30	274
Norway	959	4,409	50	1,170
Poland	941	6,976	123	1,842
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	73	490	96	2,012
Rumania	130	937	113	936
Russia	67	866	27	184
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	24	317	184	1,728
Sweden	946	6,573	54	663
Switzerland	203	1,566	46	399
Turkey in Europe	15	164	4	22
Yugoslavia	90	851	95	1,447
Other Europe	43	309	6	10
Total, Europe	16,143	124,339	2,818	41,330
Armenia	1	8	1	16
China	45	1,149	260	3,375
India	----	64	15	112
Japan	35	530	107	915
Palestine	26	341	----	112
Persia	1	27	----	20
Syria	34	470	6	98
Turkey in Asia	6	35	6	59
Other Asia	11	174	1	36
Total, Asia	159	2,798	396	4,743
Canada	4,615	63,914	185	1,366
Newfoundland	239	2,054	8	251
Mexico	7,900	45,573	406	2,402
Cuba	160	2,175	125	1,094
Other West Indies	76	665	121	1,709
British Honduras	6	92	1	12
Other Central America	111	1,072	62	467
Brazil	125	770	12	161
Other South America	241	1,939	85	888
Total, America	13,473	118,254	1,005	8,350
Egypt	20	160	4	19
Other Africa	29	219	1	64
Australia	36	330	14	266
New Zealand	7	190	3	103
Other Pacific Islands	1	32	3	25
Total, others	93	931	25	477
Grand total, all countries	29,868	246,322	4,244	54,900

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING MARCH, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are not charged to the quota]

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during March, 1927	Grand total, July 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927
		July 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927	March, 1927	July 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927	March, 1927		
Albania	100	67	9	520	63	72	587
Andorra	100	7	3	4	1	4	11
Austria	785	646	86	1,226	106	192	1,872
Belgium	[1] 512	426	57	1,260	120	177	1,686
Bulgaria	100	108	2	187	19	21	295
Czechoslovakia	3,073	2,549	274	3,052	270	544	5,601
Danzig, Free City of	228	183	10	42	1	11	225
Denmark	[1] 2,789	1,949	358	1,721	268	626	3,670
Estonia	124	121	3	86	5	8	207
Finland	471	363	64	1,341	92	156	1,704
France	[1] 3,954	2,824	346	4,810	425	771	7,634
Germany	51,227	37,239	4,742	11,137	1,042	5,784	48,376
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England	[1] 34,007	9,046	1,084	19,250	1,659	2,743	28,296
Northern Ireland		644	150	400	35	185	1,044
Scotland		9,979	1,258	7,611	580	1,838	17,590
Wales		895	107	786	55	162	1,681
Greece	100	137	10	3,078	419	429	3,215
Hungary	473	373	49	1,474	132	181	1,847
Iceland	100	52	5	18	1	6	70
Irish Free State	28,567	22,789	2,595	4,313	295	2,890	27,102
Italy	[1] 3,845	3,271	453	24,583	3,453	3,906	27,854
Latvia	142	151	7	213	12	19	364
Liechtenstein	100	20	4	----	----	4	20
Lithuania	344	261	44	707	81	125	968
Luxemburg	100	80	23	99	9	32	179
Monaco	100	6	1	7	2	3	13
Netherlands	[1] 1,648	1,148	134	1,942	169	303	3,090
Norway	6,453	4,614	989	3,255	433	1,422	7,869
Poland	5,982	4,812	682	5,563	655	1,337	10,375
Portugal	[1] 503	380	55	1,973	349	404	2,353
Rumania	603	581	87	1,453	147	234	2,034
Russia	[1] 2,248	1,604	219	2,341	199	418	3,945
San Marino	100	72	----	3	1	1	75
Spain	[1] 131	133	7	4,064	688	695	4,197
Sweden	9,561	6,991	998	3,162	258	1,256	10,153
Switzerland	2,081	1,473	197	2,049	164	361	3,522
Turkey in Europe	[1] 100	73	7	1,011	68	75	1,084
Yugoslavia	671	491	52	1,944	214	266	2,435
Other Europe	(1)	212	36	136	24	60	348
Total, Europe	[1] 161,422	116,770	15,207	116,821	12,514	27,721	233,591
Afghanistan	100	1	----	1	----	----	2
Arabia	100	11	----	2	----	----	13
Armenia	124	48	6	83	11	17	131
Bhutan	100	1	----	----	----	----	1
China	100	100	----	6,595	427	427	6,695
India	100	74	5	398	27	32	472
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	60	1	24	1	2	84
Japan	100	22	----	5,286	571	571	5,308
Muscat	100	----	----	2	----	----	2
Nepal	100	----	----	----	----	----	----
Palestine	100	122	2	263	13	15	385
Persia	100	74	4	70	3	7	144
Siam	100	1	----	21	----	----	22
Syria	100	108	2	687	63	65	795
Turkey in Asia	(1)	35	1	471	121	122	506
Other Asia	(1)	156	5	139	24	29	295
Total, Asia	1,424	813	26	14,042	1,261	1,287	14,855

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turky in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING MARCH, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during March, 1927	Grand total, July 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927
		July 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927	March, 1927	July 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927	March, 1927		
Cameroon (British)	100	1		2			3
Cameroon (French)	100						
Egypt	100	82	8	93	10	18	175
Ethiopia	100			1			1
Liberia	100	2		3			5
Morocco	100	14	1	17	3	4	31
Ruanda and Urundi	100						
South Africa, Union of	100	126	14	289	33	47	415
South West Africa	100						
Tanganyika	100						
Togoland (British)	100						
Togoland (French)	100						
Other Africa	(1)	49	3	86	10	13	135
Total, Africa	1,200	274	26	491	56	82	765
Australia	121	127	13	2,588	229	242	2,715
Nauru	100						
New Zealand	100	93	1	768	66	67	861
New Guinea	100						
Samoa	100	3		9	1	1	12
Yap	100			4	1	1	4
Other Pacific	(1)	13		116	5	5	129
Total, Pacific	621	236	14	3,485	302	316	3,721
Canada				62,210	4,934	4,934	62,210
Newfoundland				3,663	599	599	3,663
Mexico				56,985	9,434	9,434	56,985
Cuba				6,424	431	431	6,424
Dominican Republic				646	57	57	646
Haiti				166	17	17	166
British West Indies	(1)	461	60	3,302	378	438	3,763
Dutch West Indies	(1)	20	2	141	41	43	161
French West Indies	(1)	24		43	4	4	67
British Honduras	(1)	43	4	61	4	8	104
Canal Zone				31	14	14	31
Other Central America				2,315	200	200	2,315
Brazil				1,106	162	162	1,106
British Guiana	(1)	44	5	103	2	7	147
Dutch Guiana	(1)	2		14	1	1	16
French Guiana	(1)						
Other South America				3,801	481	481	3,801
Greenland	(1)			2			2
Miquelon and St. Pierre	(1)	5	1	36	1	2	41
Total, America		599	72	141,049	16,760	16,832	141,648
Grand total, all countries	164,667	[2] 118,692	15,345	275,888	30,893	46,238	394,580

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

[2] Also includes aliens to whom visas were issued during the latter part of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, and charged to the quota for that year. (Nationality for quota purposes does not always coincide with actual nationality. See section 12 of the act.)

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING MARCH, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927, BY CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 4 is not comparable with the number of statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables by races, countries, etc.]

Class	March, 1927	July, 1926, to March, 1927
Nonimmigrants		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees	413	4,065
Temporary visitors for—		
Business	1,794	16,188
Pleasure	2,455	25,144
In continuous passage through the United States	2,681	19,616
To carry on trade under existing treaty	70	889
Total	7,413	65,902
Nonquota immigrants		
Wives of United States citizens	[1] 896	[1] 6,752
Children of United States citizens	[1] 813	[1] 5,584
Residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad	7,947	71,852
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America	[2] 13,126	[2] 117,312
Their wives	[1] 49	[1] 656
Their children	[1] 10	[1] 120
Ministers of religious denominations	45	463
Wives of ministers	26	241
Children of ministers	90	503
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities	4	125
Wives of professors	2	35
Children of professors	1	18
Students	57	1,567
Veterans of the World War	284	3,426
Wives of veterans	57	584
Children of veterans	72	744
Spanish subjects admitted into Porto Rico	1	4
Total	23,480	209,986
Quota immigrants (charged to quota)	15,345	118,692
Grand total admitted	46,238	394,580

[1] Wives, and unmarried children under 18 years of age, born in quota countries.
[2] Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted under the act as Government officials, visitors, returning residents, etc.

Immigration into Argentina and Brazil, 1926

A REPORT from the American consul in charge, Digby Willson, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated March 12, 1927, contains a comparison of the immigration into Argentina with that into Brazil during the year 1926.

The following statement, taken from this report, shows the number of immigrants entering Argentina and Brazil, according to nationality:

	Argentina	Brazil
Italians	54, 800	11, 000
Spaniards	30, 800	9, 000
Portuguese	2, 300	35, 000
Germans	5, 000	7, 000
Poles	12, 800	3, 500
Rumanians		17, 000
Russians	930	830
Yugoslavs	3, 000	3, 700
Lithuanians	1, 300	3, 300
French	1, 210	500
English	1, 000	500
Czecho-Slovaks	2, 330	400
Austrians		1, 200
Syrians		6, 500
Japanese		15, 000
Various	11, 500	4, 500
Total	126, 970	118, 930

Peruvian Decree Regulating Colonization

A REPORT from the American Ambassador to Peru, dated February 16, 1927, gives a summary of a presidential decree which was issued recently concerning colonization projects in Peru.

According to the decree, corporations or private concerns interested in colonizing tracts of land in Peru must file with the Peruvian Bureau of Immigration, Colonization, and Montaña Lands a report containing—

(1) Their development plans showing location, topography, boundaries, area, names of settlements, nearby rivers and lakes, and road plans; (2) the deed and by-laws of the organization as well as their terms of sale; (3) a statement of the means of sustenance and salubrity of the region.

Colonization companies are required: (1) To provide temporary accommodations for at least 100 settlers with whom the land contracts are drawn; (2) to maintain a medical staff and an adequate supply of medicines; (3) to furnish each settler with food articles of prime necessity; (4) to maintain a store for the purpose of buying and selling products and hardware, at a profit not in excess of 15 per cent; (5) to organize a system of transportation and communication.

After giving its approval to the petitions of the colonization companies, the Peruvian Government reserves the right to supervise the execution of the contracts and to penalize those companies which fail in performance.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE LABOR BUREAUS

AMONG the labor activities of State bureaus the following, reported either directly by the bureaus themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in the present issue of the Labor Review:

California.—Changes in employment and pay roll, page 156.

Iowa.—Changes in volume of employment in certain industries, page 158.

Maryland.—Report on employment in Maryland industries, page 159.

Massachusetts.—Changes in volume of employment in various industries in the State, page 160.

New Jersey.—Changes in employment and pay roll in 869 establishments, page 161.

New York.—Report of New York Housing Commission, page 75; and index numbers of employment and pay roll in factories, page 162.

Oklahoma.—Changes in employment and pay rolls in 710 establishments, page 164.

Pennsylvania.—Changes in employment, in man-hours of employment per week, and in pay-roll totals, page 165.

Wisconsin.—Data on volume of employment, page 166.

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Popular Ownership of Property: Its newer forms and social consequences; a series of addresses and papers at the semi-annual meeting in the City of New York, March 9, 1925. Edited by William L. Ransom and Parker T. Moon. New York City, 1925. 198 pp. (*Its* Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3.)

The subjects discussed at the sessions were: Trade-union and cooperative ownership; employees' participation in ownership; customer ownership and the small investor; and the new proprietorship and its effects. Some of the papers were keenly critical of employee stock-purchase plans, while others commended this movement.

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See also discussion in the Proceedings of the conventions: 1925, p. 230; 1926, pp. 305–307, 341–343.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH STOCK PURCHASE PLAN.

Printers' Ink, July 14, 1921, v. 116, pp. 110, 111.

Under this scheme, employees, after six months' service, may subscribe for stock at a price slightly below the prevailing market prices and pay for it by installments deducted from wages. The annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the year 1926 states (p. 16) that approximately 60,000 employees of the Bell system companies were stockholders of record and installment payments were being made on subscriptions totaling more than 785,000 shares by over 195,000 employees, two-thirds of those eligible to subscribe.

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"The workman as stockholder," pp. 147–156.

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Law and Labor, June, 1924, v. 6, pp. 169, 170.

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The appendices (pp. 99–174) contain a list of companies which have introduced stock-ownership plans with summaries of 101 of these plans.

Summary of the statistics in the Monthly Labor Review for January, 1927, pp. 55, 56, and World's Work, April, 1927, p. 583. *See also* Index (New York Trust Co.) August, 1926, pp. 12, 13; Law and Labor, January, 1927, p. 24; New Republic, May 11, 1927, pp. 348, 349.

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Employees as capitalists; own many shares of stock.
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The diffusion of stock ownership of the New York Central lines.
(*In* Academy of Political Science, New York. Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3, pp. 25–28.)

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What can the employer do to encourage saving and wise investment by industrial employees?
Harvard Business Review, January, 1924, v. 2, pp. 194–200.
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Nation's Business, November, 1925, v. 13, No. 12, pp. 78–80.
By the assistant vice-president of the Bank of Italy (San Francisco).

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Nation's Business, August, 1921, v. 9, No. 8, p. 18.
Descriptive of the Auto Car Co. which it is stated has 650 of its 710 stockholders on the pay roll.

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Service Talks (Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.), Sept. 27, 1926, v. 7, No. 21.
Address to Congress of American Industry, Philadelphia, describing Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.'s plans. "If the employee-ownership principle were applied to all industry, America would within one generation become a strike-proof nation, its democracy would be industrial as well as political, and the capitalistic system would not only have been humanized, but would have reached its maximum of usefulness in the advancement of human progress and civilization."
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MITTEN, THOMAS E. The viewpoint of a banker-manager.
Service Talks (Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.), Apr. 2, 1927, v. 8, No. 3, p. 3.

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National Petroleum News, Aug. 19, 1925, v. 17, pp. 68+.

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Commerce and Finance, Dec. 15, 1926, v. 15, p. 2535.
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PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT CO.
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Gas Age, Nov. 29, 1924, v. 54, p. 768.

PLAN OF THE CURTIS COMPANIES THROUGH WHICH EMPLOYEES BECOME STOCK OWNERS.
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(*In* Academy of Political Science, New York. Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3, pp. 155–163.)

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Monthly Labor Review, April, 1925, v. 20, pp. 945, 946.
Summary of statement from New York Central Lines.

RANKIN, JANET RUTH.
Profit sharing for savings.
World's Work, July, 1914, v. 28, pp. 316–320.
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(*In* Academy of Political Science, New York. Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3, pp. 147–154.)
Frankly skeptical of employee ownership being encouraged to the point of any possible exercise of partnership by employees. The new proprietorship, based on a large number of of consumer and employee stockholders, is viewed rather as an improvement in the mechanism of minority control.

RIPLEY, WILLIAM Z.
From Main Street to Wall Street—The passing of responsibility in industrial enterprise.
Atlantic Monthly, January, 1926, v. 137, pp. 94–108.
Reprinted as Senate Doc. 65, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
Discusses some of the consequences of the growing dissociation of ownership and control and raises a doubt as to the value of the stock being sold by corporations to their employees, because of its usual nonvoting status. *See also* book by this author entitled "Main Street and Wall Street." (Boston, Little Brown, 1927.)

—— Labor investment suggestions.
American Federationist, March, 1926, v. 33, pp. 305–307.
In this article Professor Ripley suggests that the labor banks or something like the new investment trusts take a hand in the business of investment for workers. As regards investment by a worker in his own company he recommends that this be undertaken only under conditions of freedom to buy and sell as any other stockholder and with voting rights. He suggests also the possibility of organization for such worker stock owners with concentration of cumulative voting power for winning consideration in the councils of the company.
For comments by labor men and students of labor problems, *see* American Federationist, October, 1926, pp. 1191–1200.

ROBERTS, GEORGE E.
Making employees into stockholders.
Magazine of Wall Street, Nov. 29, 1919, v. 25, p. 6.
See also summary of address before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering in Iron Age, Feb. 25, 1926, p. 545.

RUKEYSER, M. S.
Labor shares in the prosperity of Standard Oil.
Forbes, April 1, 1927, v. 19, pp. 17, 18+.

SHAW, J. M.
Employee ownership in industry. Origin and development of idea of employee ownership of stock in Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.; how cooperative spirit of men and management has grown; new market basis for wage adjustments.
Aera, April, 1926, v. 15, pp. 393–399.
Talk before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, New York City, Feb. 17, 1926, by the public relations director of the Mitten Management (Inc.), Philadelphia.

SLOAN, A. J. *jr.*
General Motors' plan of employee stock ownership.
Printers' Ink, March 31, 1927, v. 138, p. 77+.

SOULE, GEORGE.
Changing relations between property ownership and control.
(*In* Laidler, H. W., *ed.* New Tactics in Social Conflict. New York, 1926, pp. 1–13.)
Discussion by Charles Ervin, Louis Budenz, Abraham Epstein, James Maurer, and others.

—— Discussion: Illusions regarding the diffusion of stock ownership.
(*In* Academy of Political Science, New York. Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3, pp. 128–130.)

STEWART, R. W.
We make salesmen out of 80 per cent of our employees.
Printers' Ink, October, 1926, v. 13, pp. 23, 24.

STOCK-SELLING REVOLUTIONS.
Labor Age, March, 1926, v. 15, No. 3, p. 29.
Criticism of Professor Carver's "Present Economic Revolution in the United States."

STOCK-PURCHASING AND PROFIT-SHARING PLAN OF THE NEW HAVEN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Law and Labor, March, 1920, v. 2, p. 76.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION PLAN OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO.
Law and Labor, June, 1920, v. 2, pp. 161–163.

STOCK-SUBSCRIPTION PLANS, EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Law and Labor, October, 1920, v. 2, pp. 245, 246.

SWOPE, GERARD.
What big business owes the public. A notable interview given to French Strother.
World's Work, March, 1927, v. 53, pp. 556–561.
Employee stock ownership, in the opinion of the president of the General Electric Co., is sound because by such ownership the employee becomes a more stable citizen and a more secure individual but the reservation is made that employees should be encouraged to invest in the equity stocks of an industry only after the industry has become a solidly established institution. All holders of common stock should, in Mr. Swope's opinion, have voting privileges.

TEAD, ORDWAY.
Personnel Administration, Its Principles and Practice. 2d ed., rev. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1926. 543 pp.
The section on stock-purchase plans (pp. 343-346) includes an analysis of the elements in a good stock-purchase plan.

—— The rise of employee stock-ownership. The possibilities—and the dangers—of this trend in business and industry.
Industrial Management, March, 1926, v. 71, pp. 157–160.
Discusses the motives influencing corporations in their systematic stock-selling campaigns among the workers and analyzes the benefits and the dangers in the movement, particularly to the worker. No general conclusions of endorsement or rejection are drawn but the opinion is expressed that out of the present wide-spread experimentation with various forms of employee stockholding some suggestions may come as to more democratic ways of organizing and conducting corporations.

10,000 EMPLOYEE-OWNERS IN THE BROOKLYN MANHATTAN TRANSFER CO.
Electric Railway Journal, July 25, 1925, v. 66, p. 144.

TIPPER, H.
Employee stock ownership has limited value in securing labor interest.
Automotive Interests, May 4, 1922, v. 46, p. 979.

TOBIN, DANIEL J.
Labor investments.
American Federationist, October, 1926, v. 33, pp. 1196–1200.
In the view of this engineer the blind opposition of many union leaders to employee stock ownership does not represent good leadership, that instead its growth and present-day favor should be carefully studied to determine how this force can be put to work for the advantage of the labor movement. Various possibilities are suggested.

UNITED STATES. *Federal Trade Commission.*
National wealth and income. A report . . . in final response to Senate Resolution No. 451, . . . agreed to Feb. 28, 1923. Washington, 1926. 381 pp. (69th Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. 126.)
In the section on "Stock holdings of employees" (pp. 159–161) data presented indicate that "Employees comprised 7.5 per cent of the common-stock holders reported and 3.5 per cent of the preferred-stock holders but had only 1.5 per cent of the common stock and less than 2 per cent of the preferred."

UNITED STATES STEEL EMPLOYEES AS INVESTORS IN STOCK OF CORPORATION.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Feb. 5, 1921, v. 112, pp. 506, 507.

See also Annual Reports of the United States Steel Corporation 1903 to date, and entries in this list under Gary, E. H., and Gulick, C. A.

UPDEGRAFF, R. R.
Sharing a business with its workers; Dennison Manufacturing Co.
Forbes, Jan. 1, 1925, v. 15, pp. 398–400.

WALLING, WILLIAM ENGLISH.
American Labor and American Democracy. New York, Harper & Bros., 1926. 233, 184 pp.
Employee ownership, v. 2, pp. 18–28.

WARSHOW, H. T.
Distribution of corporate ownership in the United States.
Quarterly Journal of Economics, November, 1924, v. 39, pp. 15–38.
The principal quantitative result of this study is that there has been an increase from about 4,400,000 stockholders in 1900 to about 14,400,000 in 1923 or about 250 per cent. There has been, furthermore, a shifting of ownership from the "wealthy few" to the "middle" and "wage-earning class."

WE SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE: 90 per cent of Star Oil employees are stockholders.
Petroleum Age, April 15, 1927, v. 19, pp. 30, 31.

WEBBER, JOHN E.
Making kodaks and contentment.
American Industries, November, 1924, v. 25, No. 4, pp. 27–30.
Includes account of employee stock-subscription plan of the Eastman Kodak Co.

WEISENBERG, MINA.
Labor's defense against employers' welfare tactics.
Current History Magazine, March, 1927, v. 25, pp. 803–808.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR.
Labor's share in ownership.
(*In* Academy of Political Science, New York. Proceedings, Vol. XI, No. 3, pp. 6–14.)
By the vice president of the New York Edison Co.

WOLL, MATTHEW.
Why labor is opposed to employee ownership.
Forbes, Nov. 1, 1925, v. 17, p. 19.

WOLMAN, LEO.
Labor representation in ownership management.
(*In* American Yearbook, 1926, pp. 740–742.)
Stock held by workers in 1926 although estimated at $700,000,000 "has not yet reached sufficient size to have affected materially either the distribution of income in the country or control over industrial or business policy."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Industrial department.*
Summary of the 7th–9th annual industrial conference on "Human relations in industry" . . . at Silver Bay, N. Y., 1924–1926. 3 v.
1924: Group conference on "Influence of profit-sharing and stock-ownership on relations," pp. 21–24.
1925: "Purpose and significance of the sale of stock to employees," by E. K. Hall (vice president, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.), pp. 62–66; by C. R. Dugan (vice president, The Securities Corporation of the New York Central Railroad), pp. 66–68; Discussion, pp. 68–72.
1926: Sectional conference on "Employee stock ownership," pp. 18, 19.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO. ANNOUNCES ISSUE OF EMPLOYEES' STOCK.
Iron Trade Review, October 21, 1920, v. 67, p. 1153.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ARIZONA.—State Mine Inspector. *Fifteenth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1926.* [*Phoenix, 1927.*] *81 pp.*

The following figures are given in the report:

Number of mines inspected, Dec. 1, 1925 to Dec. 1, 1926	132
Inspections made, mines and leases	313
Men employed, surface, at last inspection	3,705
Men employed, underground, at last inspection	10,663
Fatal accidents	43
Serious and minor accidents	792

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. *Report, together with the decisions rendered by the board, for the year ending November 30, 1926. Boston, 1927. 74 pp.*

MONTANA.—Industrial Accident Board. *Decisions of the Industrial Accident Board, including opinions on the workmen's compensation law by the attorney general and decisions by the Montana Supreme Court, January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1926. Helena, 1927. 378 pp.*

The second published volume of decisions by the industrial accident board, including those "that have been deemed of importance in the interpretation of the law, and that have been used as precedents in other cases." A topical index is given.

NEW YORK.—Board of Housing. *Report, March 9, 1927. Albany, 1927. 64 pp.*

Reviewed on page 75 of this issue.

OREGON.—Bureau of Labor. *Twelfth biennial report, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1926. Salem, 1926. 123 pp.*

A statement from the section of this report which deals with wage claims appears on page 27 of this issue.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. Workmen's Compensation Board. *Decisions (Vol. X) for the year 1925. Harrisburg, 1926. xix, 503 pp.*

Contains the official reports of cases decided by the workmen's compensation board during the year 1925. Tables of cases are given showing the cases decided in the first instance by the board and those disposed of on appeal from the referee's findings. A topical index, the subheadings enabling convenient reference to the opinions reproduced, is also given.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Child Welfare Commission. *Third biennial report, for the period July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926. Pierre, 1926. 20 pp.*

Contains a brief review of the work of the period, a discussion of some of the problems with which the commission deals, and recommendations as to desirable legislation concerning child welfare.

VIRGINIA.—Bureau of Labor and Industry. *Twenty-ninth annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1926. Richmond, 1927. 126 pp.*

In the fiscal year covered by the report, the bureau's division of factory inspection made 3,318 inspections of factories, laundries, and mercantile establishments, etc., with 129,603 employees (79,223 males and 50,380 females). The number of child labor violations reported for the same period was 158; the number of child labor prosecutions, 21.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Banking and Currency. *Hearings on H. R. 7895, a bill to amend paragraph (d) of section 14 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, to provide for the stabilization of the price level for commodities in general, March and April, 1926. Part 1. Washington, 1927. iii, 631 pp., charts. (69th Cong., 1st sess.)*

—— Department of Agriculture. *Department circular No. 403: Business set-up of a cooperative marketing association, by Chris L. Christensen. Washington, 1926. 14 pp.*

Deals with the problems of membership relations, financing, management, and selling programs encountered in organizing farmers' cooperative marketing associations.

—— —— *Department circular No. 416: Demand, marketing, and production of Oregon and Washington prunes. by Burke H. Critchfield. Washington, April, 1927. 48 pp.*

—— —— *Miscellaneous circular No. 97: Cooperation in agriculture—a selected and annotated reading list with special reference to purchasing, marketing, and credit (including only works printed in English) compiled by Chastina Gardner. Washington, 1927. 75 pp.*

—— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Bibliography of fire hazards and prevention, and safety in the petroleum industry. Part I.—Fire hazards and prevention. Part II.—Safety and safety devices. Washington, 1927. 9, 15 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— —— *Coal in 1924, by J. E. Black, L. Mann, and F. G. Tryon. Washington, 1927. (From Mineral resources of the United States, 1924, Part II, pp. 459–589.)*

In addition to other detailed data on the coal-mining industry, the report contains tables showing number of men employed, days the mines were in operation, length of the working-day, output per man and average number of days worked per year, and strikes and lockouts, in 1924 and previous years.

—— —— —— *Lead poisoning in the mining of lead in Utah, by Arthur L. Murray. Washington, 1926. ii, 40 pp.*

This study of the extent of poisoning from lead in the mines of Utah contains a brief statement as to the toxic forms of lead and the mode of entrance into the body. The figures presented show a considerable reduction in the number of cases reported in the State in the five-year period, 1919 to 1923, the number of cases in 1919 being 264, or 62.7 per 1,000 men employed, and in 1923, 66, or 10 per 1,000. This improvement is believed to be due largely to wet drilling and the sprinkling of muck piles before loading.

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 427: Health survey of the printing trades, 1922 to 1925, by Frederick L. Hoffman. Washington, 1927. v, 149 pp.*

A summary of this bulletin appears on page 56 of this issue.

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 435: Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1926. Washington, 1927. iii, 63 pp.*

Summary figures giving the general results of this investigation were published in the Labor Review for November, 1926 (pp. 101–105).

—— Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. *Thirty-ninth annual report on the statistics of railways in the United States for the year ended December 31, 1925. Washington, 1927. cxxiv, 275 pp.*

The report contains data regarding wages of railway employees (pp. xxvi to xxx).

—— Public Health Service. *Bulletin No. 162: A health study of 10,000 male industrial workers. Statistical analysis of surveys in ten industries, by Rollo H. Britten and L. R. Thompson. Washington, 1926. v, 170 pp.*

A digest of this report is given on page 57 of this issue.

—— Tariff Commission. *Cast polished plate glass; costs of production. Washington, 1927. 72 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Data from this report appear on page 116 of this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—*Commonwealth Acts, Vol. XXIV: Acts of the Parliament of Australia passed during the year 1926, with tables, appendixes, and indexes.* [*n. p.*], *1926. cxxii, 327 pp.*

AUSTRIA.—Bundesamt für Statistik. *Statistisches handbuch für die republik Österreich. VII. Jahrgang. Vienna, 1926. viii, 177 pp.*

Statistical handbook for Austria. A section on labor conditions contains statistics on collective agreements, strikes, social insurance, etc. Most of the data are for the year 1925.

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail. *Annuaire de la législation du travail, 1914 à 1919. Tome IV. Brussels, 1926.* x, *614 pp.*

Continuation of a compilation of legislation in various countries from 1914 to 1919. The present volume includes The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croates, and Slovenes, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Sixteenth annual report on labor organization in Canada (for the calendar year 1926). Ottawa, 1927. 281 pp.*

Data from this report are presented on page 109 of this issue.

—— (MANITOBA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1926.* [*Winnipeg, 1927?*] *34 pp.*

This report is reviewed briefly on page 86 of this issue.

—— (NOVA SCOTIA).—Department of Public Works and Mines. *Annual report on the mines, 1926. Halifax, 1927. 424 pp.*

Among the many statistical tables in this volume is one comparing fatal accidents in coal mines in Nova Scotia and in the United States in the period 1908–1926.

—— Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1926. Halifax, 1927. 35 pp.*

Data from this report are given on page 87 of this issue.

—— (QUEBEC).—Department of the Secretary of the Province. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook, 1926. Quebec, 1926. xxiii, 479 pp.*

Section XI of this publication deals with organized labor and includes the following subjects: Labor organizations; coalitions, strikes, unemployment; labor inspection; employment bureaus; labor accidents; and agricultural societies and farmers' clubs. Section XII, covers insurance and mutual benefit associations, contains 13 pages on cooperative people's banks.

FINLAND.—Bureau Central de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique de Finlande, 1926. Helsingfors, 1926. xxi, 339 pp.*

Included in this statistical annual for Finland are tables on industrial activity, employment in various industries, cooperative societies, accident insurance, wages in agriculture and in railroad construction, industrial accidents, strikes and lockouts, work of public employment exchanges, Government aid in the construction of dwellings, and prices and cost of living. The data cover various periods.

—— [Socialministeriet. Försäkringsbyrån.] *Understödskassor år 1924. Helsingfors, 1926.* [*6*], *91 pp. Finland's officiella statistik XXVI, Arbetsstatistik B, 21.*

Report by the insurance bureau of the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs on operations of workers' relief funds for the year 1924.

FRANCE.—Ministère des Travaux Publics. Direction des Mines. 2e Bureau. *Statistique de l'industrie minérale et des appareils à vapeur en France et en Algérie pour l'année 1924. Paris, 1926. xii, 197 pp.*

This volume includes several tables on accident statistics and scattered data on number of workers employed, wages, hours, social insurance, etc., in the various branches of the industry. The production reports are also of special interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Committee on Education and Industry (England and Wales). *Report. First part. London, 1926. 115 pp.*

Deals largely with the problem of juvenile unemployment and with suggested remedies and palliatives. Special attention is given to the position of the child between 14 and 16, who is no longer under the control of the educational authorities, but has not yet come, through the unemployment insurance scheme, under the supervision of the employment exchange authorities. To do away with this gap, a scheme of working certificates is suggested, under which an employer could not legally employ a child under 16 unless provided with a work certificate issued by the employment exchange or bureau, and the child holding such a certificate would be obliged to report at the exchange when changing employment or when unemployed and to attend at juvenile training centers or other educational centers when not actually employed. Under this plan the child on leaving school for work would at once come under the supervision of the employment exchanges and the gap would be bridged.

The work of the present juvenile unemployment training centers is highly commended, and it is suggested that "a permanent scheme should be brought into operation, under which centers would be opened as and when they became necessary, having regard to the extent and character of juvenile unemployment in the various areas." For this purpose, a permanent appropriation should be made.

—— Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Report No. 41: Rest pauses in heavy and moderately heavy industrial work, by H. M. Vernon and others. London, 1927. 21 pp.*

The investigation showed that men engaged at a day rate on work of a moderately heavy character such as road making, agriculture, and dock laboring take spontaneous rest pauses of about 11 minutes per hour. If the work is of a regular character the rests are taken with considerable regularity, usually at about six-minute intervals; on more varied work they become more and more irregular in frequency and duration. In pitch loading they amount to 22 to 26 minutes per hour and in rolling tin plates to from 14 to 28 minutes per hour. Colliers take rests of from 7 to 22 minutes per hour, according to the atmospheric conditions under which they are working, although these rests are taken irregularly owing to the variable nature of the work.

—— —— *Report No. 42: Rest pauses in industry (a review of the results obtained), by S. Wyatt. London, 1927. iii, 21 pp.*

This report reviews briefly the findings of studies of the effects of rest pauses in industry, made in England and in other countries.

—— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 32: The study of flame movement, by O. C. deC. Ellis. London, 1927. 35 pp., illus.*

This is a study of the speed and general manner of movement of flame in relation to the problem of dust and gas explosions in coal mines.

—— Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Report of proceedings under the agricultural wages (regulation) act, for the year ending September 30, 1926. London, 1927. 61 pp.*

Some data from this report are given on page 131 of this issue.

—— Ministry of Labor. Delegation appointed to study Industrial Conditions in Canada and the United States of America. *Report, March, 1927. London, 1927. 117 pp. [Cmd. 2833.]*

Reviewed on page 45 of this issue.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International Labor Conference, tenth session, Geneva, 1927. Minimum wage-fixing machinery. Report and draft questionnaire. (Item II on the agenda.) Geneva, 1927. 159 pp.*

This bulletin presents in three parts a general consideration of the subject of minimum wage, the first being devoted to a general survey of the principles, development, enforcement, etc., of the system. Part II presents separate studies of the minimum wage system of the different countries—American, European, Australasian, and African. The third part discusses the development of a suitable draft questionnaire on minimum wage fixing machinery and the questionnaire adopted. An appendix shows in tabular form a summary statement relative to the minimum wage systems of the various countries.

The volume is published as a "first discussion," and its contents, and particularly the questionnaire, imply further discussions based on returns secured from the governments to which the draft questionnaire will be addressed.

—— *International Labor Conference, tenth session, Geneva, May, 1927. Report on sickness insurance. (First item on the agenda.) Geneva, 1927. vii, 293 pp.*

This report contains the replies of 24 countries to questionnaires on the subject of sickness insurance sent out by the governing body of the International Labor Office, a general survey of the problem based on these replies, a summary of the conclusions reached in the general survey, and texts of two proposed draft conventions and one draft recommendation.

—— *International survey of legal decisions on labor law, 1925. Geneva, 1926. xii, 267 pp.*

The International Labor Office has undertaken not only to publish the laws of the various countries but to indicate also "the application of these laws by the competent authorities, and particularly by the courts which deal with industrial matters," recognizing that "mere knowledge of the clauses of a law gives no adequate idea of its actual effects."

The present survey is restricted to England, France, Germany, and Italy. In the selection of decisions, "preference has been given to those concerning questions of legal principle which might facilitate the development of labor legislation in other countries, and are thus of international importance." The questions are mainly such as "are more or less frequently raised in all countries alike." The cases selected have been grouped under the following headings: (1) General principles of labor law; (2) right of association; (3) participation of workmen in the management of the works (works councils); (4) individual contracts; (5) collective agreements; (6) salaries and wages; (7) hours of work; (8) labor disputes; (9) procedure in labor cases; (10) protection and special rights of specified occupational groups; (11) protection of women, young persons and children, and men disabled in war; (12) placing and unemployment; (13) inspection of labor; (14) social insurance; (15) miscellaneous.

—— *Studies and reports, series N (statistics), No. 12: The third international conference of labor statisticians, held at Geneva, October 18 to 23, 1926. Geneva, 1926. 122 pp.*

JAPAN.—Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. *Statistical Abstract, 1925. [Tokyo?], 1926. iii, 150 pp.*

Contains, among others, data on accidents to crews of fishing vessels and on cooperative societies of various types.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic and Financial Section. *C. E. I. No. 8: Shipbuilding. Geneva, 1927. 48 pp.*

Document prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference at Geneva in May, 1927. Data from this report, on employment, wages, and hours of labor, are given on page 120 of this issue.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic and Financial Section. *C. E. I. No. 9: Memorandum on cotton. Geneva, 1927. 78 pp.*

One of the documents prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May, 1927. Data on wages and hours in the cotton textile industry of various countries, taken from this report, are given on page 118 of this issue.

—— —— *C. E. I. No. 10: The chemical industry. Geneva, 1927. 134 pp.*

Document prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference. Deals with the chemical industry mainly from the commercial standpoint and contains only scattered data on labor matters such as employment, wages, hours of labor, etc.

—— —— *C. E. I. No. 17: Memorandum on the iron and steel industry. Geneva, 1927. 113 pp.*

Data from this report are given on page 127 of this issue.

—— —— *C. E. I. No. 18: Memorandum on coal. 2 vols. Geneva, 1927.*

Data from this report are given on page 124 of this issue.

—— —— *C. E. I. No. 19: Summary memorandum on various industries. Geneva, 1927. 40 pp.*

One of the documents prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference held in Geneva in May, 1927. This report is summarized briefly on page 42 of this issue.

—— —— *C. E. I. No. 21: Potash industry. Geneva, 1927. 27 pp.*

In this report, prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference, it is shown that the number of workers in the potash industry of Germany decreased from 43,853 in 1921 to 28,449 in 1925, although output increased by one-third, due to the introduction of scientific management methods. It is stated that "the labor conditions in the German mines may be characterized as ideal. They are, indeed, unrivaled throughout the mining industry of the world."

Only 710 workers were employed in the Polish potash industry in 1926, and their output averaged 1,075 kilograms of raw salts per shift of 8 hours. Wages averaged 6.40 zloty (72 cents) per day.

—— —— *C. E. I. No. 24: Natural silk industry. Geneva, 1927. 34 pp.*

Document prepared for the use of the International Economic Conference, held at Geneva in May, 1927. Data as to the condition of the silk industry in Germany, taken from this report, are given on page 51 of this issue.

NORWAY.—[Departementet for Sociale Saker.] Riksforsikringsanstalten. *Sykeforsikringen for året 1925. Oslo, 1926. [6], 86 pp. Norges offisielle statistikk, VIII, 9.*

Annual report by the State Insurance Institution of Norway on sickness insurance in that country in 1925.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] Riksförsäkringsanstalten. *[Berattelse] år 1925. Stockholm, 1926. 30 pp.*

Report on activities of the State Insurance Institute of Sweden in 1925, covering its operations in connection with the accident insurance law of 1916, and the accident compensation law of 1901, accident insurance for fishermen, life insurance in conjunction with home loans, etc.

—— —— Socialstyrelsen. *Arbetartillgång, arbetstid och arbetslön inom sveriges jordbruk år 1925. Jämte specialundersökning rörande arbetstidens förändringar inom jordbruket åren 1911–1925. Stockholm, 1926. 79 pp.*

Data on wages and hours of labor, taken from this report, are given on page 133 of this issue.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] *Socialstyrelsen Arbetsinställelser och kollektivavtal samt förlikningsmännens verksamhet år 1925. Stockholm, 1926.* 208 pp.

Report by the Swedish Social Board on labor disputes, collective agreements, and activities of the conciliators in Sweden in 1925. Data on labor disputes, taken from this report, are given on page 105 of this issue.

—— —— —— *Yrkesinspektionens verksamhet år 1925. Stockholm, 1926.* 111 pp.

Report by the Social Board of the Swedish Ministry of Social Affairs on the factory inspection service in 1925.

Unofficial

AMERICAN YEAR BOOK. *A record of events and progress, year 1926. New York, Macmillan Co., 1927.* [21], 1178 pp.

Includes sections on women's work and progress, social problems and conditions, immigration and races, labor and labor legislation, and vocational education.

BOGEN, JULES I. *The anthracite railroads: A study in American railroad enterprise. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1927. vii, 281 pp., map.*

This volume gives a detailed account of the financial and industrial development of each of the large anthracite railroad systems, and an analysis of the effects of the segregation of the coal properties of the several systems.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. *Trade and industrial series No. 5, division of vocational education, Bulletin No. 19: The problem of apprenticeship in the six basic building trades, by Frederick Horridge. Berkeley, September, 1926. 142 pp.*

Emphasizes the vital need of expert craftsmen and presents a statistical method for predicting the number which should be trained in each of the six basic building trades.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. Division of Economics and History. *La santé et le travail des femmes pendant la guerre, by Marcel Frois. Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 1926. xii, 205 pp. Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Série française.*

Stresses the importance of the work of women of France in industry during the World War and reviews the measures taken to secure their health and to protect them against industrial accidents. One chapter is devoted to the protection of maternity and infancy.

CHINA YEAR BOOK, 1926–7. *London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. (Ltd.), and Chicago, University of Chicago Press [1926?]. xxix, 1320 pp., map, charts.*

One chapter is devoted to labor, strikes, and the antiforeign agitation.

CLAPHAM, J. H. *An economic history of modern Britain: The early railway age, 1820–1850. London, Cambridge University Press, 1926. xviii, 623 pp., maps, charts.*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Teachers College. *Contributions to education No. 227: Job analysis and curriculum construction in the metal trades industry, by Walter Benton Jones, Ph. D. New York, 1926. 104 pp.*

The main purpose of this study is the development of a method of procedure and technique for job analysis for constructing a curriculum for apprentice training in the industry covered.

THE COOPERATIVE UNION (LTD.). *Income tax as it affects cooperative societies, by R. A. Palmer. Manchester, 1925. 30 pp.*

"An examination of each of the five schedules under which the tax [in Great Britain] is levied, with notes on exemption from assessments, the exemption of superannuation funds from the tax, and other related subjects."

EVANS, OWEN D. *Educational opportunities for young workers. New York, The Macmillan Co, 1926. xi, 380 pp.*

This study deals especially with cooperative classes, apprentice training, public evening schools, continuation schools, and guidance agencies. Other facilities for the education of wage-earning youth are touched upon somewhat lightly and usually in order to show their relations with the agencies more fully treated.

HAZELL, W. HOWARD. *Labor and capital in alliance. London, John Murray, 1927. xii, 116 pp.*

A plea for a united effort to increase production and decrease costs, so that England may not permanently lose her place in the world market, with all that that implies of lowered standard of living and decreasing population. The author discusses the attitude toward each other of the workers and employers, the responsibility of both sides for improving relations, the possibilities of development in the joint industrial councils, the advisability of profit sharing, the purchase of stock by employees, and other ways of promoting good feeling and a realization of the community of interest between employers and employed.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LITHOGRAPHERS, LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, AND KINDRED TRADES. *Reports and minutes of the eleventh international congress, London, September 16–18, 1926. Brussels, [1926?]. 200 pp.*

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. *Fifth year book, 1927. Part I. Amsterdam, 31 Tesselschadestraat, 1927. 160 pp.*

The volume gives the names of the official organs of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the names, addresses, membership, and official organs of the national trade-union centers and their affiliated organizations. Similar data are given for the international trade secretariats.

There were 24 national centers affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions on December 31, 1925, the same as in 1924, the new national center in Argentina, with a membership of 82,574, having replaced the South African Industrial Federation which ceased to function. The total membership of the affiliated national centers was 13,366,387 against 13,133,004 in 1924. At the end of 1925, as in 1924, there were 26 international trade secretariats with a membership of 13,021,754 as compared with 12,931,831 in 1924.

The volume also gives data on workers' educational bodies, the Labor and Socialist International, the International Cooperative Alliance, and the Young Workers' Socialist International.

JAMES, GORTON, DENNISON, HENRY S., AND OTHERS. *Profit sharing and stock ownership for employees. New York, Harper & Bros., 1926. x, 394 pp.*

This volume is based on an earlier study published in 1918 but with additional material showing the results of practical experience with profit sharing, stock participation, and management sharing plans. In the preface the authors state that the principal conclusions reached in the previous study as to the great strength of the profit motive when effectively applied have been sustained and strengthened by the facts of experience.

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY (OF NEW YORK CITY). *Fifty-first annual report for the year 1926. New York, 1927. 91 pp.*

This report shows that in 1926 the above-mentioned society, both civil and criminal branches, handled 27,583 cases, and received for its clients approximately $127,450. The expenses of the society were a little over $96,400.

MARTIN, KINGSLEY. *The British Public and the General Strike. London, The Hogarth Press, 1926. 128 pp.*

A discussion of the general strike in its relation to the traditional attitude of the English public to questions involving a social philosophy, with a consideration of what it indicates as to future developments.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Policyholders' Service Bureau. *Report No. 48: Employee stock ownership. New York [no date]. 23 pp.*

The report contains an analysis of the stock-ownership plans of 60 firms in the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE. *Children working in Missouri, by Charles E. Gibbons and Harvey N. Tuttle. New York, 215 Fourth Ave., 1927. 31 pp.*

The report of an inquiry covering eight towns in Missouri, undertaken to see how far the child labor laws were enforced, and how far they were adequate to the needs of the situation. The most interesting portion deals with the part-time workers, who attended school regularly but in addition worked at some gainful employment outside of school hours. Children as young as 7 years were found in this group, the average age being 12.7 years. The amount of time spent in work was surprisingly large.

"One-fifth of the children under 16 years of age, working and going to school, actually worked 20 or more hours per week at jobs for which they received pay; 12.3 per cent worked for 25 hours or more and nearly 8 per cent worked 30 hours or more. None of the above figures include school work."

As a result of the study, two general recommendations are made: "One is a tightening up on the enforcement machinery, particularly with respect to the granting of work permits. * * * The other need is that more adequate protection be provided in the law. At present the standard falls considerably below reasonable minimums."

A number of specific recommendations are included, through which these two general aims could be secured.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR. *Annual report, 1926. New York, 4 West 57th Street [1927?]. 17 pp.*

Reviews briefly the progress made in 1926 in the effort to improve the labor systems in State and Federal prisons.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD (INC.). *The cost of living in the United States in 1926. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1927. vi, 33 pp.*

NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION. Committee on Industrial Relations. *A study of employee pension plans. Chicago, 122 South Michigan Avenue, 1927. 16 pp., charts.*

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY. Safety Department. *Fourteen years of accident prevention on the Norfolk & Western. Roanoke, Va., 1927. 6 pp.*

A short summary of the report is given on page 60 of this issue.

OAKES, EDWIN STACEY. *The law of organized labor and industrial conflicts. Rochester, N. Y., Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., 1927. xxxii, 1333 pp.*

This volume undertakes to cover the subject of labor unions, employers' associations, collective agreements, and all the incidents of conflict and adjustment between the two industrial groups indicated. "It has been the writer's aim to make this a complete compendium of the law of his subject, citing all pertinent decisions, as well in England and Canada as in the United States." The list of citations is therefore quite full, and "has been brought as nearly down to the date of publication as is possible."

The most recent predecessor in its field was published in 1910, so that the many changes occurring during recent years practically leave this work without a competitor. The rapidity with which changes take place is forcibly illustrated in the fact that the three references in this volume to the case, Bedford Cut Stone Co. *v.* Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, would now require rewriting in view of the reversal of the district and appeals courts by the Supreme Court in its decision of April 11, 1927.

Appendixes give rather elaborate treatment to a number of points of special interest; as the right to a free market, motive as making act unlawful, combinations to injure, combinations to do lawful act, secondary boycotts, etc.

An analytical table of contents and thorough index, besides the table of cases, make available the large amount of material embodied. The dating of the decisions is a valuable feature.

PEOPLE'S YEARBOOK, 1927. *Annual of the English and Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Societies. Manchester and Glasgow, 1926. 312 pp., illus.*

"An annual of facts and figures on cooperative labor, and allied subjects." This issue gives data on the cooperative movement of Great Britain and other countries and contains among other articles such labor subjects as cost of living, housing, trade-unionism, the general strike, etc.

Data from this yearbook were used extensively in the comparative study of cooperation in various countries, page 28.

PIPKIN, CHARLES W. *The idea of social justice: A study of legislation and administration and the labor movement in England and France between 1900 and 1926. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1927. xvii, 595 pp.*

POSTGATE, R. W., WILKINSON, ELLEN, AND HORRABIN, J. F. *A Workers' History of the Great Strike. London, The Plebs League, 1927. 110 pp.*

Based upon confidential reports received from Plebs members all over the country, and giving "inside information" as to what the workers did, and tried to do, and the difficulties, inherent in the situation, with which they had to contend.

READ, MARGARET. *From field to factory: A study of the Indian peasant turned factory hand. London, Student Christian Movement, 1927. 78 pp.*

A brief of industrial, as contrasted with agricultural, conditions in India, and of some of the difficulties in the way of introducing and enforcing such welfare legislation as has been found beneficial in Great Britain.

SOUTHERN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE. *Occupations for Women: A study, by O. Latham Hatcher, ed. Richmond, L. H. Jenkins, Inc., 1927. xxviii, 527 pp.*

A study made for the Southern Women's Educational Alliance, intended to cover the occupations open to women, "explaining what they are, the education and training, and the personal qualifications needed for engaging in them, ways of entering them, financial returns, so far as these can be indicated, and outstanding advantages and disadvantages which one field may present in comparison with others." In addition, the book contains a preliminary discussion of the changing attitude of women toward gainful employment and of the effects and significance of the change as regards industry, society, and the individual woman herself.

VERBAND SCHWEIZERISCHER KONSUMVEREINE (V. S. K.). *Rapports et comptes concernant l'activitié des organes de l'union en 1926. Basel, 1927. 88 pp.*

The annual report of the Union of Swiss Consumers' Cooperative Societies for 1926. At the end of that year 517 local cooperative societies were in affiliation with the union as compared with 521 at the end of the preceding year. The combined membership of the affiliated societies is about 360,000. The sales of the wholesale amounted to 126,303,040 francs in 1926 as compared to 125,251,195 francs in 1925, paid-in share capital to 1,589,160 francs, and reserves to 4,700,000 francs. The profit on the year's business reached the sum of 624,686 francs.

WESLEY, CHARLES H. *Negro labor in the United States. New York, Vanguard Press, 1927. xiii, 343 pp.*

A study of the progress of negro labor from the days of slavery to the period of its entrance on a large scale into industrial occupations. The writer, a professor of history at Howard University (Washington, D. C.), points out that the

history of the negro as a worker, rather than as a slave, has been rather generally neglected; this volume seeks to remedy the deficiency, giving a picture of group evolution and of group struggle. "It is not only the study of a labor movement, but it is the story of economic progress and of the spread of industrialism among Negro-Americans."

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. *Passaic: The story of a struggle against starvation wages and for the right to organize, by Albert Weisbord. Chicago, Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1926. 64 pp.*

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES. *A study in social economics: The Hunt River Valley, New South Wales, by F. R. E. Mauldon. Melbourne, 1927. v, 201 pp., maps.*

Of interest primarily because of the "scarcity of authoritative Australian books on economic and political problems." Deals with the Hunt River Valley of New South Wales, a district which produces more than a third of the total coal mined in Australia, which is an important industrial region, as well as adapted to the production of a variety of crops. The book deals with the coal industry, agriculture, and manufactures from the point of view of the livelihood of the workers, besides describing various "economic defense associations," such as farmers' marketing organizations, consumers' cooperative societies, and trade-unions.

LIST OF BULLETINS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The following is a list of all bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics published since July, 1912, except that in the case of bulletins giving the results of periodic surveys of the bureau only the latest bulletin on any one subject is here listed.

A complete list of the reports and bulletins issued prior to July, 1912, as well as the bulletins published since that date will be furnished on application. Bulletins marked thus (*) are out of print.

Conciliation and Arbitration (including strikes and lockouts).

*No. 124. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York. [1913.]
*No. 133. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements. [1913.]
*No. 139. Michigan copper district strike. [1914.]
No. 144. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. [1914.]
No. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
*No. 191. Collective bargaining in the anthracite coal industry. [1916.]
*No. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry. [1916.]
No. 233. Operation of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada. [1918.]
No. 255. Joint industrial councils in Great Britain. [1919.]
No. 283. History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919.
No. 287. National War Labor Board: History of its formation, activities, etc. [1921.]
No. 303. Use of Federal power in settlement of railway labor disputes. [1922.]
No. 341. Trade agreement in the silk-ribbon industry of New York City. [1923.]
No. 402. Collective bargaining by actors. [1926.]
No. 448. Trade agreements, 1926. (In press.)

Cooperation.

No. 313. Consumers' cooperative societies in the United States in 1920.
No. 314. Cooperative credit societies in America and in foreign countries. [1922.]
No. 437. Cooperative movement in the United States in 1925 (other than agricultural).

Employment and Unemployment.

*No. 109. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices in the United States. [1913.]
No. 172. Unemployment in New York City, N. Y. [1915.]
*No. 183. Regularity of employment in the women's ready-to-wear garment industries. [1915.]
*No. 195. Unemployment in the United States. [1916.]
No. 196. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference held at Minneapolis, Minn., January, 1916.
*No. 202. Proceedings of the conference of Employment Managers' Association, Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
No. 206. The British system of labor exchanges. [1916.]
*No. 227. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2 and 3, 1917.
No. 235. Employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association. [1918.]
*No. 241. Public employment offices in the United States. [1918.]
No. 247. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Rochester, N. Y., May 9-11, 1918.
No. 310. Industrial unemployment: A statistical study of its extent and causes. [1922.]
No. 409. Unemployment in Columbus, Ohio, 1921 to 1925.

Foreign Labor Laws.

*No. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries. [1914.]

Housing.

*No. 158. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries. [1914.]
No. 263. Housing by employees in the United States. [1920.]
No. 295. Building operations in representative cities in 1920.
No. 424. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States, 1925.

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene.

*No. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain-enameled sanitary ware factories. [1912.]
No. 120. Hygiene of the painters' trade. [1913.]
*No. 127. Dangers to workers from dusts and fumes, and methods of protection. [1913.]
*No. 141. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. [1914.]
*No. 157. Industrial accident statistics. [1915.]
*No. 165. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries. [1914.]
*No. 179. Industrial poisons used in the rubber industry. [1915.]
No. 188. Report of British departmental committee on the danger in the use of lead in the painting of buildings. [1916.]
*No. 201. Report of committee on statistics and compensation-insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [1916.]
*No. 207. Causes of death, by occupation. [1917.]
*No. 209. Hygiene of the printing trades. [1917.]

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene—Continued.

No. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives. [1917.]
No. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories. [1917.]
No. 230. Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories. [1917.]
*No. 231. Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades (inorganic dusts). [1918.]
No. 234. Safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917.
*No. 236. Effects of the air hammer on the hands of stonecutters. [1918.]
No. 249. Industrial health and efficiency. Final report of British Health of Munition Workers Committee. [1919.]
*No. 251. Preventable death in the cotton-manufacturing industry. [1919.]
No. 256. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building. [1919.]
No. 267. Anthrax as an occupational disease. [1920.]
No. 276. Standardization of industrial-accident statistics. [1920.]
No. 280. Industrial poisoning in the making of coal-tar dyes and dye intermediates. [1921.]
No. 291. Carbon-monoxide poisoning. [1921.]
No. 293. The problem of dust phthisis in the granite-stone industry. [1922.]
No. 298. Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910 to 1919.
No. 306. Occupational hazards and diagnostic signs: A guide to impairments to be looked for in hazardous occupations. [1922.]
No. 339. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States. [1923.]
No. 392. Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades. [1925.]
No. 405. Phosphorus necrosis in the manufacture of fireworks and in the preparation of phosphorus. [1926.]
No. 425. Record of industrial accidents in the United States to 1925.
No. 426. Deaths from lead poisoning. [1927.]
No. 427. Health survey of the printing trades, 1922 to 1925.
No. 428. Proceedings of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, held at Washington, D. C., July 14–16, 1926.

Industrial Relations and Labor Conditions.

No. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain. [1917.]
No. 340. Chinese migrations, with special reference to labor conditions. [1923.]
No. 349. Industrial relations in the West Coast lumber industry. [1923.]
No. 361. Labor relations in the Fairmont (W. Va.) bituminous-coal field. [1924.]
No. 380. Postwar labor conditions in Germany. [1925.]
No. 383. Works council movement in Germany. [1925.]
No. 384. Labor conditions in the shoe industry in Massachusetts, 1920 to 1924.
No. 399. Labor relations in the lace and lace-curtain industries in the United States. [1925.]

Labor Laws of the United States (including decisions of courts relating to labor).

No. 211. Labor laws and their administration in the Pacific States. [1917.]
No. 229. Wage-payment legislation in the United States. [1917.]
No. 285. Minimum wage legislation in the United States. [1921.]
No. 321. Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional. [1922.]
No. 322. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. [1923.]
No. 343. Laws providing for bureaus of labor statistics, etc. [1923.]
No. 370. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto. [1925.]
No. 408. Laws relating to the payment of wages. [1926.]
No. 434. Labor legislation of 1926.
No. 444. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1926. (In press.)

Proceedings of Annual Conventions of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

No. 266. Seventh, Seattle, Wash., July 12–15, 1920.
No. 307. Eighth, New Orleans, La., May 2–6, 1921.
*No. 323. Ninth, Harrisburg, Pa., May 22–26, 1922.
No. 352. Tenth, Richmond, Va., May 1–4, 1923.
No. 389. Eleventh, Chicago, Ill., May 19–23, 1924.
No. 411. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13–15, 1925.
No. 429. Thirteenth, Columbus, Ohio, June 7–10, 1926.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

*No. 210. Third, Columbus, Ohio, April 25–28, 1916.
No. 248. Fourth, Boston, Mass, August 21–25, 1917.
No. 264. Fifth, Madison, Wis., September 24–27, 1918.
*No. 273. Sixth, Toronto, Canada, September 23–26, 1919.
No. 281. Seventh, San Francisco, Calif., September 20–24, 1920.
No. 304. Eighth, Chicago, Ill., September 19–23, 1921.
No. 333. Ninth, Baltimore, Md., October 9–13, 1922.
No. 359. Tenth, St. Paul, Minn., September 24–26, 1923.
No. 385. Eleventh, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 26–28, 1924.
No. 395. Index to proceedings, 1914–1924.
No. 406. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17–20, 1925.
No. 432. Thirteenth, Hartford, Conn., September 14–17, 1926.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings of International Association of Public Employment Services.

No. 192. First, Chicago, December 19 and 20, 1913; Second, Indianapolis, September 24 and 25, 1914; Third, Detroit, July 1 and 2, 1915.
No. 220. Fourth, Buffalo, N. Y., July 20 and 21, 1916.
No. 311. Ninth, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7–9, 1921.
No. 337. Tenth, Washington, D. C., September 11–13, 1922.
No. 355. Eleventh, Toronto, Canada, September 4–7, 1923.
No. 400. Twelfth, Chicago, Ill., May 19–23, 1924.
No. 414. Thirteenth, Rochester, N. Y., September 15–17, 1925.

Productivity of labor.

No. 356. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry. [1924.]
No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes. [1924.]
No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1925.]
No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
No. 441. Productivity of labor in the glass industry. [1927.] (In press.)

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.

*No. 121. Sugar prices from refiner to consumer. [1913.]
*No. 130. Wheat and flour prices, from farmer to consumer. [1913.]
*No. 164. Butter prices, from producer to consumer. [1914.]
No. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war. [1915.]
No. 357. Cost of living in the United States. [1924.]
No. 369. The use of cost-of-living figures in wage adjustments. [1925.]
No. 445. Retail prices, 1890 to 1926. (In press.)

Safety Codes.

No. 331. Code of lighting factories, mills, and other work places.
No. 336. Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries.
No. 350. Specifications of laboratory tests for approval of electric headlighting devices for motor vehicles.
No. 351. Safety code for the construction, care, and use of ladders.
No. 364. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus.
No. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operations.
No. 378. Safety code for woodworking plants.
No. 382. Code of lighting school buildings.
No. 410. Safety code for paper and pulp mills.
No. 430. Safety code for power presses and foot and hand presses.
No. 433. Safety codes for the prevention of dust explosions.
No. 436. Safety code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels
No. 447. Safety code for rubber mills and calenders. (In press.)

Vocational and Workers' Education.

*No. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners, and a factory school experiment. [1915.]
*No. 162. Vocational education survey of Richmond, Va. [1915.]
No. 199. Vocational education survey of Minneapolis, Minn. [1916.]
No. 271. Adult working-class education in Great Britain and the United States. [1920.]

Wages and Hours of Labor.

*No. 146. Wages and regularity of employment and standardization of piece rates in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
*No. 147. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry. [1914.]
No. 161. Wages and hours of labor in the clothing and cigar industries, 1911 to 1913.
No. 163. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam-railroad cars, 1907 to 1913.
*No. 190. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1914.
No. 204. Street-railway employment in the United States. [1917.]
No. 225. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1915.
No. 265. Industrial survey in selected industries in the United States, 1919.
No. 297. Wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, 1920.
No. 348. Wages and hours of labor in the automobile industry, 1922.
No. 356. Productivity costs in the common brick industry. [1924.]
No. 358. Wages and hours of labor in the automobile-tire industry, 1923.
No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes. [1924.]
No. 365. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry, 1923.
No. 374. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1924.
No. 376. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1924.
No. 394. Wages and hours of labor in metalliferous mines, 1924.
No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1925.]
No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
No. 413. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber industry in the United States, 1925.
No. 416. Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, 1922 and 1924.
No. 421. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1925.
No. 422. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1925.
No. 431. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1926.
No. 435. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1926.
No. 438. Wages and hours of labor in the motor vehicle industry, 1925. (In press.)
No. 442. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1926. (In press.)
No. 443. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1926. (In press.)
No. 446. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1926. (In press.)

Welfare Work.

*No. 123. Employers' welfare work. [1913.]
No. 222. Welfare work in British munition factories. [1917.]
*No. 250. Welfare work for employees in industrial establishments in the United States. [1919.]

Wholesale Prices.

No. 284. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [1921.]
No. 440. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1926. (In press.)

Women and Children in Industry.

No. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia. [1913.]
*No. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons. [1913.]
*No. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons. [1913.]
*No. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin. [1913.]
*No. 122. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee. [1913.]

Women and Children in Industry—Continued.

No. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories. [1914.]
*No. 167. Minimum wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries. [1915.]
*No. 175. Summary of the report on condition of woman and child wage earners in the United States. [1915.]
*No. 176. Effect of minimum wage determinations in Oregon. [1915.]
*No. 180. The boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts as a vocation for women. [1915.]
*No. 182. Unemployment among women in department and other retail stores of Boston, Mass. [1916.]
No. 193. Dressmaking as a trade for women in Massachusetts. [1916.]
No. 215. Industrial experience of trade-school girls in Massachusetts. [1917.]
*No. 217. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children. [1918.]
No. 223. Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war. [1917.]
No. 253. Women in the lead industries. [1919.]

Workmen's Insurance and Compensation (including laws relating thereto).

*No. 101. Care of tuberculous wage earners in Germany. [1912.]
*No. 102. British national insurance act, 1911.
*No. 103. Sickness and accident insurance law of Switzerland. [1912.]
No. 107. Law relating to insurance of salaried employees in Germany. [1913.]
*No. 155. Compensation for accidents to employees of the United States. [1914.]
No. 212. Proceedings of the conference on social insurance called by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Washington, D. C., December 5-9, 1916.
No. 243. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918.
No. 301. Comparison of workmen's compensation insurance and administration. [1922.]
No. 312. National health insurance in Great Britain, 1911 to 1920.
No. 379. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States as of January 1, 1925.
No. 423. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada. [1926.]

Miscellaneous Series.

*No. 174. Subject index of the publications of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1915.
No. 208. Profit sharing in the United States. [1916.]
No. 242. Food situation in central Europe, 1917.
No. 254. International labor legislation and the society of nations. [1919.]
No. 268. Historical survey of international action affecting labor. [1920.]
No. 282. Mutual relief associations among Government employees in Washington, D. C. [1921.]
No. 299. Personnel research agencies: A guide to organized research in employment management, industrial relations, training, and working conditions. [1921.]
No. 319. The Bureau of Labor Statistics: Its history, activities, and organization. [1922.]
No. 326. Methods of procuring and computing statistical information of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1923.]
No. 342. International Seamen's Union of America: A study of its history and problems. [1923.]
No. 346. Humanity in government. [1923.]
No. 372. Convict labor in 1923.
No. 386. Cost of American almshouses. [1925.]
No. 398. Growth of legal-aid work in the United States. [1926.]
No. 401. Family allowances in foreign countries. [1926.]
No. 420. Handbook of American trade-unions. [1926.]
No. 439. Handbook of labor statistics, 1924 to 1926. (In press.)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

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